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FOR  
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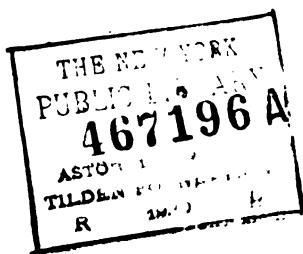
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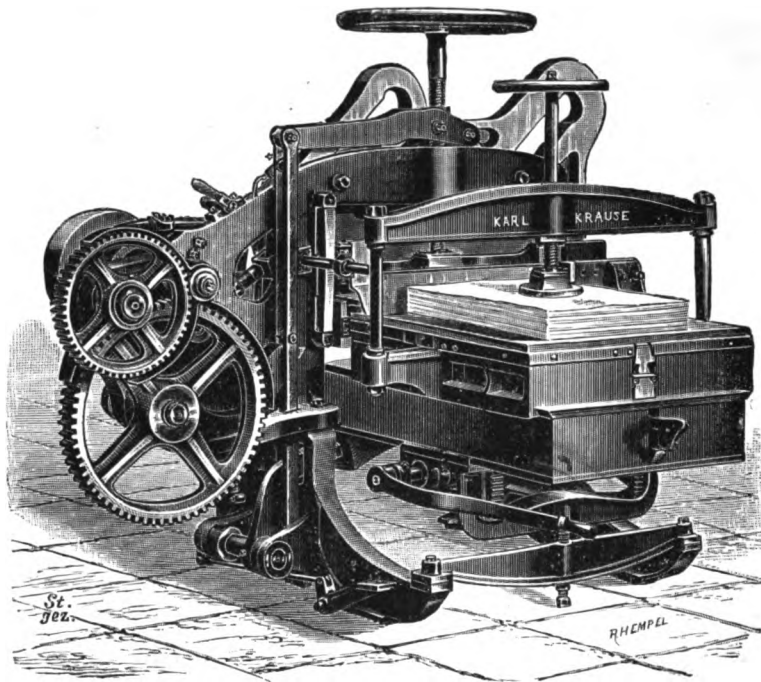
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**HAND-MADE**  
 AND  
**Imitation Hand-Made Paper.**

By J. F. BRIGGS.

The attention of the paper trade has recently been drawn to this question by the prosecution by the Board of Trade of a retail stationer at High Wycombe for selling machine-made paper falsely described as hand-made. Although the proceedings apparently failed, the thanks of the hand-made trade are certainly due to the movers of this prosecution. The decision of the Bench was perfectly reasonable, since the retail stationer, being purely a salesman, cannot be expected to possess the technical knowledge necessary to inform himself and the public as to the original source of the paper which he sells, and the intricate details of its manufacture. The position of the wholesale stationer is somewhat different: in the first place he knows where and by whom the paper is made, and secondly he is credited with the expert technical knowledge of the trade necessary for the detection of such imitations. The value of the first criterion is lowered, if not absolutely nullified, in the case of foreign-made papers and of papers made at mills in this country which are known to possess both vats and machines for making imitation vat papers. The ultimate appeal of the wholesale stationer, therefore, is to his expert judgment.

The machines for making imitation hand-made papers may be divided into three classes:

—(1) The mould machines or "automatic vatmen," which are modifications of the original model invented by Sembritzki in 1881, and manufactured by Escher, Wyss and Co., in Zurich; (2) the ordinary cylinder paper machine; and (3) the ordinary Fourdrinier paper machine fitted with special devices for making imitation deckle edges, and in some cases with Annandale's arrangement for ensuring the more uniform disposition of the fibres.

Of these, the only one which is capable of producing a really first-class paper from pulp which might rightly be described as "just as good as hand-made" is the Fourdrinier, but in order to obtain full equivalence of quality, it would be necessary to separate the water-leaf sheets in the moist state and to dry them in the loft instead of on the cylinders. On the other hand, the papers made on the Fourdrinier machine are those of which the origin can be most readily identified by the presence of the watermark on the top side of the sheet, and by the absence of the characteristic hand-made surface.

Let us consider what are the essential points of a hand-made sheet:

First, the most obvious but the least convincing is the deckle edge.

Secondly, it used to be considered that the strength of the paper in the two directions of the sheet was very nearly uniform in hand-made paper. But it is now becoming recognised that this uniformity is rather the exception than the rule, and that, owing to the fact that when the mould is dipped in the vat, the pulp runs across it in the short direction of the sheet, and the predominant disposal of the fibres is in that direction. This circumstance influences both the strength and the nature of the "tear" in the two directions, and these are

scarcely more uniform in the majority of hand-made papers than in papers slowly and carefully made on the Fourdrinier machine. In the case of mould-made papers, although the mould is not dipped, its first and predominant motion is in the shorter direction of the sheet, and no reliable differences between the relative strengths in the two directions of these and of genuine hand-made sheets can be expected. With cylinder machines, where no attempt is made at a side shake during the making of the paper, the lack of uniformity in the two directions of the sheet is generally exaggerated, but still it would be unsafe to base any method for the identification of such papers on these differences alone.

Thirdly, the wire-marks and watermarks of the hand-made papers are identical with those of mould-made and cylinder-made paper, and differ only from those of papers made on the Fourdrinier machine.

Of the external features of the paper there remains the characteristic surface of the hand-made sheet as the principal means of identification. This is best observed in highly glazed papers, by holding them horizontally towards the light, first slightly below the level of the eye and then quite on a level with it. The irregularities of the surface are then seen as uniformly distributed protuberances which are more highly glazed than the corresponding depressions. Care must be taken to ascertain that the inequalities of the surface really exist in the texture of the sheet and are not merely felt marks such as are often purposely allowed to remain in many of the imitation hand-made papers. Especially in the case of laid papers it is necessary to view the sheet in all directions before making a decision. The longer and stronger the pulp from which the paper is made, the more plainly do these inequalities in the texture of the hand-made sheet appear. Their formation appears to me to be due to the fact that as soon as the vatman withdraws his mould from the vat there is a very small period of time, whilst he is adjusting the level of the mould, during which the pulp, in a highly fluid condition, is practically at rest, before the shaking from side to side begins. This period is necessarily very short, perhaps not more than a second, but it is sufficient to establish relations of contact between the individual fibres, which, by the force of inertia when the motion begins again, induce a kind of incipient coagulation of the pulp. It stands to reason that the longer the fibres of the pulp, the more numerous are their points of contact, and the tendency to coagulate will be proportionately greater, whilst it is equally obvious that with very short, free-beaten fibres, their mutual influence is so reduced that the characteristic hand-made surface might easily be absent even from a genuine hand-made paper, supposing anyone thought it worth while to make a hand-made paper from such a pulp.

If the above explanation be true, it follows that papers made on continuous machines, such as the Fourdrinier and the cylinder machines, can never present the hand-made surface, because in these machines the pulp in the course of making the paper is never at rest.

With the mould machine, on the other hand, the case is rather different. This is an intermittent, reciprocating machine, and it is quite conceivable that it might be so improved as to yield a paper absolutely identical with genuine hand-made paper, even as regards the surface. That it does not do so in the present state of its evolution is due to the fact that this machine cannot successfully work a reasonably long-fibred, wet-beaten pulp in sufficient thickness. This is a defect which it shares with the cylinder machine, whereas the Fourdrinier can work any pulp which may be presented to it.

On the other hand, there is no demand for short-fibred weak papers made by hand, so that as a practical result, in judging between the products of the two intermittent processes, we have the genuine hand-made paper characterised by its lumpy surface indicative of long-fibred strong pulp and the mould-made papers, confined by the defects of the machine to short weak pulps, showing a uniform surface and clear watermarks. It is for the experts to say where the one ends and the other begins.

So far as the public is concerned, the real distinction between hand-made and mould-made is at present one of quality of fibre rather than the manner of making. This difference in quality would be more striking to the layman were it not for the process of tub sizing. Tub sizing so averages the strength of papers that the intrinsic qualities of the fibres are liable to be concealed by the strength of the gelatine. I have seen the strength of a moderately short, weak waterleaf increased in tub sizing by 130 per cent., whilst that of a long-fibred, strong waterleaf was only increased by 60 per cent. It does not require an expert to predict the relative values of two such papers after a few years' wear and tear.

Now, if my arguments are correct, what is the future of the hand-made paper trade, and what are its most dangerous enemies? In the first place, suppose it should happen that the mould machine were improved so as to reproduce not only the surface, but also the fibre quality of the hand-made sheet. It must be conceded that a certain number of vatmen and couchers would be displaced until they could be absorbed in other departments. But this displacement would not be so great as might at first be inferred, because an improvement, such as is necessary to work strong pulps, cannot be effected in an intermittent machine without considerably reducing its output. One thing is certain, namely, that if the mould machine were indeed made capable of reproducing hand-made paper in all its characters at a cheaper rate, no society of craftsmen in the world would be able to prevent its adoption. Such adoption could only stimulate the "hand-made" trade, and the machine would become one of the ordinary tools of the industry.

Under present conditions, it is doubtful whether mould-made paper, standing on its own merits, appeals to any considerable portion of the public who, in its absence, would consume hand-made paper. The hand-made trade may now be said to have touched bottom; those who now use this paper do so,

not because it is hand-made, but because, so far, no other quality suits their purpose. In the case of paper for water-colour sketches, the hand-made surface is perhaps the chief, but not the only attraction. This surface, as I pointed out, is probably bound up with an intermittent process, and is not likely to suffer from serious competition on the part of ordinary continuous paper machines. The other branch of the hand-made trade, viz., the manufacture of loans, ledgers, and post papers, is more open to attack. What this branch has to fear is not the mould machine, but the ordinary Fourdrinier worked in connection with loft drying by modern paper mills. What interest have bankers, lawyers, business men, and others of the discriminating public, who want the best paper and see that they get it, in deckle edges, or even in the question whether the paper is made by hand or by a machine? They buy hand-made paper because its price and the conditions under which it is made carry an implied guarantee that it is the best, and nothing but the best. Hand-making implies slow production, the purchase only of the finest rags, the slow passage of the rags through many hands in the sorting rooms, the discarding of every piece not up to the mark, vigilant overlooking, absolute recklessness as to the quantity of water used in removing impurities, the careful beating of small quantities at a time, slow and costly methods of lofting and drying, the use of large proportions of the finest size, tedious and costly methods of finishing

and storing, and above all a merciless rejection of every sheet which is inferior, or even doubtful. These and many other items are included in the price of a hand-made sheet, and the only guarantee for some of them rests on the personal integrity of the papermaker and his staff. Such conditions would be altogether out of place in the strenuous competitive atmosphere of a modern industrial enterprise working at enormous pressure on a huge scale. This is what the user of hand-made paper unconsciously recognises by paying the price of it, and if any one of the above conditions were neglected, the just retribution which would fall on the whole trade would not be averted by an assurance that the offending paper was genuine hand-made.

Such being the case, the most dangerous enemy of the hand-made trade is the hand-made papermaker who does not "play the game." The survival of the trade is not a question as between hand-made and mould-made, but between guaranteed paper and paper sold under that implied guarantee which is not entitled to it, the cost of production of which has been cut in order to snatch unfairly a temporary profit. And the danger is lest the offender in destroying himself should jeopardise the existence of the entire trade as a separate industry.

Thus the movers in the recent prosecution, by calling attention to the state of things which might come about if the vigilance and conscience of the trade were relaxed, have conferred a boon on both masters and men.

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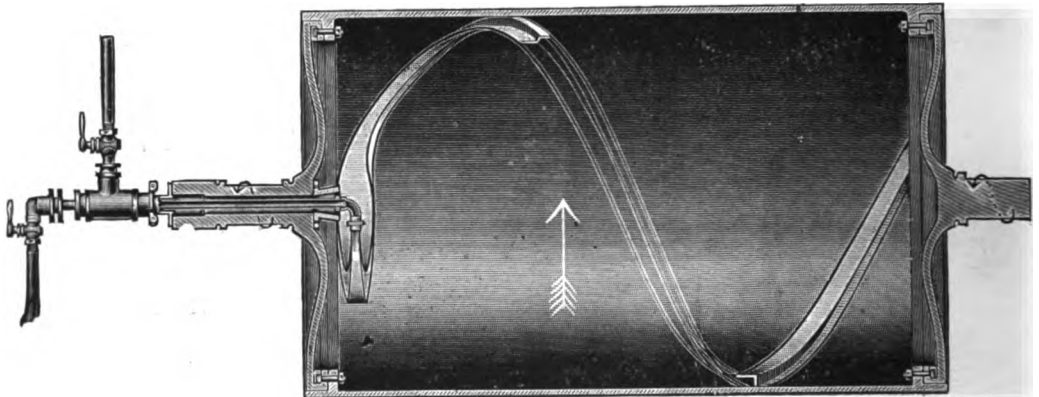
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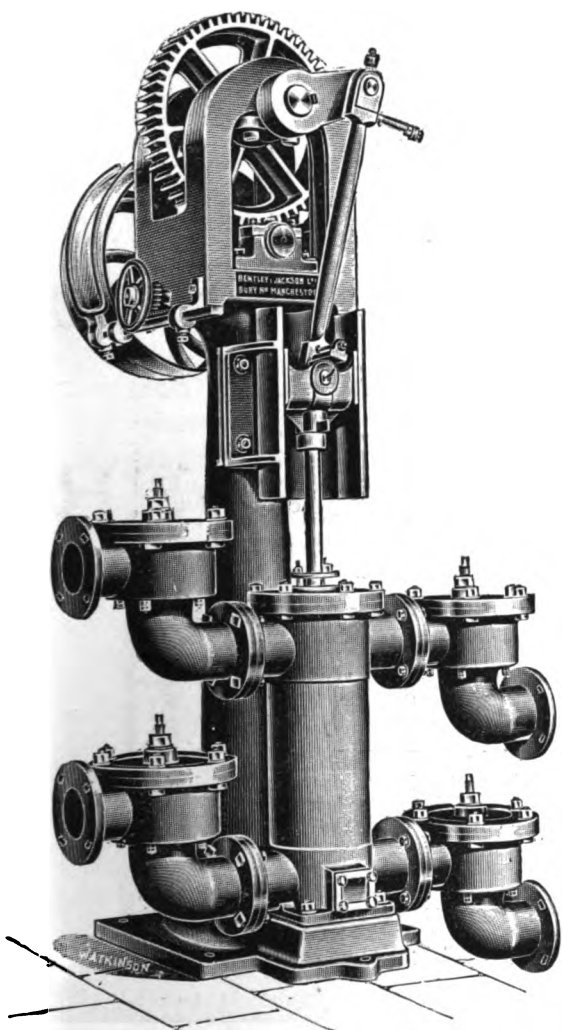
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FOR  
STUFF and WATER.



Patent Refining  
Engines,  
Patent "Nuttall"  
AND  
"Coburn - Taylor"  
Rag Cutters.

the Manufacture of Paper.

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

**BELGIUM.**—12 bales, 7 cases, G. S. N. Co.; 12 bales, Barr, Moering and Co.; 3 bales, 1 case, J. Cockrill Line; 118 bales, R. Ulrich; 82 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 27 bales, J. Harrison; 160 bales, Leach and Co.; 63 bales, P. Heydemann; 2 bales, J. and R. Grant.

**CANADA.**—24 rolls, Taylor Bros.

**DENMARK.**—6 bales, R. Ulrich.

**FRANCE.**—5 cases, J. Harrison; 9 cases, European and General Express Co.; 82 bales, 41 cases, Symons and Co.; 2 cases, Atkins and Nisbet; 2 bales, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 62 rolls, Evans and Co.

**GERMANY.**—162 bales, 26 rolls, R. Ulrich; 65 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 220 bales, 35 cases, Foley and Co.; 12 bales, Henle and Co.; 21 bales, Dowgate Dk.; 15 bales, 15 cases, 48 rolls, Hay's Wf.; 10 bales, 5 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 151 bales, Craven and Co.; 326 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly.; 208 bales, 89 rolls, London and Rhine Office; 47 bales, 6 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 108 bales, Loewe and Hurley; 22 bales, Bracht and Friedlaender.

**HOLLAND.**—50 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 8 bales, 112 rolls, Evans, Sons and Co.; 10 bales, G. S. N. Co.; 214 bales, 2 cases, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 130 bales, 14 cases, Van Dam and Co.; 625 bales, 7 cases, 26 rolls, Muller and Co.; 43 bales, 24 cases, 225 rolls, London and Rhine S. Co.; 7 cases, 129 rolls, Lovell and Sons; 92 bales, Little and Johnston; 783 bales, E. Lloyd; 11 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 47 bales, Foley and Co.; 245 bales, 7 cases, Van Dam and Co.; 87 bales, Phillipps and Graves; 23 bales, T. H. Lee; 55 bales, Barber and Co.; 2 bales, Robinson, Roberts and Co.

**JAPAN.**—7 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 7 cases, Berrick Bros.; 1 case, Nipon Yusen Kaisher.

**NORWAY.**—17 bales, 60 rolls, Guppy and Son; 161 bales, 21 rolls, L. and I. D. Co.; 76 bales, R. Ulrich; 29 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 559 bales, 21 cases, Loewe and Hurley; 13 cases, Page, Son and East; 54 bales, Lucas and Spencer Wf.; 96 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 22 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 91 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 15 bales, Van Dam and Co.; 20 bales, Foley and Co.

**NORTH RUSSIA.**—368 bales, Bracht and Friedlaender; 128 bales, Henle and Co.; 949 bales, 135 rolls, Loewe and Hurley; 197 rolls, J. Graves; 110 bales, Relph and Co.; 85 rolls, Thames S. T. and L. Co.

**SWEDEN.**—107 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 1,013 bales, Phillipps and Graves; 129 bales, 240 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 1,167 bales, Loewe and Hurley; 15 bales, Lucas and Spencer Wf.; 132 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 65 bales, Litchfield and Soundy; 211 bales, Taylor Bros.; 28 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 30 rolls, Peabody and Co.; 266 rolls, S. E. and C. Railway; 663 bales, Foley and Co.; 7 bales, Lovell and Sons; 321 bales

London and Rhine S. Co.; 39 bales, J. Spuriling; 119 bales, R. Ulrich; 233 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 30 bales, Fellows, Morton and Co.; 39 bales, Mount and Co.; 13 bales, Trinity Wf. Co.; 8 bales, International Trans. Co.; 43 bales, McDougall and Bronthron; 31 bales, 51 rolls, Evans and Sons.

**UNITED STATES.**—54 rolls, Leyland Line; 57 bales, 60 rolls, Lunham and Moore; 2 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 593 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 154 cases, American Express Co.; 10 cases, Army and Navy C. S.; 20 cases, Beck and Pollitzer.

### Printed or Coated.

**AUSTRALIA.**—2 cases, Pitt and Scott.

**BELGIUM.**—341 bales, 4 cases, J. Cockrill Line.

**FRANCE.**—2 cases, G. S. N. Co.; 9 bales, 4 cases, Mory and Co.; 1 case, Gondrand Freres; 1 case, Johnson, Sons and Co.

**GERMANY.**—20 cases, Craven and Co.; 16 bales, 23 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 35 bales, 62 cases, Argo S. S. Co.

**HOLLAND.**—16 bales, 10 cases, Phillipps and Graves; 1 case, Barber and Co.; 31 bales, 22 cases, Muller and Co.; 6 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—2 cases, W. Davies; 2 cases, Carter Paterson; 4 cases, Lunham and Moore; 4 bales, 22 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 1 case, Latham and Co.; 3 cases, Berrick Bros.; 1 case, American Express Co.; 7 cases, Meadows and Co.; 1 case, Davies, Turner and Co.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal ports were:—

From Belgium, 2,499 bales, 28 cases, 36 rolls; Canada, 272 bales, 595 rolls; Denmark, 9 bales; France, 660 bales, 32 cases; Finland, 723 bales; Germany, 824 bales, 48 cases; Holland, 1,584 bales; Italy, 1 case; Norway, 1,173 bales; Russia, 525 bales; Spain, 132 bales, 2 cases; Sweden, 1,471 bales, 20 cases, 685 rolls; United States, 401 bales, 5 cases, 657 rolls.

## Strawboards, &c.

British imports of Strawboards, etc., during the week ended Saturday last were:—

**STRAWBOARDS.**—From Holland, 6,311 cwts., 22,558 bales, 270 rolls.

**WOOD PULP BOARDS.**—From Canada, 1,033 cwts., 413 rolls; Germany, 40 cwts., 440 bales; Norway, 15 bales; North Russia, 3,012 cwts., 892 bales, 22 rolls; Spain, 1,731 bales; Sweden, 485 cwts., 321 bales; United States, 1,989 cwts., 12 cases.

**MILLBOARDS.**—From Germany, 84 cwts.; Holland, 80 cwts., 1,221 bales; Italy, 200 cwts.

**PASTEBOARDS.** From Belgium, 9 cases; Germany, 29 cases; Holland, 4,227 bales; Sweden, 69 bales.

**CARDBOARDS.**—From Belgium, 6 cases; Germany, 14 cases.

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**ALL FELTS for Papermakers.**

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## Moss Cellulosefabrik, Moss.

### Mr. David Fielding's Success.

An interesting article (illustrated) appeared in the Norwegian journal, *Farmand*, of June 21st, on the Moss Cellulosefabrik, Moss. "It happened," says our contemporary, "in the year 1883 that a young man who was at that time assistant engineer at Munksjo paper mill was ordered to make wrapping paper of a lot of waste. The young assistant in question had a long practical training in various paper mills, among these some of the best Lancashire mills, and to sum up the result, the experiment was a beautiful even paper, which retained its golden brown colour and was extraordinarily strong, so strong, indeed, that the owner of the mill when he saw it, declared that it should be marketed under the special name of 'kraft' paper, or 'strength' paper. For quite a number of years the Munksjo mill enjoyed a sort of a monopoly for this article, which within a short time gained a very high reputation on the market. The name of the young assistant who had made this hit was David Fielding. He is of English extraction; his father, who belonged to an English papermaking family, came to Finland as manager of a paper mill when the son was four years of age, and David, after having been initiated by his father in the mysteries of the art, was sent to England to complete his practical training. In 1880 he became assistant engineer at Munksjo and since that date, but for a short interval, when he was engaged in England, he has been connected as manager with a number of paper mills in Sweden, until on October 1st, he became manager of the Moss Cellulosefabrik." After referring to the capitalisation of the company, and to the unsuccessful working of the paper mill resulting in non-payment of dividends, *Farmand* says:—"Since the mills came under the experienced management of Mr. Fielding the tables have been turned. As early as in 1906 the loss was converted into a substantial profit balance, and as the output is being steadily increased without any additions to the plant, there is reason to expect that in the course of some years the mill will be able to pay off its debts and that the shareholders will again get a return upon their capital. Mr. Fielding is the first to acknowledge that the credit for this change in the fortune of the mill is due not only to him, but also to the very able board of directors, consisting of Mr. Johs. Heftye, the banker, Mr. G. Smith, of the Union Co., and Messrs. G. Jessen and H. B. Peterson, who have given him a free hand in introducing the necessary alterations in the mill under the special superintendence of the eminent papermaker, Mr. Smith. Mr. Fielding hopes to reach an annual production of about 7,800 tons of pulp and about 7,000 tons of paper. The production is exclusively strong papers, 'kraft' and sealings

in various shades, and this mill probably turns out the strongest kraft paper in the world."

## AMERICAN Exports and Imports of Paper, etc.

### EXPORTS.

The following comparative values relate to the exports of paper, etc., from the United States during the periods mentioned:—

	APRIL, 1906.	APRIL, 1907.
Writing paper and envelopes ...	\$72,530	\$109,887
Printing paper ...	259,932	192,174
Paper-hangings ...	40,908	27,968
Playing cards ...	18,824	18,991
All other paper ...	412,865	421,083
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$805,059</b>	<b>\$772,633</b>

The ten months' statistics are as under:

	JULY-APRIL, 1906-7.	JULY-APRIL, 1906-7.
Writing paper and envelopes ...	\$811,731	\$1,009,747
Printing paper ...	3,078,305	3,119,271
Paper-hangings ...	270,088	254,705
Playing cards ...	209,529	180,501
All other paper ...	3,151,815	3,822,866
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$7,921,468</b>	<b>\$8,957,000</b>

### IMPORTS.

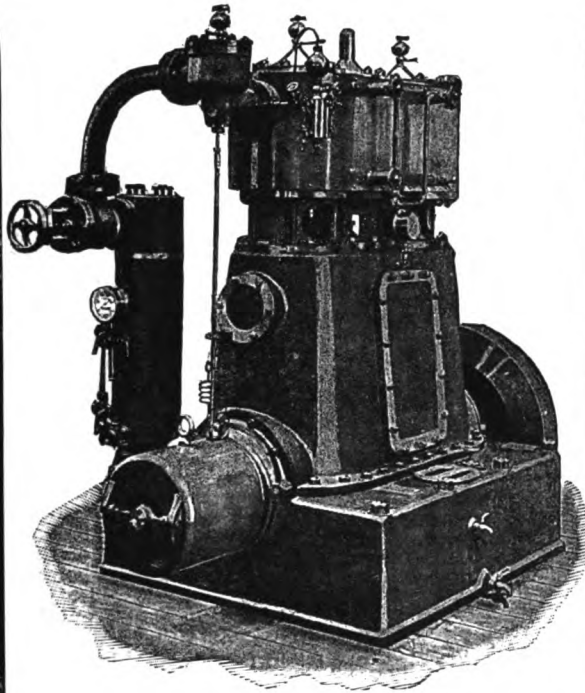
The United States imported from the countries mentioned paper, including parchment, lithographic labels and prints, etc., during April (compared with the corresponding month of the previous year) as follows:—

	APRIL, 1906.	APRIL, 1907.
United Kingdom ...	\$89,253	\$96,585
Belgium ...	25,340	42,334
France ...	55,289	48,384
Germany ...	302,100	594,272
Other European countries ...	32,272	43,730
Japan ...	8,870	35,364
Other countries ...	31,958	93,076
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$545,062</b>	<b>\$954,345</b>

For the ten months ended April the imports were:—

	JULY-APRIL, 1906-7.	JULY-APRIL, 1906-7.
United Kingdom ...	\$813,751	\$561,479
Belgium ...	211,181	282,174
France ...	458,496	590,567
Germany ...	3,573,458	5,457,552
Other European countries ...	326,528	583,443
Japan ...	209,194	322,901
Other countries ...	150,925	240,567
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$5,743,533</b>	<b>\$8,438,743</b>

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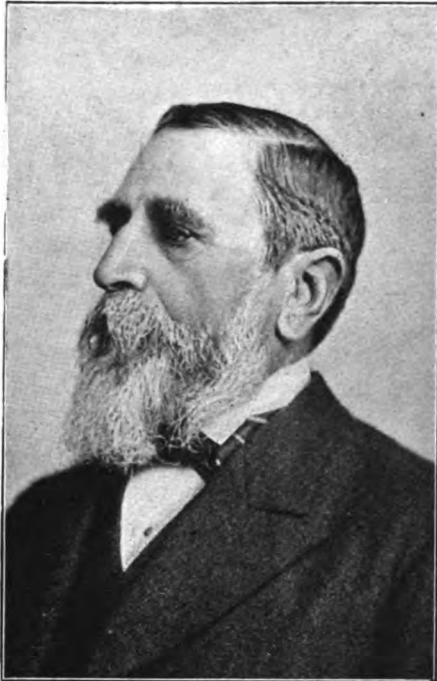
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## Honour for a Paper Manufacturer.



**SIR JOHN THOMAS.**

In the birthday honours conferred by the King, on Friday last, appears the name of Mr. John Thomas, J.P., C.C., the head of the well-known papermaking firm of Messrs. Thomas and Green, Ltd., of Soho Mills, Wooburn, Buckinghamshire, whom His Majesty has been pleased to create a Knight. Mr. (or now Sir John) Thomas was born at Shoreham, Kent, in 1834, and was the eldest of a family of five sons and one daughter. On both sides Sir John comes of papermaking ancestry, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having all been engaged in that avocation in Somersetshire, Sussex, and Kent. His grandfather and father both worked at a mill near Lewes, since pulled down; and the latter afterwards moved into Kent and became foreman of the mills at Shoreham, belonging to Mr. George Wilmot, at which Mr. Thomas himself was afterwards apprenticed at the age of 15. Before this, he had received what education he had at the British School, at the neighbouring village of Eynsford; and for part of the time had for his schoolmaster the late Mr. Geo. Webb, of Plumstead. Mr. Thomas has always felt that he owed much to the teaching and example of this remarkable man. Having completed his seven years of apprenticeship, Mr. Thomas removed to Maidstone, where he remained until, in 1860, he came to Wooburn, and joined his father, the late Mr. William Thomas, who, in partnership with the late

Mr. John Barcham Green, of Hayle Mill, and Mr. J. C. Stephens (also of Maidstone) founded the business at Soho Mill, Wooburn, with which Sir John is still actively associated. He is also connected with Jackson's Millboard Co., at Bourne End, Bucks, and he is a managing director of Messrs. Thomas Bros. and Co., Ltd., of Temple Mills, near Marlow. Sir John Thomas has for many years taken an active interest in the Papermakers' Association. He has filled numerous public offices, being a Guardian of the Wycombe Union for about 12 years. In 1888 the first County Council for Bucks was formed, and he was elected a member, and is still on that body. Since 1893 he has been a magistrate for the County of Bucks, and he is a Governor of the ancient Royal Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation at High Wycombe. He is a staunch Nonconformist, being a Congregationalist, in which denomination he has held many offices. He has been an abstainer for over 60 years, and is prominently identified with the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. Sir John Thomas is also President of the High Wycombe Chamber of Commerce, a member of the London Chamber of Commerce, of the Executive and Sidings Committees of the Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic, of the Society of Chemical Industry, and of the Society of Arts. He is a keen politician, having been allied with the Liberal Party, and in 1900 he contested the South Bucks Division against Mr. W. H. Grenfell (now Lord Desborough), but was defeated. For many years he has been Treasurer of the South Bucks Liberal Association. Sir John Thomas has been twice married. First, in 1857, to Miss Eleanor George, of West Malling, Kent, and of this marriage there were two sons, but neither of these survive. In 1879 Sir John married Ada, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Stimson, of the Moat, Marston, Bedfordshire. Lady Thomas shares her husband's views on most subjects and is keenly interested in her husband's public work. She founded the South Bucks Women's Liberal Association in 1881, and has been both President and Hon. Secretary. During the past week Sir John and Lady Thomas have been the recipients of hearty congratulations from all parts of the country, and also from Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, and President of the South Bucks Liberal Association.

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Telegrams: "Gunny, Manchester."

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**REPORTS ON**  
**AMBER SIZE**

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Messrs. Fox, Stockell & Co.,  
 32, St Mary Axe, E.C.

29th May, 1907.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to hand you my report on the use of Amber Size, from which you will see that the results of the experiment favour the use of this material, and I must say that **this is about the best prepared size I have seen.**

Yours faithfully,  
 R. W. SINDALL.

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**2, St. Andrew Square,  
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THE weather—"Good old weather again," I fancy I hear the reader exclaim, and, if he does so, he uses the wrong qualifying adjective—still retains its predominance as the staple topic of conversation. At the moment of writing [It is well to be precise, for, as this precious climate of ours is doing a quick-change turn just now, there may be a blizzard or a heat wave upon us before the ink is dry.] the atmospheric conditions are as ugly and metamorphic as ever. A trifle more warmth and a corresponding accentuation in moisture are the only fresh elements in the recent meteorological monotony, although, to be sure, we have had our thunderstorms. But, in order to make things balance, I suppose, these same thunderstorms have been without their proverbial antecedent three fine days. Chaos seems to be in power at the Weather office.

I MET a paper trade man on Blackfriars Bridge the other day. He wore a worried look and a macintosh, had something in his eye—I mean a foreign body, not a prospective big "deal"—and was holding on his hat with a fixity of purpose which suggested its having been made a receptacle for smuggled cigars. I remarked that he looked rather "chippy," and inquired the reason. He replied that he had been to the coast for a holiday for a couple of weeks, and the weather had been as wet as the sea the whole time. "It was too rainy and boisterous to be out-of-doors with any comfort," he explained, "so I laid on the sofa most of the time, smoked enormous quantities of tobacco, and read more novels in fourteen days than I have read in the previous fourteen years. My wife [for he is a senior partner and a recently wedded firm] made a new antimaccassar for every chair in the house. I slept, and ate, and read and smoked, and then, by way of change, smoked, and read, and ate and slept—did 'the rest cure,' in fact. I might as well have spent my holiday in the debtors' quarters in Holloway Gaol. If you want to go for a holiday just now, take *Punch's* advice and mine—"Don't." I mean to "don't."

THE King's Birthday list of honours has been looked forward to with a good deal of curiosity, but the reality is disappointing. That is to say, it is humdrum and lacking in many "promotions" of more than common place interest. Everyone, however, will congratulate the Lord Mayor of London on his baronetcy, which he has fairly earned and heartily deserves. The city never had a more popular chief magistrate, and he is a *persona grata* with everyone connected with paper and print in London. Sir William P. Treloar,

to which can now be added "Bart.," used to say that he represented in the Corporation "the world, the flesh and the devil." I do not know about the limitations of the "world," but "the flesh" was in the Metropolitan Meat Market, and "the devil" was, of course, the Press. Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.—your very good health!

ANOTHER popular honour is that conferred upon Mr. W. S. Gilbert, of Savoy Theatre celebrity, and long the comrade in comic opera production of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. In his day he has done his share of "paper staining," and has in this way, and in others contributed to paper consumption on a large scale by others than himself. His work, too, as a librettist and humorist, has, like the delightful musical compositions of his accomplished and lamented partner, come to stay.

STAY—stay! Yes, I thought so. The use of the word seemed familiar in a Gilbertian direction, for thereby hangs a tail. One day at a Savoy rehearsal, where Mr. Gilbert was always the most Napoleonic of stage managers, having absolute exactitude as his guiding principle, a lady had in the course of her part to exclaim emotionally, "Stay!" In the nervous excitement of the moment she exclaimed, "Stay, stay!" "No, no," said Mr. Gilbert, "you have only to say 'stay' once. It is not a pair of stays!"

FOR the rest the honours list contains few names that have even a nodding relationship with the interests of paper and print. Mr. Alfred Billson, M.P., who has been made a knight is, however, a director of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the *Liverpool Mercury*, and the *Liverpool Echo*, Limited; Mr. William R. Cremer, M.P., the well-known Peace advocate, is editor of *The Arbitrator*; and Mr. Frederick W. Wilson, of the *East Anglian Daily Times*, is one of the ablest journalists and newspaper producers we have. The paper manufacturing industry is honoured by Mr. John Thomas being made a Knight, a reference to whose career appears on another page.

If there is any truth in a rumour which has reached my ears, the paper trade is likely to hear of another new papermaking fibre before many more weeks have passed. My information is rather scanty, and I give publicity to the announcement with all reserve. The fibre, I am told, is of Colonial origin, and is stated to be alike long and strong and fine. Well, let them all come. We shall soon have as many fibres in the papermaking market—using the term "market" in its academic rather than its commercial sense—as there are stars in the firmament, but I am afraid we shall still continue to be able to count those which have attained to practical industrial utility as payable raw material within the number of our ten fingers, or thereabouts.

TALKING of fibres, it is astonishing to notice what a number of compressed fibrous com-

positions there are in the market to compete with millboard and similar substances used in the manufacture of trunks, portmanteaus, and other kinds of travelling requisites. One of the oldest forms of compressed fibre has cane for its basis, the goods made therefrom being almost a monopoly of German manufacturers. I have had the opportunity recently of carefully examining a number of these competing compressed fibres, and also of the goods produced from them, and most of them, it may be said, commend themselves on the grounds alike of durability and strength combined with lightness, the materials in this respect bearing a relationship to stout leather of the best sort much in the same degree as steel does to iron.

\* \* \*

SOME of the huge travelling trunks and portmanteaus made of solid leather are enormously heavy, even when they are empty, and by the time they are packed full they almost require the services of chain and tackle to move them. With compressed fibre goods, however, it is otherwise. They are light without being fragile, and remarkably strong and durable without being massive or heavy. Thus we find that these compressed fibrous materials have made great headway in the trunk trade during the past few years.

\* \* \*

ONE of the compressed fibres is called "Flaxite," which suggests that it chiefly consists of flax fibre, which, indeed, I believe, is the case. Others of these compressed fibres are produced from fibrous mixtures of various kinds, and one variety is vulcanised, while the best of them surprise one with the possession of a toughness and density which of course make for strength and durability when converted into travelling gear. This places the goods which have to rely mainly on millboard and materials of a like character for foundation purposes quite out of court when compared with those having their foundations in compressed fibre.

\* \* \*

BUT millboard is by no means the only material of a papery nature which figures in the production of travelling requisites and fancy leather and kindred goods. Various imitation leathers and fancy lining papers form more or less important elements in the fabrication of many kinds of travelling gear, and of those articles which help to swell the long list that comprehends fancy goods generally. These articles, however, as a rule pretend to be just precisely what they are, and it is not given out that goods of such a composite nature are really and truly composed of leather only, as has been done, as I had reason to mention last week in these columns, in the case of certain descriptions of boots and shoes. So that while the "shoddy" element unquestionably insinuates itself largely into the manufacture of travelling requisites and fancy leather goods, there is no special claim made as a rule that the goods themselves, as I have said, are other than what they *prime facie* are represented to be.

APROPOS of trunks and travelling requisites, I see that a new journal has just made its appearance under the title of *The Bag, Portmanteau and Umbrella Trader, and Fancy Leather Goods and Athletic Trades Review*. The title is a long one, but it will be gathered that it corresponds with the comprehensive range of the allied trades whose associated interests *The Bag Trader*—to quote its for-short title—represents. When one comes to think of it, it is surprising that these allied interests have so long remained without a journal specially devoted to themselves, and, as a critical examination of the contents of the first number of *The Bag Trader* prepossesses one favourably, it is safe to prophesy that its existence will not be short-lived. Indeed, the first number, which is most attractively printed and produced—the work, by the way, of Messrs. T. Kirby and Sons, Limited, of Walsall—seems to possess every element of vitality which one expects to meet with in a modern trade journal which means to live and move with the times. And so I shake the newcomer by the hand, and wish it a good time.

\* \* \*

I AM sorry to learn from a paragraph in last week's *Review* that the Newton Paper Mills, at Newton-le-Willows, did not fetch a buyer when they were put up for auction last week. This is unsatisfactory, and is discouraging in view of the sale next week of the mills at Shotley Bridge and Lintz Green. Moreover, it does not augur favourably for the general condition and prospects of the British paper trade. I have heard the possibility mentioned of an absorption—which I suppose would necessarily mean the purchase—of the Annandale mills by another large firm of paper-makers, but I have been unable to obtain confirmation of the rumour, and I therefore repeat it with all reserve, and merely as a matter of trade gossip. Personally I attach no importance to it.

\* \* \*

I AM afraid if such a thing came to pass, it would fittingly recall the old Limerick of our childhood, which dealt with the unfortunate experiences of a young lady of Niger. You will remember it ran thusly:

There was a young lady of Niger,  
Who went for a ride on a tiger,  
They returned from the ride,  
With the lady inside—  
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

\* \* \*

THAT seems to be a very fine and large papermaking machine which was described in last week's *Review*. It probably touches top-notch in papermaking machine production in this country, and should reflect much credit upon Messrs. Bertrams Limited, of Edinburgh, and upon the resources of their works at Sciennes—which please, Mr. Reader, do not pronounce as if it was spelt "Sigh-ennes," because it is not, and the phonetic spelling of the word would be "Sheens." It is many years now since I last was inside the erecting shops at the Sciennes Works, but they were big and capable then, and must be much more so now. The fine machine will be a splendid

addition to the productive resources of the *Daily Telegraph* mills at Dartford, which were already admirably equipped, and in many respects model mills of their kind.

It is not every day that a paper mill is diverted from its normal purposes and made to serve the dual function of a weather-shelter and a contrivance for drying clothes, but on Saturday last, I hear, Esk Mills, at Penicuik, Midlothian—the papermaking headquarters of Messrs. James Brown and Co., Ltd.—were turned to excellent account in these directions. It seems there was on that day a large influx of excursionists from Edinburgh, Leith and elsewhere, in Penicuik, and they were caught in the open by the thunderstorm which would seem to have been universal on Saturday last. The rain came down with tropical violence and soon drenched to their skins the many hundreds of visitors who were not fortunate enough to gain shelter. Mr. Jardine, one of the directors of the firm owning Esk Mills took compassion on many of the moisture-laden holiday makers, and some 200 of them were only too delighted to avail themselves of the hospitality of Esk Mills, where they were afforded shelter while their clothing or some of it, anyway—was dried by the fans, whence the air emerges at a temperature of something like 105 degs. The “dry ends” of the Esk Mills machines were wonderfully popular that day.

G. A. F.

## BUSINESS

# Jubilee of Mr. John Town, J.P.

Interesting Ceremony at Leeds.

A gathering of a character rare, if not unique, in the commercial history of Leeds took place at the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, June 28th, when the workpeople employed by Messrs. Joseph Town and Sons, Ltd., papermakers and wholesale stationers, assembled to celebrate the business jubilee of Mr. John Town, J.P., the present head of the firm. By the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Town the whole of the Leeds staff was entertained to tea, and among the members of the family and other guests present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Town, Mr. Norman Town, Mr. Aubrey Town, Mrs. Joseph Town, Mrs. Hankinson, Mr. J. A. Jones, Miss Muriel Jones, Mr. Acworth, Mr. W. Middlebrook, Mr. G. C. Veale, Mr. J. Harold Wright, Mr. Wilfred Wright, Mr. and Mrs. R. Andrews. Afterwards the proceedings were presided over by Mr. J. Clifton Town, one of the directors and elder son of the guest of the evening. A very pleasing feature at the outset was the presentation to the hostess of a beautiful spray bouquet of roses and sweet peas, artistically tied with yellow ribbon, offered by the youngest girl in the employment of the firm.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening remarks, extended a cordial welcome to those present, and

said that it was a matter for sincere congratulation that such happy relations existed between employers and employees. He considered that it was necessary to maintain mutual confidence, and he was sure that the directors were as anxious as ever to sympathetically interest themselves in the members of the staff. He further added that they had in their “Chief” one who had always set before them a lofty ideal, and after fifty years of strenuous service they could meet him to-night with confidence and affection, and with pride in the example which he had set them. In concluding, the Chairman said he might be pardoned for a personal reference—no son ever had a better father, and he was sure that what his father most desired was to lead a good life and leave behind him fragrant memories which should endure for all time. The Chairman then called upon

Mr. JOHN HARPER, the senior representative of the house, who, in a few well chosen sentences eulogised Mr. Town, and his work, at the same time handing to Mr. Town, on behalf of the employees, a magnificent solid silver figure of Justice, together with two silver side dishes, a valuable gold watch, chain, and sovereign case. The following inscription was engraved on the centre piece:—

PRESENTED TO

JOHN TOWN, Esq., J.P.,

by the Employees of Joseph Town and Sons, Ltd., Leeds, as a token of sincere affection and esteem, and in appreciation of his integrity and high sense of justice, on the completion of 50 years of business life.

A beautiful basket of carnations and sweet peas was presented to Mr. Town for his wife, who, through long continued illness, was unable to be present at the ceremony.

Mr. E. Y. PHILLIPS, the secretary of the company, congratulated Mr. Town on his record, stating that it was one that might be looked back upon with pride and satisfaction. Not only had Mr. Town been concerned in promoting the prosperity of the firm, but also the welfare and the happiness of all his employees. Many were the instances which had come to his own personal knowledge of Mr. Town's sympathetic regard and practical assistance for those who had met with trouble or misfortune. He (Mr. Town) was at all times ready to give wise and friendly counsel, and the speaker was confident that he was worthy of their deepest gratitude and life long admiration.

Short speeches in a similar strain were made by Messrs. Ernest Town, Norman Town, J. T. S. Leech, F. Field and W. Middlebrook, J.P., all testifying to the genuine worth of Mr. Town's life and character.

Mr. Town, on rising to respond, was enthusiastically received. He said he did not know how to thank them for all their kindness. The praises of those who had spoken in making the presentation had made him feel very humble, but at the same time very happy, and he thanked them from the bottom of his heart. He owed much to the wise counsel and gracious influence of those who had gone before him, and it had been his earnest endeavour through all the years to worthily uphold the traditions of the past. Mr. Town went on

to give some interesting reminiscences of the past, referring to many changes which have taken place since his career began. He was born in Brunswick Place in 1842, and his earliest recollections were of the Revolution in France in 1848, and the great famine in Ireland, when potatoes were so scarce that they had to have boiled rice with their meat. When he first went to school, where the Town Hall now stands was a private house with gardens and a wall all round; Boar-lane was about as wide as Trinity-street, and the Grammar School was in North-street. Trams were unknown, and railway carriages with a top on were a special luxury, the luggage being piled on the top, and covered with tarpaulin. (Laughter.) He went to a boarding school in 1854, and among his schoolfellows were the present Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy and Mr. Gurney Smith, while Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was a later scholar at the same school.

In the course of the evening a programme of songs and recitals was sustained, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Town on the motion of Mr. E. ANDREWS, seconded by Mr. G. C. VEALE, and supported by Mr. JOSEPH HANLON.

## Presentation at Basted.

An event of a very interesting character took place at Basted Mill, on Saturday last, the presentation being made of a handsome dressing bag—the gift of the employees—to Mr. John Smith, on his coming of age.

In making the presentation Mr. J. H. LEWE said that all present were familiar with the object for which they had met and desired by their presence, as also by the gift to be offered, to show appreciation of the many acts of kindness received from the members of Basted House, to testify to the esteem in which Mr. John was held by the people of Basted, and to wish him a long and prosperous career. It was a great pleasure to have Mr. Smith with them that morning, and to have the opportunity of personally tendering their congratulations, for although at the moment he had no commercial interest in the mill, yet he was ever to the fore in any movement to benefit or help the workpeople, as was evidenced by his kindness in arranging the recent sports. In these matters Mr. Smith was but proving a "chip of the old block," and closely following in the footsteps of his gallant father, who at all times showed the employees much sympathetic consideration. Handing the bag to Mr. Smith, the speaker hoped that it would accompany him on many a pleasant holiday, and said that although the recipient might perhaps travel and make many enduring friends, yet he could find none who more sincerely wished for his success and happiness than those there assembled.

In a happy speech of thanks, Mr. SMITH begged the company to believe that he deeply appreciated their kindness, and should prize the bag very greatly, not so much because of

its intrinsic worth, as for the unanimous spirit in which it was offered and the generous words of the manager in handing him the gift. Mr. Lewe had referred to the fact that he, Mr. Smith, was not one of themselves, but he hoped that very shortly he should be able to claim that privilege. However, they well knew that he was always glad to do what he could for the good of the Basted folk, and he was delighted to hear that his small efforts in that direction were appreciated. He again thanked them for their kindness, and hoped they were assured of his good wishes.

The proceedings were of a very hearty nature, and gave keen pleasure to all concerned.

**FARBWERK RHENUS, Ltd.,**  
COLOGNE-BHRENFEID.

*Soluble Nandyke*  
**Brown**  
(Sabbrown),  
OF BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY.

SOLE AGENT:  
**Wm. POWELL,**  
Charles Road,  
BIRMINGHAM.

**ARLEDTER**  
**SIZE.**

**Most Economical.**  
**HARD SIZED PAPER PRODUCED.**

Foreign and Colonial Agents Wanted.

**The Arledter Size & Chemical Co., Ltd.**  
**Works: WIDNES.**



## WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW.

Office: 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.

## TRADE NOTES.

HALLAMSHIRE PAPER MILLS, Ecclesfield, were offered for sale by auction, at Sheffield on the 2nd inst. The property was unsold. The only papermaker present seen by our representative was Mr. Joseph Dixon.

SHOTLEY GROVE AND LINTZ FORD PAPER MILLS.—Messrs. Edward Rushton, Son and Kenyon will offer for sale, by auction, at the Thatched House Hotel, Manchester, on Tuesday next, the Shotley-grove and Lintzford Paper Mills, with excellent water rights, fixed plant and machinery, together with the goodwill of the old established business of Messrs. John Annandale and Son, Ltd., in one or more lots at a very low reserve. Orders to view, descriptive particulars and other information may be had of the auctioneers, 13, Norfolk-street, Manchester, or from Messrs. Davies and Balkwill, solicitors, St. John-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STUDYING THE WORKERS.—As an instance of consideration and regard for the welfare of paper mill workers, it may be mentioned that when Messrs. John Henry and Co., Ltd., bought Lee Mill, Ivybridge, Devon, it was with the intention of dismantling it, and taking what machinery was wanted to their mills at Thatcham. Recognising, however, that some of the workers had been at Ivybridge for 40 years, Messrs. Henry and Co. have decided to run the mill for a year to see whether it can be made to pay; if working results are found unprofitable at the end of that time they will proceed to carry out their first idea.

MR. EDWARD PARTINGTON, at Glossop, on Saturday, laid a memorial stone over the main entrance of the convalescent home and nurses' institution which he is giving to the town and endowing at a cost of £30,000. He said the home was intended for the very poorest of the people. He was presented with a silver trowel and ivory mallet by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF PAPERMAKERS.—A most successful concert, promoted by the members of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, was held in the Mission Hall, Feniscowles, near Blackburn, on Saturday last, in aid of Bro. William Williams, who had the misfortune to lose his right arm at the Sun Paper Mill, early in the present year. Mr. William Dyson, general secretary, occupied the chair. An excellent programme was rendered, and during an interval the chairman handed over to Bro. Williams a cheque for £50, the sum allowed by the Society to a member who has the misfortune to meet with an accident which totally incapacitates him from further following his employment as a papermaker. The sum is paid without any extra levy or payment whatever. Mr. Dyson

took the opportunity of impressing upon those present the benefits of trade unionism to the worker for the betterment of the conditions of labour and wages. As a result of the concert, an additional sum will be available for Bro. Williams.

LARGE PAPER MACHINE WIRES.—The United Wire Works, Limited, have just completed the first of an order for large machine wires for a paper mill in U.S.A. Each wire measures 164 inches by 70 feet, and weighs, when packed for shipment, 654 pounds.

ANNUAL OUTING OF MESSRS. BENTLEY AND JACKSON'S EMPLOYEES.—The members of Messrs. Bentley and Jackson, Limited, engineers, Bury, had their annual outing on Saturday. Blackpool being the place visited. Advantage was taken of the trip by 166 persons, the firm bearing the cost of railway fares. The bulk of the party left on the 6.25 train, and others followed by a later train. On arrival at Blackpool each person was left to spend the day as he pleased. Most members of the party remained in Blackpool visiting the many attractions of the town and having a very enjoyable time. A few others journeyed to Fleetwood, and took boat to Barrow. The homeward journey was commenced at 8.40, Bury being reached about eleven o'clock. A letter of thanks has been forwarded to the firm for their kindness.

"THE PAPERMAKERS' DIRECTORY OF ALL NATIONS."—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Dean and Son, Ltd., 168, Fleet-street, E.C., a copy of the "Papermakers' Directory of all Nations" for 1907—the sixteenth edition. This is a well-known work, which, owing to its international character, appeals to all branches of the paper and allied trades. The particulars cover some 5,000 mills, scattered throughout forty different countries. As usual, the greatest care has been taken to bring the work thoroughly up-to-date. This directory is of the greatest utility in bringing pulp, paper and board manufacturers, paper merchants, wholesale stationers, paper bag makers, mill representatives, agents, exporters, papermakers' engineers, oil merchants, belt and machinery manufacturers, printers, chemical and colour manufacturers, rag merchants, waste paper and paper stock dealers, cardboard and paper box manufacturers, china clay and fibre merchants, felt and paper machine wire manufacturers, etc., into touch with one another. The price (cloth bound, 680 p.p.) is 10s. 6d.

COMPAGNIE INDUSTRIELLE DES PAPIERS CARTE AMIOT, LTD.—This company has been registered with a capital of £70,000, in £1 shares, to acquire patents taken out by J. Amiot for the manufacture of coloured cards and paper of various thicknesses by means of a special process and plant. The signatories are: S. Thompson, 3, East India-avenue, E.C.; N. Argyles, 21, Rue le Peletier, Paris; E. F. Wheeler, 47, Durlston-road, Upper Clapton, N.E.; R. Wood, Waterton, Cirencester; E. N. W. Davey, Eastcote, Benhill-avenue, Sutton, Surrey; F. J. Thompson, 26, Kerby-street, Poplar, E.; W. Flook, 12, Forest-road, Forest-gate (one share each). Minimum cash sub-

scription, £1,000. First directors (not less than four nor more than nine): J. Amiot, L. Marmier, E. Brunaux, and Baron Gaston de Birmingham (all of Paris), each of whom may retain office for ten years. The two first-named are managing directors, with 1,000f. per month each. M. Amiot will control the manufacturing department and purchase of raw material and M. Marmier the financial arrangements and sale of goods. M. Brunaux will attend to legal matters and accounts. Special remuneration, 500f. per month. Qualification, £50. 15 per cent. of profits in any year when 5 per cent. dividend is paid, with £3 each per board or general meeting attended. Registered office:— 3, East India-avenue, E.C.

**FOREIGN CELLULOSE, LTD.** — Resolutions have been passed for the winding up of this company (liquidator, Mr. H. W. Tatum, of King's House, King-street, Guildhall, E.C.).

Mr. PETER BIBBY, of East Lancashire, whilst on a visit last week to his son in London, died suddenly. He was nearly 80 years of age, and was the eldest brother of the late Mr. Alderman Bibby, of Burnley, who dropped dead at Burnley Station a short time ago.

With reference to the recent litigation between the Salt Union, Ltd., and Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., we are officially informed that a mutually satisfactory agreement has been arrived at, and that proceedings in the action have been stayed.

<p>Mr. SMITH has now arrived from Sydney and will be prepared to interview Members of the Paper Trade and to see Latest Samples.</p>	<p><b>W. E. SMITH,</b> Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationer &amp; Printer, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30, Bridge Street, SYDNEY. And NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.</p>
<p>London Buying Office: College Hill Chambers, COLLEGE HILL, E.C.</p>	<p>Where SAMPLES, CATALOGUES, and PRICE LISTS will be received.</p>

**CRYSTAL ALUM**

(LUMP AND GROUND).

**The Finest Quality Produced.**

**PETER SPENCE & SONS, Ltd.,** GRAND PRIX,  
St. Louis Exhibition, 1904.  
**Manchester Alum Works, MANCHESTER.**

**Calenders** with 2—12 Rolls for all Purposes.

SUITABLE FOR GREASE-PROOF IMITATION PARCHMENT.

Goffering Machines and Rolls. Asbestos, Paper and Cotton Bowls.  
Anti-deflection Rolls supported at two points.  
Reelers, Guide Rolls, Rubber Rolls, etc.

**JOH. ALBERT HENCKELS, Büsseldorf.**

British Agent: **L. STERNBERG, 41, Basinghall Street, LONDON, E.C.**

# Stocks and Shares.

The following report is supplied by Mr. F. D. Dean, stock and share broker, 36, Corporation-street, Manchester. (Telegrams; "Fre-dean, Manchester"; Phone, No. 2180).

## PAPER, &c.

Amount Paid.	Nominal Amount	Name of Company.	Dividend last half-year.	Prices July 3.
1	1	Annandale & Son ord.	%	21/6-22/6
5	5	do. do. pref.	5	5-5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
100	100	Bergvik Co., 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % debts. Nos. 1-3,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100-103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	10	do. deferred	24/-	26-29
10	10	do. 6% cum. pref.	6	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
4	4	Burnley Paper Co.	10	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
7	7	Bury Paper, ord.	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9-9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
7	7	do. 6% pref.	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9-9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
5	5	Darwen Paper Mill Co.		
		do. do. "A"	10	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -11
4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5	do. do. "B"	10	8-8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1	1	do. do. "C"	10	37/0-39/0
10	10	E. Lancashire Paper Co	10	15-15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	10	do. do. 6% pref.	10	15-15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
5	5	do. do. bonus	5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
10	10	Townsend(C.)Hooft & Co	† 8	6-7
5	5	Kellner-Partington Co	* 10/-	24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -24 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
100	100	do. debts. (red, 1914)	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	103-103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
5	5	N. of Ireland Paper Co.	10	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
5	5	Olive & Partington 5%	5	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
8	10	Olive Brothers [pref.]	nil	4-4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
10	10	do. do. fully paid	nil	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
5	3	do. do. pref.	10	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1	1	Owen, T. & Co. 6% pref.	6	17/6-18/6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
100	100	do. do. 5% debts.	5	95-97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
5	5	Peebles (A. M.) & Son		1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -2
5	5	do. 5% cum. pref.	5	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -4
100	Stock	do. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % deb.	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90-95
3	5	Ramsbottom Paper Co.	10	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1	1	do. do. cum. pref.	5	21/6-22/6
4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5	Roach Bridge Paper Co.	nil	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
5	5	Star Paper Co.	10	8-8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
3	5	do. do. cum. pref.	10	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
100	100	do. do. deb. stock	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100-102
10	10	Spicer Brothers em. pf.	5/-	8-9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	10	Waterlow & Sons 6% non-cum. def.	13	23-25
	10	do. 6% non-em. pf.	4	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	10	do. cum. pref.	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

## CHEMICALS, &c.

1	1	Brunner, Mond & Co.	3/-p.sh	56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
10	10	do. do. 7% em. pf.	7	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1	1	Castner-Kellner Alkali Co.	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24/6-25/0
100	Stock	do. do. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % deb.	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99-101
5	5	Clayton Aniline ord.	5	3-3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
5	5	do. do. em. pf.	3/-	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1	1	Electrolytic Alkali ord.	nil	6/0-6/3
1	1	do. do. 7% pref.	nil	19/0-20/0
5	5	Langdale's Chemical Co., Ltd.	4	38/0-38/0
9	10	Lawas Chemical ord.	6/6 †	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	10	do. do. pref.	7	10-10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
4	4	Salt Union ord.	nil	17/0-17/6
6	6	do. 7% non. em. pf.	3/- †	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
100	Stock	do. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> mort. deb.	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
100	Stock	do. "B" mort. deb	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	84-86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	10	Steiner (F.) & Co. ord.	4	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	5	9-9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
100	Stock	do. do. deb. stock (red, 1912)	4	89-91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	10	United Alkali Co.	4/-	83/0-83/6
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	7	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
100	Stock	do. mort. deb. (red. after 1901)	5	109 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -109 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1	1	United Indigo & Chemical	nil	3/3-3/9
1	1	do. do. 6% em. pf	‡ 6	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> -12
1	1	Yorks. Dyeware & Chemical 6% pref.	nil	4/6-5/6

\*Interim. †For year. ‡Div. to 31/12/04. ||Arrears ‡x0.

There is little change to note in the paper share market. Bergvik 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. debentures are marked down on account of being ex div. There are buyers of Burnley. Bury (Gigg) are wanted, and show <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> rise. Not much to note re Darwen, but East Lancashire issues are in demand. Kellner-Partingtons, although recognised as the premier security of this market, are somewhat easier. North of Ireland are sought after. T. Owen and Co.'s 5 per cent. debentures have improved to the extent of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 2 and are now quoted ex div. Ramsbottom, Roach Bridge and Star, all issues, are asked for. Waterlow and Sons are now ex div.

Chemical shares, in the majority of cases, show some slight advances. Brunner Monds are <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> better, but the preference have depreciated <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Castner-Kellners have been active so far as transactions are concerned, and have put on an extra 6d. Salt Unions have had many changes, but owing to the stoppage of the litigation with Brunner, Mond, and a rumour of amalgamation, they are 1s. 3d. better on the ordinary and <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> on the preference. F. Steiners ordinary are now ex div. and have improved quite a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. United Alkali are going very quietly into good hands, but show a loss of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and a gain of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> on the preference; the debentures are ex div. and show a slight fall with rather an easier tendency.

## TUESDAY NEXT.

### SHOTLEY GROVE and LINTZFORD PAPER MILLS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION  
By MESSRS.

### EDWARD RUSHTON, SON & KENYON

AT the THATCHED HOUSE HOTEL, MANCHESTER, on TUESDAY, July 9th, 1907, at 3 for 3.30 p.m., the VALUABLE PAPER MILLS AND ESTATES (as previously advertised).

Orders to view, descriptive particulars and other information may be had from the Auctioneers, 13, Norfolk-street, Manchester; or from Messrs. Davies and Balkwill, Solicitors, St. John Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 17x.

## JAMES GRUNDY & SON,

### PAPER STOCK MERCHANTS,

### Steeley Lane, CHORLEY, Lancs.

OUR SPECIALITIES INCLUDE:

New White Tabs and Cuttings, Print Tabs and Cuttings, Turkey Reds, Best Old Finest and Outshots.

## JOHN CALDWELL & SONS, Nat. Tel. 390.

### SUN MILLS, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER,

### Wholesale Rag and Paper Stock MERCHANTS.

Buyers of Shirt Cuttings, Underclothing Cuttings, Tailors' Cuttings; also all grades of New Rag Cuttings, Warehouse Print Tabs, Fents, Twines, &c.

Terms—CASH. Bankers—L. & Y. Bank, Shudehill.

**SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS**

**IT IS IMPORTANT** that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Thursday to insure insertion the following day.

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Also another Machine, Second-hand, for wire 82-in. wide, having eight Drying Cylinders 4-ft. 6-in. diam. and one Cylinder 7-ft. diam., Brass Cooling Rolls, one Stack of Chilled Calender Rolls, and Gearing for the Machine, exclusive of Steam Engine or Strainers.

Apply, Bertrams Limited, St. Katherine's Works, Sciennes, Edinburgh. 10647

**Miscellaneous.**

**JOHN FULTON & CO.**, Engravers of Rollers for Wall-Paper Printing, etc.; also of Rollers for Embossing all kinds of Paper.—Knowles Street Engraving Works, Manchester. 10167

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*Member of the Society of Public Analysts,*

**ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMIST.**

**Laboratories: 61, CORNHILL, E.C.**  
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This is a unique system of Lubricating Bearings introduced many years ago by the Diamond Lubricating Company, Limited, which is now becoming world-wide known and highly favoured, as it gives 4 distinct results :—

- 1.—A saving in the lubricating account.
- 2.—A reduction in the indicated horse power required to drive.
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- 4.—Cleanliness and no annoyance from dripping.

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No. 1330 New Weekly Series.

**THE LEADING JOURNAL**

For the British Paper and Pulp Industries.

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Mr. THOMAS FOSTER,

4, BOWKER STREET,  
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907.

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**Centenary of Springfield Mills, Maidstone.**

THE centenary of the foundation of the Springfield Mill, Maidstone, was celebrated on Monday last, and we congratulate the proprietors, Messrs. W. and R. Balston, on so unique an event. The "J. Whatman's Papers,"

which are produced at these mills, are famous the world over, and although attempts have been made by foreign competitors to belittle their comparative value, the high reputation for fine qualities has increased, in fact the present demand is greater than ever, thus evidencing the strong appreciation of consumers. The success of the mill, as mentioned by Mr. C. H. Balston at a recent festive gathering of the employees, was due, he thought, to the keen foresight and business capacity of their forefathers, combined with good organisation, and to the fact that they had always tried to bring out the very best article which, with experience and skill, it was possible to do. He also remarked that they intended to go on trying to produce the very best article of its kind in the world, and to emulate the example their forefathers set them by using only the best materials. At Springfield Mills there are eighteen vats, and at Medway Mills four vats—employment being given to nearly 1,200 hands. The most cordial relations exist between employers and employed, and in celebrating the centenary a sum of money was given to the employees at Springfield and Medway mills, whilst the employees on their part presented an illuminated address to the head of the firm.

\* \* \*

#### Continental Paper Supplies to the United Kingdom.

AN enormous trade in the supply of paper and boards to the United Kingdom is carried on by Germany, Holland and Belgium. The total value of the British imports from all sources last year was £5,725,505, and of this amount the three countries mentioned were responsible for over 41 per cent. (£2,358,744). According to the official classification of the imports, Holland is credited with doing the largest business with this country, last year's shipments being returned at £1,300,303, followed by Germany with £564,056, and Belgium with £494,385. The returns for 1902 were:—Holland, £1,136,848; Germany, £565,644; and Belgium, £480,652. It is obvious that some of the paper, etc., shipped *via* Holland (and attributed to that country) is of German origin. Taking the three countries together, the supplies of unprinted paper on reels last year were of the value of £86,532, a decline of £25,880 compared with 1902; unprinted not on reels, £1,055,005, an increase of £54,048; printed or coated papers (including hangings), £445,321, an increase of £5,066; and straw, mill and wood pulp boards, £773,969, an increase of £144,449. The shipments of boards from Holland alone last year were of the value of £709,185.

#### Can the English Papermaker Compete with the American in Canada?

IT seems strange—says the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* of Canada—that in spite of the preference, English manufacturers seem so often unable to export paper to Canada with advantage. We hear of several cases in which Canadian dealers, with a strong desire to get goods from Great Britain, if prices should be on anything like an equality with those charged by American manufacturers, have gone into full particulars with English houses as to freight and customs and other charges, telling them that if they will accept such and such a price (the same as that gladly quoted by their rivals on this side) they will get orders regularly. But, no; in spite of the preferential discount in the duty, the best figure they can make is  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. above the Americans. Part of the increased total laid-down price for British goods comes from the necessity for making extra allowance for casing. Of course, there are many cases in which the British manufacturers seem to be trying to meet the conditions. In fact, we have heard of one or two instances lately where orders, which had been going to the United States for a long time past, have now been given to the Britishers. But there is a feeling that if the latter would get down a little closer to business, these instances might be greatly multiplied.

\* \* \*

#### Labour Troubles in Canada.

LABOUR troubles appear to be affecting the Canadian paper trade, strikes having lately occurred at the mills of the Laurentide Paper Co., Ltd., Grand Mere, Quebec, and the Imperial Paper Mills, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario. The men made a demand for three tours, which was not granted. A fairly large export trade is done by the Laurentide Paper Co. to the United Kingdom. The mill contains seven machines, producing about 120 tons of "news" and 50 tons of boards daily, besides other papers. The company's pulp mill contains thirty grinders, three digesters, and fourteen wet machines, producing 150 tons of mechanical dry per day, and seventy tons of sulphite. The Imperial Paper Mills operate two 120-inch machines producing forty to fifty tons of "news" and hangings, whilst the pulp mill has an output of fifty tons of mechanical per day.

\* \* \*

#### United States' Foreign Paper Trade.

ALTHOUGH during recent months there has been a falling off in American exports, yet the official figures for the ten months

ended April last are by no means unsatisfactory. The total value stands at £1,673,418, an increase of £89,125 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The shipments of printing paper amounted to £623,854, a comparative increase of £8,194. The best market for printings is the United Kingdom, the ten months' shipments being of the value of £242,560, whilst Canadian purchases amounted to £57,501, and Australian to £41,213. Compared with July-April of the previous year the imports on the part of the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia show decreases of £35,040, £173, and £35,586 respectively. A greatly improved trade, however, has been done with Japan, whose imports, amounting to £122,249, show an increase of £59,070. A feature of the returns is that the imports of paper, etc., into the United States now exceed in value the exports. During July-April the imports were £1,687,749, an increase of £539,042 compared with the corresponding ten months of the previous year. Germany monopolises the American market, sending goods to the amount of £1,091,511, whilst supplies from the United Kingdom were of the value of £192,296; compared with July-April of the previous year German business shows an increase of £376,819 and British an advance of £29,546.

**DR. ADOLF FRANK**, the well-known chemist, of Charlottenburg, has been awarded by the Society of German Chemists the Liebig Gold Medal for his distinguished services in founding the German Alkali Industry, introducing alkali salts into agriculture, for his work in connection with the manufacture of sulphite pulp, and above all for the scientific and practical production of nitride of calcium.

FOLLOWING a meeting of the Manilla and Fibre Association in New York, prices of manilla papers were advanced 3 dols. per ton; fibre papers, 2 dols. per ton; and bag papers, 5 dols. per ton.

**MR. W. A. WHITCOMB**, manager of the manufacturing department, has been elected director of the International Paper Co.

**MR. J. P. MORRIS**, the representative in the United States and Canada, of the Scottish papermaking firm of Messrs. R. and W. Watson, has opened an office in New York. Mr. Watson guarantees prompt delivery, and solicits enquiries for quantities of not less than two gross tons.

THE AMERICAN PEAT PAPER COMPANY has been incorporated under the laws of Maine to manufacture paper from peat. The headquarters of the company is at Portland, Me. The company is capitalised at 1,500,000 dols. Mr. J. S. Murdock, of Providence, R.I., is president, and Mr. E. C. Verrill, of Portland, Me., treasurer.

## Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports and imports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

### From London.

**PRINTINGS.**—To Australia, 975 cwts.; Africa, 26 cwts.; Argentine, 22 cwts.; Belgium, 190 cwts.; B. Guiana, 19 cwts.; Cape, 123 cwts.; Channel I., 180 cwts.; Canada, 122 cwts.; Chile, 252 cwts.; China, 70 cwts.; Denmark, 46 cwts.; Egypt, 34 cwts.; France, 590 cwts.; Germany, 8 cwts.; Holland, 64 cwts.; India, 563 cwts.; Japan, 76 cwts.; Malta, 12 cwts.; Morocco, 5 cwts.; New Zealand, 579 cwts.; Sweden, 136 cwts.; United States, 14 cwts.

**WRITINGS.**—To Australia, 1,202 cwts.; Africa, 82 cwts.; Argentine, 91 cwts.; Brazil, 23 cwts.; Cape, 16 cwts.; Canada, 34 cwts.; Chile, 50 cwts.; China, 169 cwts.; Denmark, 4 cwts.; Egypt, 29 cwts.; France, 47 cwts.; Gibraltar, 32 cwts.; Germany, 20 cwts.; Greece, 3 cwts.; Italy, 43 cwts.; India, 300 cwts.; Japan, 109 cwts.; Malta, 8 cwts.; Mauritius, 2 cwts.; Morocco, 22 cwts.; New Zealand, 1,144 cwts.; Portugal, 10 cwts.; West Indies, 4 cwts.

**OTHER KINDS.**—To Australia, 218 cwts.; Africa, 69 cwts.; Argentine, 4 cwts.; Belgium, 73 cwts.; B. Guiana, 19 cwts.; Cape, 179 cwts.; Channel I., 71 cwts.; Canada, 20 cwts.; Chile, 27 cwts.; China, 18 cwts.; Cuba, 17 cwts.; Denmark, 25 cwts.; Egypt, 9 cwts.; France, 2 cwts.; Germany, 60 cwts.; Greece, 3 cwts.; Holland, 107 cwts.; Italy, 8 cwts.; India, 197 cwts.; Japan, 67 cwts.; Malta, 29 cwts.; New Zealand, 334 cwts.; Portugal, 4 cwts.; Spain, 4 cwts.; Sweden, 10 cwts.; United States, 19 cwts.; West Indies, 12 cwts.

### From Glasgow.

**PRINTINGS.**—To Australia, 1,079 cwts.; Canada, 431 cwts.; France, 26 cwts.; India, 511 cwts.; Japan, 42 cwts.; New Zealand, 123 cwts.; South America, 41 cwts.; United States, 44 cwts.; West Indies, 50 cwts.

**WRITINGS.**—To Australia, 975 cwts.; Canada, 10 cwts.; France, 34 cwts.; India, 290 cwts.

**OTHER KINDS.**—To Australia, 75 cwts.; Canada, 55 cwts.; Holland, 19 cwts.; Norway, 16 cwts.

THE Newski Papierfabrik owned by Gebrüder Wargunin, of St. Petersburg, was practically destroyed by fire a week or two ago. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be due to the carelessness of a workman, as it originated in a "broke" bin. Some 600 employees have been thrown out of employment.

THE demand of mill operatives for a three-tour shift has caused, reports a Boston correspondent, all the paper mills at Bellows Falls, Vt., to close down. The mills operate twelve Fourdriniers and eight cylinder machines, with a total daily capacity of about 160 tons, mostly manilla papers.

SPICER BROS., LTD.—A dividend of 9 per cent. has been declared.

# New British Patents.

## APPLICATIONS.

- 14,222. Improvements in and relating to the press rolls of papermaking machines. Milne.
- 14,465. Improvements in or relating to means for moving the counter stone to the rotary stone finishing machines for wood pulp. J. D. Ullgren and H. L. Gleditsche.
- 14,466. Improvements in or relating to finishing machines for wood pulp. J. D. Ullgren and H. L. Gleditsche.

## SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED. 1906.

- 14,918. Bleaching keirs. Spenle.
- 28,394. Use of esparto grass for rubbing, brushing, scrubbing, cleaning, and similar purposes. Yockney.

29,415. Beating engines for paper manufacture. Picard.

## SUMMARY OF BRITISH & FOREIGN PATENT LAWS, 2/6.

Notes on British Patent Law and Practice (gratis).

## BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,

Chartered Patent Agents,  
11 & 112, Hatton Garden, Holborn, LONDON, E.C.

**JAMES STEELE, Junr.,**  
**Papermakers' Agent,**  
**EAST STREET** (Opposite Central Station)  
**MANCHESTER.**

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# BERNER *and* NIELSEN

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MANCHESTER :

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29, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C.

# Wood Pulp Agents.

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SULFITAKTIEBOLAGET MO OCH DOMSJÖ Örnsköldsvik, Sweden,

STRONG & EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP.

Domsjö Mill producing about 7,000 tons per annum.

Hörnefors „ „ „ 15,000 „ „ „

AKTIEBOLAGET ROBERTSFORS, Robertsfors, Sweden,

STRONG & EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP.

Annual production, about 7,000 tons.

Telegraphic Address: "Churchill, London."

Telephone: No. 1417 Avenue (6 lines).

# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON : 68, SHOE LANE, E.O.

**Sources of Supply.**

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended June 22nd were from the following countries :—

CHEMICAL.			
Dry.			
Sweden	...	2,725 tons	£23,024
Norway	...	520 "	4,458
Prussia	...	279 "	2,331
Holland	...	150 "	712
Portugal	...	78 "	585
Russia	...	70 "	707
Germany	...	69 "	625
Austria	...	49 "	452
Belgium	...	17 "	225
Canada	...	5 "	42
Wet.			
Sweden	...	200 tons	£500
MECHANICAL.			
Wet.			
Norway	...	5,444 tons	£12,079
Canada	...	925 "	2,313
Sweden	...	872 "	2,091

**Norway.**

THE following figures show the exports of chemical and mechanical wood pulps from Norwegian ports (including Swedish transit goods):—

	MECHANICAL.		CHEMICAL.	
	Dry.	Moist.	Dry.	Moist.
April:	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1907	1,404	30,702	13,477	484
1906	2,457	30,411	10,908	394
1905	1,888	23,764	9,812	1,419
Jan.-April:				
1907	7,016	140,708	51,706	4,496
1906	7,082	113,723	48,462	4,341
1905	5,304	73,676	40,501	6,378

It is stated that application has been lodged with the Moss Council for permission to erect

a sulphite pulp mill at Mellos. It is proposed to take electric current amounting to from 400 to 500 horse-power from the Moss Town Electric Power Station.

THE mechanical wood pulp mill Helge By Brug, five kilometres from Stenkjær, was completely burnt down on the 26th ult.

**Germany.**

THE Königsberger Zellstoff-fabrik Aktiengesellschaft has declared a dividend of 20 per cent.

**British Columbia.**

It is reported that a New York syndicate is offering 1,000,000 dols. for 78 square miles of magnificent timber tracts on Graham Island, British Columbia. The land is owned by Western Canadians, including Mr. M. Edgerton, a widely known Winnipeg capitalist.

**Canada.**

PRICES for ground wood and sulphite remain exceedingly firm, and makers are anticipating higher values. Ground wood is quoted at 17 dols. to 18 dols. on contracts at the mills in Canada. Sulphite is 42 dols. to 44 dols. f.o.b., mill, or 2.35 dols. to 2.50 dols. on the American side.

THE sale of the properties of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. (Ont.) to a syndicate, has been concluded. The parties chiefly interested are members of the Edmonds family, of the Rhinelander Paper Co., Wis., U.S.A. The purchase price is said to be 2,500,000 dols. The Spanish River Co., it will be remembered, secured a concession from the late government of the province to cut pulp wood on an irregular area along three rivers, also 50 square miles of territory in Algoma district. It has erected a dam and works to generate power at a

water power on the Spanish River. This is used in the operation of the pulp mill, which it has constructed near Webbwood, and about a mile and a half distant from the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from which a spur line has been constructed. This mill is at present producing over one hundred tons of wet pulp a day. Moreover, the syndicate which is acquiring the property has had parties on the ground, and these report that there is enough wood on it suitable for the manufacture of pulp to keep the existing plant running for 100 years. The concession was originally granted under agreement dated September 21st, 1899. The company was given the right to cut spruce and other woods on Crown lands along the Spanish, Vermilion, and Onaping rivers and their tributaries, with the exception of the Sauble branch of the Spanish River, for a distance of five miles back from the shore. It was also entitled to select 50 square miles of land as the scene of its operations. For the spruce cut the Government was to receive 20 cents a cord, and for other woods 10 cents a cord. In addition, the company was required to erect a pulp mill and paper mill in connection with the water power it proposed to develop. On the building and equipment of the industry 500,000 dols. was to be expended, of which 100,000 dols. was to be disbursed in eighteen months, 250,000 in two years, and the balance in three years. The mills were to employ 250 hands, and produce in pulp and paper 25,000 tons annually. If these terms were carried out the company was to enjoy the rights conferred on it for twenty-one years, but in the event of failure to comply with them the concession might be cancelled by the Government.

#### United States.

DURING April last the imports of wood pulp into the United States were as under from the countries mentioned:—

	Tons.	Dollars.
B. N. America	11,750	241,950
Norway	2,560	132,127
Germany	1,610	76,761
Other European countries	2,141	86,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,061</b>	<b>547,231</b>

The receipts of wood pulp during April in the previous year amounted to 14,065 tons of the value of 362,193 dols., B. N. America contributing 11,687 tons valued at 235,624 dols.; Norway, 978 tons, 51,292 dols.; Germany, 743 tons, 40,417 dols.; and other European countries, 657 tons, 31,890 dols.

THE receipts of wood pulp into the United States during the ten months ended April last were:—

	Tons.	Dollars.
B. N. America	124,464	2,631,990
Norway	21,734	1,184,984
Germany	13,492	675,981
Other European countries	15,108	655,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,798</b>	<b>5,148,723</b>

Compared with the corresponding period of a year ago an increase is shown of 41,975 tons and 1,274,891 dols. The imports from B. N. America improved to the extent of 26,667 tons and 526,241 dols.; Norway, 6,961 tons, 378,866 dols.; Germany, 6,456 tons, 300,761 dols.; and other European countries, 1,891 tons, 69,023 dols.

THE United States exported wood pulp during April to the extent of 2,110,066 lbs. of the value of 42,070 dols., as against 2,546,660 lbs. and 49,531 dols. for the corresponding month of last year. During the ten months (July-April) the exports amounted to 20,340,597 lbs. valued at 404,611 dols., a decrease compared with the corresponding period of the previous year when the figures stood at 24,600,480 lbs. of the value of 493,867 dols.

PAPER MILL FLOODED.—At the mill of the Acänekoski Aktiebolag, Laukas, Finland, a ferro-concrete wall outside the turbine house collapsed quite recently, with the result that the six-foot head of water flooded the whole mill, causing a considerable amount of damage. Fortunately no workers were in the mill at the time, otherwise there would probably have been some loss of life. About 1,000 reels of paper were washed away.

In a special issue of the *Papier Zeitung*, printed on art paper, an interesting illustrated description is given of our contemporary's new home, which has been called "Das Papierhaus (The Paper House)," and serves at the same time as a free club or meeting place for paper-makers and others interested in the paper trade. The lecture and meeting rooms and the library are already being extensively used, and a reading room provided with copies of all the trade papers, writing tables and telephones are at the disposal of the trade. Machinery can be shown in motion in rooms provided for the purpose. It is not intended that the capital invested in the building should earn any interest, all that is required being that the expenses should be covered. This excellent number also contains an illustrated description of a number of well-known German paper mills.

WE have received from Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., the July numbers of the *Wide World Magazine*, the *Captain*, and *Fry's Magazine*. The contributions in the *Wide World Magazine*, of travel and adventure, are of a most interesting nature, particularly "A Tragedy of Solitude," "A Beetle-Hunter on the Amazon," "A Maori 'Canoe Poe,'" and "A High Climb in Himalaya." The variety of the *Captain*, entertaining and instructive, cannot fail to afford pleasure to the reader, whilst *Fry's Magazine*, devoted to all kinds of sport, well maintains the popularity it has achieved.

THE Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., according to the *Darwen News*, have started to work at the Belgrave Mills the largest wall-paper printing machine in the world, the machine built by Messrs. Pickup and Kelly, of Atlas Foundry, Bury. The machine has already given every satisfaction.

# SULFITAKTIEBOLAGET GÖTA

## GÖTA, SWEDEN.

### SPECIAL STRONG & CLEAN SULPHITE.

Apply for Quotations and Samples to SOLE AGENTS for the United Kingdom:

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## Wood Pulp

of all kinds.

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For Steam Boilers and for Softening Water.

Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda,  
Borax, Glauber Salts,  
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# RAGS, ROPES, BAGGING

and every description of Linen Rags, Cotton Rags, Woollen Rags, Surat Tires, Hessians, Twines, Canvas, Tarpaulin,  
Wood Pulp, Engine Waste, Sponge Cloths, Cotton, Cotton Waste, New Papers, Waste Papers, etc., etc.

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TELEPHONE  
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*Hall Street, Stockport.*

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:  
"BAGGING, STOCKPORT."  
A. B. C. CODE, 5th EDITION.

# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—STONHILL, LONDON.

Telephone—14,805 CENTRAL.

## Chemicals.

There is a steady demand, and prices are well maintained. AMMONIA ALKALI, 58 per cent., stands at £4 10s. to £4 15s.; BLEACHING POWDER (soft wood), £4 12s. 6d.; CAUSTIC SODA, 76 per cent., £10 10s.; SODA CRYSTALS, £3 2s. 6d.; SALT CAKE, £2 f.o.r.; RECOVERED SULPHUR, £5. BLANC FIXE and SULPHATE OF ALUMINA unchanged.

## Chemical Wood Pulps.

The market for established brands of SULPHITE continues firm. SULPHATE is reported scarce.

## Mechanical Wood Pulps.

MECHANICAL is now very strong, prices during the last two months showing a constant increase.

## Esparto.

A limited enquiry for distant shipment, but a somewhat dragging market, buyers not being inclined to pay sellers' prices.

The arrivals of ESPARTO at British ports during the week were:—From Almeria: 788 tons, to the order of Morris and Co., landed at Tayport. From Arzew: 848 tons, Vilumbrales, Son and Co., landed at Methil; 1,481 tons, Vilumbrales, Son and Co., landed at Granton. From Gabes: 1,891 bales, landed at Glasgow. From Gourine: 780 bales, landed at Glasgow. From Homs: 91 bales, M'Donald, Hood and Co., landed at Glasgow. From Oran: 809 tons, landed at Liverpool. From Philippeville and Bougie: 1,025 tons, Morris and Co., landed at Dundee. From Tripoli: 6,613 bales, M'Donald, Hood and Co., landed at Glasgow.

## Home Rags.

In the Home Market COMMON BAGGING is still accumulating and prices sagging; manufacturers are hard to tempt. WHITE MANILLA ROPE shows a further drop in value; other grades, however, are passing off quietly as collected.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:—To Africa, 4 tons; Belgium, 169 tons; Channel I., 6 tons; Canada, 116 tons; France, 250 tons; Germany, 144 tons; Holland, 337 tons; India, 29 tons; New Zealand, 26 tons; Sweden, 60 tons; United States, 777 tons.

## Foreign Rags.

The market has a good undertone, although the export demand is not quite so active. Our Amsterdam correspondent points out that at this time of the year trade is rather dull, collections accumulating in the absence of a

brisk demand, and consequently prices are rather easier. Our correspondent, writing from Brussels, reports that COTTON and LINEN RAGS are still in good demand; BAGGING easier.

The arrivals of RAGS, ETC., at British ports during the week were:—From Australia, 23 bales; Belgium, 918 bales; Canada, 74 bales; Denmark, 442 bales; Egypt, 3 bales; E. Indies, 15 bales; France, 1,035 bales; Germany, 838 bales; Holland, 670 bales; Italy, 64 bales; New Zealand, 7 bales; Norway, 24 bales; Russia, 114 bales; Spain, 10 bales; Sweden, 349 bales; Turkey, 15 bales; United States, 176 bales.

## Minerals, etc.

There is a good business doing in CHINA CLAY, MINERAL WHITE, GYPSUM, and all loadings and fillings. Prices are firm, with a slight advance for Mineral White.

# WHEN BUYING ESPARTO

PLEASE ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

FROM

## W. G. TAYLOR & Co., LTD.,

126, Queen Victoria Street,

# LONDON,

EDINBURGH and MANCHESTER.

WE SUPPLY ALL QUALITIES:—

SPANISH, ORAN, TRIPOLI,  
SFAX, TUNIS.

## A. A. MILLWARD & Co.,

Wholesale Bag, Paper, and

### PAPER STOCK MERCHANTS,

28, Frederick St., Liverpool.

Buyers of all kinds of Bags, Bagging, Waste Paper,  
Old Books, etc. Terms—Cash.

Tel.: No. 5,760 Central. Telegrams: "Twills," Liverpool.

CODES: A B C, 4TH & 5TH, WESTERN UNION. CABLE ADDRESS: "OROPERKI."

# PERKINS-GOODWIN CO.,

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ARE BUYERS OF

## BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

# SULPHITE, SULPHATE & SODA

# PULPS.

PAYMENT BY LONDON BANK DRAFT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## Dr. C. WURSTER'S PATENTED PULPING ENGINES & KNEADERS.

NEARLY 300 AT WORK OR SOLD.

LARGE PATTERN, Three Sizes:	}	PULPING-UP 3 to 9 TONS of Dry Papers, Machine "Broke," or Unsorted Waste Papers, and double the quantity of Dry Pulp, in 24 hours.
SMALLER PATTERN, For Sorted Paper only.		PULPING-UP 1 to 3 TONS of Dry Paper in 24 hours.

For Better Quality Papers, Trough and Propellers made of Brass.

SPECIAL MACHINES FOR UNSORTED PAPER.

These Machines do not grind, cut up, or wet the fibre, and, as the state of beating and refining is unaltered, neither colour nor sizing being affected, and impurities not touched, "Broke" can be re-used or the same quality of paper again.

For particulars apply to **BERTRAMS LIMITED,** St. Katherine's Works, SOIENNES, EDINBURGH.  
Sole Makers for Great Britain and the Colonies.

## STRAW PULP. The VEREINIGTE STROHSTOFF-FABRIKEN COSWIG-SAXONY.

Recommend their First-class Bleached Dry STRAW PULP. Unequaled in Whiteness and Purity. Strong and Felty. Warranted free from clays and colours. Used by Leading Paper Mills the World over. Daily production 70 Tons Dry STRAW PULP. Exposition Universelle de Paris, 1900, "GRAND PRIX."

Sole Agents for Great Britain: **Messrs. BECKER & CO., 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C.**

Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW,

Telegrams: "STONHILL—LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 14,805 CENTRAL.

58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

# CURRENT PRICES OF PAPERMAKING MATERIALS.

## CHEMICALS.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Alkali, Ammonia, 48% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
" " " " " " " "	" " "	4 10 0
Alum (Ground), tierces ...	" " "	2 7 4 12 6
" " " " " " " "	" " "	5 15 0
" " " " " " " "	Hull	2 6 5 10 0
" " " " " " " "	Glasgow	2 6 5 0 0
" (Lump) barrels ...	Liverpool	2 6 5 7 6
" " " " " " " "	" " "	5 5 0
" " " " " " " "	" " "	5 5 0
" " " " " " " "	Hull	2 6 5 5 0
" " " " " " " "	London	2 6 5 27 6
" " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Glasgow	2 6 5 27 6
Alumina Sulphate Bags ...	Tyne	net 3 10 0
Aluminaferric Cake, slabs... tierces	Liverpool	2 17 6
" " " " " " " "	" " "	3 5 0
Alumina Cake, slabs ...	Glasgow	net 2 15 0
Blanc Fixe ...	f.o.b. Tyne	net 6 5 0
Bleach ...	" " "	net 5 5 0
" (soft wood) ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 4 12 6
" (hard wood) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 4 15 0
" (soft wood) ...	landed London	net 5 5 0
Borax (crystals) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 15 0 0
" (powdered) ...	" " "	net 16 0 0
Caustic White, 76% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 10 10 0
" " " " " " " "	" " "	net 10 5 0
" " " " " " " "	" " "	net 9 15 0
" " " " " " " "	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 9 12 6
" " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 8 15 0
Caustic Bottoms ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 7 0 0
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda ...	Tyne	net 6 0 0
Oxalic Acid ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net per lb. 4
Salt Cake ...	f.o.r. Lancashire	2 0 0
Satin White ...	f.o.b. London	5 0 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	Liverpool	net 6 7 6
" " " " " " " "	" " "	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48% ...	f.o.r. Widnes	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48% ...	Widnes	net 6 2 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52% ...	" " "	6 7 6
Sal Ammoniac (1st) ...	Liverpool	42 0 0
" " (2nd) ...	" " "	40 0 0
Soda Crystals... ...	Tyne	net 3 2 6
" " " " " " " "	ex ship Thames	2 7 3 5 0
" " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Liverpool	5 3 7 6
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	" " "	11 18 9
Sulphate of Copper ...	Liverpool	5 31 15 0
Sulphur, rolls ...	f.a.s. works	net 6 7 6
" " flowers ...	" " "	7 5 0
" " recovered ...	" " "	5 0 0

## ESPARTO.

Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Granton, Garston and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—

Spanish—Fair to Good ...	£4 7 6—4 15 0
" " " " " " " "	4 17 6—5 2 6
Oran—Fair to Good ...	3 0 0—3 2 6
" " " " " " " "	3 5 0—3 6 3
Tripoli—Hand-Picked ...	3 6 3—3 7 6
" " " " " " " "	3 2 6—3 3 9
Boda and Ph. Hipperville ...	3 5 0—3 6 3
Sfax and Gabes ...	3 5 0—3 6 3

## ESPARTO PULP.

Prices, c.a.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.).

First quality ...	Frs. 43. —44.
Second quality ...	41. —42.

## CHEMICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.

Sulphite, Bleached ...	£11 10 0—12 10 0
" " Easy Bleaching Quality ...	9 0 0—9 10 0
" " "News" or Strong Quality... ..	7 15 0—8 0 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st " " " "	8 15 0—9 5 0
" " " " 2nd " " " "	8 10 0—8 15 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Kr. 150—160
" " " " 2nd " " " "	140—
" " " " Strong quality ...	130—140

### FRANCE.

C.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.).

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Frs. 22.50—23.50
" " Ordinary ...	21 —22
" " " " 2nd quality ...	19 —20
" " Bleached, Superior... ..	31 —33
" " " " Inferior... ..	29 —30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached ...	21 —22
" " " " 2nd quality ...	20.50—21

### UNITED STATES.

Sulphite, American, Bleached ...	2.60—3.05
" " " " Unbleached ...	2.15—2.25
" " Foreign, Bleached ...	3.20—3.25
" " " " Unbleached ...	2.25—2.45
Soda, American, Bleached ...	2.15—2.25
" " Foreign, Bleached ...	3.10—3.40
" " " " Unbleached ...	2.35—2.45

### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill ...	\$40.00—45.00
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## MECHANICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Preston, Carlton, etc.:

Pine, 50% moist, unwrapped, prompt ...	£2 12 6—2 15 0
" " " " " " " " forward ...	2 10 0
" " dry, prompt delivery ...	5 0 0—5 10 0
" " " " " " " " forward delivery... ..	5 0 0—5 5 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery ...	Kr. 4c—45
" " " " " " " " forward ...	4c—
" " dry, prompt delivery ...	85—
" " " " " " " " forward ...	£2—85

### FRANCE.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.)

Pine, 50% moisture ...	Frs. 13 —14
" " dry ...	13.50—14.50
Aspen, " " fine dry ...	18 —19
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture ...	13 —14
" " " " dry ...	14 —15

### CANADA.

Per ton, f.o.b. mills ...	\$17.00
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**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
*Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.*

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	9/6
White Linens, No. 1 ...	Fustians ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... ..	Old Bagging (solid) ...	5/0
" No. 3 ... ..	" (common) ... ..	2/0
" No. 4 ... ..	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" No. 5 ... ..	Hemp strings ... ..	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) ...	New Curtnes.	
(extra) ... ..	White Linen ... ..	36/0
White Cotton, No. 1 ...	Unbleached Linen ...	34/0
" No. 2 ... ..	Gray Linen ... ..	25/0
" No. 3 ... ..	Extra White Cotton ...	26/0
" No. 4 ... ..	Ordinary ... ..	24/0
" No. 5 ... ..	Curtain Cuttings ...	20/0
White Knitted ... ..	Stay ... ..	16/6
Muslins ... ..	Extra Light Prints ...	16/6
Extra Light Prints ...	Unbleached Cotton ...	26/0
Light Prints ... ..	Oxford ... ..	16/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Flanellettes ... ..	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ...	Blue Cotton ... ..	13/0

**GERMAN:**  
*Quotations are as follows*

NWC ... ..	Dark Cottons ... ..	3/6
SPFF ... ..	Grey Linens I. ... ..	11/10
SPFF and SPFF ...	" II. ... ..	7/0
SPFF ... ..	CSFFF ... ..	14/0 to 15/0
SPF ... ..	CSFFF ... ..	9/10
Light Prints ... ..	CSFF ... ..	8/6
Fustians ... ..	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/0
Mixed Coloured Cot-	Jute, No. I. ... ..	4/0
tons ... ..	" No. II. ... ..	1/0

**PRUSSIAN**  
*C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leith.*

SPFF ... ..	CC (cotton) ... ..	3/0
SPF ... ..	Jute, I. ... ..	2/3
F ... ..	" II. ... ..	1/6
LFB ... ..	Rope, I. ... ..	7/3
FF ... ..	" II. ... ..	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
*Quotations, f.o.b. Goole or Thames.*

White Linens, No. 1 ...	House Cloths ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... ..	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3 ... ..	" (common) ... ..	2/9
Fines (Mixed) ... ..	" Nw. ... ..	
Grey Linens (strong) ...	White & Cream Linens ...	35/0
(extra) ... ..	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	26/0
Blue Linens ... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 ...	Print Cuttings ... ..	12/0
" No. 2 ... ..	FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.	
Outshots ... ..	Flax Waste, washed ...	10/0
Seconds ... ..	and d'rd ... ..	8/0
Prints (Extra Light) ...	Fair ... ..	6/0
Fustians (Light) ... ..	Flax Card Waste ... ..	8/0
Black Cottons ... ..	Hemp Waste, No. I. ...	8/0
Hemp Strings (Extra) ...	" No. 2 ... ..	3/0
(Light) ... ..		

**DUTCH.**  
*P.o.r. Hull, Goole, Leith. C.i.f. Bristol, Plymouth, 71 ames.*

Whites, No. 1 ... ..	Broken (in bales) ...	6/0
" No. 2 ... ..	W. Manila Rope (coils) ...	18/9
" No. 3 ... ..	do. Tarred ... ..	11/6
" No. 4 ... ..	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	18/0
" No. 5 ... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	14/0
Grey Linens ... ..	" No. 3 ... ..	10/6
Clean House Cloth ...	W. Untarred Rope ...	14/6
Mixed Fustians ... ..	White Paper Shavings ...	7/0
Coloured Prints ... ..	Best Bagging ... ..	5/6
Do. free from Black stuff	Mixed ... ..	4/6
Dark Prints ... ..	Bright New Gunny ...	5/6
Blue Cottons ... ..	White Bleached Cut-	
Light Lilac Cottons ...	tings ... ..	24/6
Muslins ... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	24/0
Mixed Hemp Rope		
Coils ... ..		9/6

**STRAW.**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames	£2 0 0
Wheat	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**

*Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.*

German, dry, No. 1 ...	£13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ...	13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cut-	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	14/0-17/0
tings ... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	10/0-12/0
Fines (selected) ...	" No. 3 ... ..	4/6-7/0
" (good Lon-	Mixed Rope ... ..	3/6-5/0
don) ... ..	White Rope ... ..	4/0-6/6
Outshots (selected)	White Manila	
(ordinary) ... ..	Rope ... ..	15/0-16/0
London Seconds	Coil Rope ... ..	10/0
Country ... ..	Bagging ... ..	3/6
London Thirds ...	Gunny ... ..	4/0-3/6
Country ... ..		

**BRISTOL.**

Fines ... ..	Clean Canvas ...	14/6
Outshots ... ..	Second ... ..	11/0
Seconds ... ..	Light Prints ...	7/6
Thirds ... ..	Hemp Coil Rope	10/0
Mixed Bagging ...	Tarred Manila ...	9/6

**MANCHESTER.**

Fines ... ..	Blues ... ..	4/9-5/3
Cutshots (best) ...	Bagging ... ..	3/6-4/0
(ordinary) ... ..	" (common) ...	2/6-3/0
Seconds ... ..	W. Manila Rope	14/0-15/0
Thirds ... ..	Surat Tares ...	6/6-7/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ... ..	W. Manila Rope	16/0-17/0
Outshots ... ..	Tarred Manila	
Mixed Fines ... ..	Rope ... ..	10/0-11/0
Common Seconds	" Hemp Rope	9/0-9/6
First ... ..	Rope Ends (new)	6/6
Prints ... ..	" (old) ... ..	4/0
Canvas (best) ... ..	Bagging ... ..	3/0-3/6
" (second) ... ..	" (clean) ... ..	4/6-5/6
Black Cottons ...		4/0

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Slavings	5/6-12/0	Crushed News	2/0
Fine	8/6-9/0	Small Letters	3/6-3/6
White	8/6-8/6	Large	4/6-4/0
White Wadd	5/0-5/6	Light Browns	3/9
Mixed	3/0-4/6	Dark	2/6-2/9
(Containing Coloured.)		Books and Pamphlets	3/3
White Waste	3/6-4/0	Strawboard Cuttings	1/6-1/9
Wadd Pulp Cuttings	2/3-4/0	Jacquards	3/0
Blue Paper	3/9		

**JUTE.**

Good White ... ..	£27 0 0-41 0 0
Good ... ..	22 0 0-26 0 0
Medium ... ..	19 0 0-21 0 0
Common ... ..	17 0 0-18 10 0
Rejecters ... ..	12 0 0-16 0 0
Cuttings ... ..	7 10 0-11 10 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ... ..	£1d. per lb.	£1d. per lb.	£d. per lb.
Mixed ... ..	1d.	1d.	1d.

**SIZING.**

*Prices are nominally as under—*

English Gelatine	per cwt.	£3 0 0-4 10 0
Foreign	"	3 10 0-5 0 0
Fine Scotch Glues	"	2 0 0-2 10 0
Best Lrg Scotch Glues	"	1 12 0-1 18 0
Common Black	"	1 4 0-1 6 0
"Town" Glues	"	1 10 0-1 15 0
"Bone" Glues	"	1 8 0-1 12 0
Foreign Glues	"	1 8 0-1 11 0
Bone Size	"	5 0 0-9 0 0
Gelatine Size	"	6 0 0-10 0 0
Dry E.A. Pieces	"	2 5 0-2 10 0
" English Pieces	"	1 10 0-2 0 0
Wet	"	5 0 0-7 0 0
" Sheep Pieces	"	3 0 0-4 0 0
Buffalo Hide Slavings	"	1 10 0-2 8 0
" Picker Waste	"	1 15 0-2 0 0

**ROSIN.**

*(Quotations, per cwt. (ex wharf, less 2 1/2% discount).—*

P/C D E F G I K M N W G WW	
11/0 11/2 11/6 11/7 11/9 12/0 12/0 13/6 14/0 15/0 15/6	

**ROSIN SIZE.**

Arledter make, 70 per cent. dry weight, per ton £8 10 0



**STARCH.**

		<i>F.o.r. London, less 2½%</i>	
Maize—Crisp ... ..	£10 15 0		
Pearl ... ..	10 10 0		
Powder ... ..	11 0 0		
Special ... ..	11 10 0		
Farina—Prime ... ..	10 10 0		
B.K.M.F. ... ..	17 17 6		
<i>Delivered.</i>			
Rice—Special (in chests) ... ..	net 10 10 0		
Crystal (in bags) ... ..	less 2½% 18 10 0		
Granulated (in bags) ... ..	" 17 10 0		
Waste ... ..	" 13 0 0		
Dextrine— ... ..	" 17 0 0		

**COLOURS.**

		<i>Nominal Prices</i>	
Mineral Black ... ..	Per Ton	£3 10 0	
Black (Carbon) ... ..	"	5 0 0	
Ochre (English and Irish) ... ..	"	5 10 0	
(French) ... ..	"	4 0 0	
Pure Crawshaw Turkey Red ... ..	"	20 0 0	
Red Oxide and Venetian Red ... ..	"	20 0 0	
Umber (Derbyshire) ... ..	"	4 0 0	
Chrome (Pure) ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0	
Yellow (Imperial) ... ..	"	0 14 0	
(Bordeaux) ... ..	"	0 12 6	
* Higher Prices according to strength and shade.			
<i>Pastel Colours, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/d.)</i>			
Orange Pulp ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0	
Golden Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Lemon Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Prussian Yellow ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Green (free from Arsenic) ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Paste Blue, 33% ... ..	"	1 10 0	
" 40% ... ..	"	1 14 0	
" 50% ... ..	"	2 0 0	

**LIME.**

Per ton, f.o.r. works ... .. 0 11 0

**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Corwall, 9s. to £1 7s. 6d. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra; delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. 6d. (for best papers), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 34/8 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £2 7s. 6d. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £1 18s. 6d. to £2 6s. 6d. for export.

French Chalk, W.E., W.F.G., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most papermaking towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.

Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.

Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered.

Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 45/- per ton and upwards.

Patent Hardening (½ ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. 6d.

Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—

  Superfine, best piked white, finely ground ... .. } 18/0—28/0

  Superfine, second quality ... .. }

  Pottery, best quality ... .. }

  Pottery, No. 2 quality ... .. }

Gypsum—

  Light Pink ... .. } 6/9—18/0

  Seconds ... .. }

  Brown ... .. }

  Thirds, selected ... .. }

Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.

Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.

Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. 6d. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.

Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. 6d. No. 3, £2 2s. 6d.; No. 4, £1 15s. 6d. per ton, less 2½%.

Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. 6d.; calcined, £7 15s. 6d.

Magnesite (in lump), £1 14s. 6d. per ton.

Satinite, £3 2s. 6d., in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester

Chloride of Zinc, £6 15s. 6d. per ton.

# COLOURS

PERMANENT AGAINST LIGHT AND HEAT.  
SPECIALLY MADE FOR PAPERMAKERS.

All Shades in

## OCHRES, UMBERS, REDS & BLACKS.

Special Lines in

## BRIGHT TURKEY REDS.

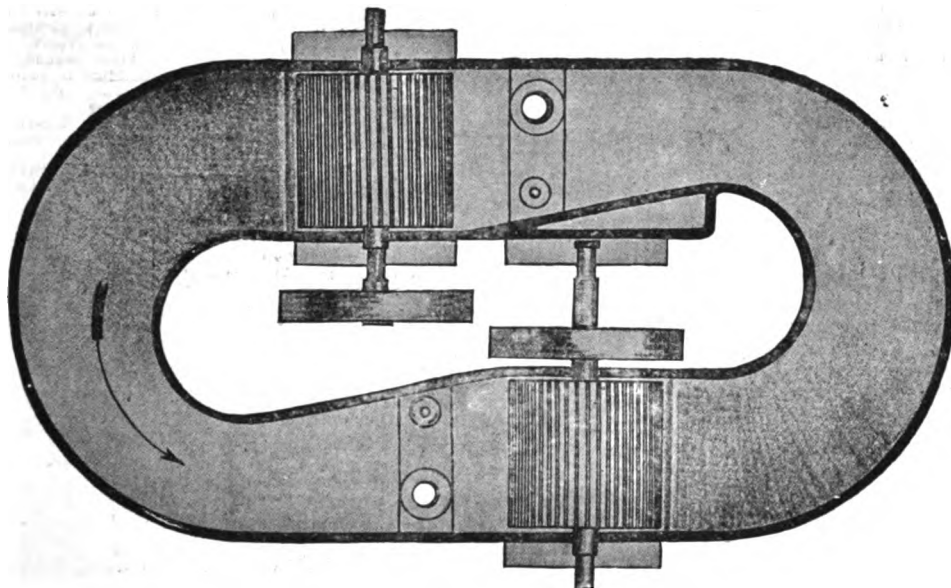
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF PAPERMAKERS' COLOURS IN THE KINGDOM.

# VIA GELLIA COLOUR Co., Matlock=Bath.

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Telegrams: "STEADY, MANCHESTER."  
Nat Tel N° 57X.

Telegrams: "COLOURS, MATLOCK-BATH."  
Nat. Tel.: No. 44, MATLOCK

# Beaters with 2 Rolls, either of Stone or Metal



**J. MARX & CO.,** 133-9, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,  
LONDON, E.C.

## R. R. WHITEHEAD & BROS. LTD.,

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :  
"Whiteheads, Greenfield  
Yorkshire"

Royal George Mills,

GREENFIELD, NEAR OLDHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

# FELTS

FOR PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

**"PATENT CYCLONE"**  
**ALL IRON DUST COLLECTOR.**

NO WEAR AND TEAR. NO DRIVING POWER.  
NO FILTER CLOTH. NO FIRE RISK.

IN USE IN LARGE PAPER MILLS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

**HENRY SIMON, LTD.,** 20, MOUNT STREET,  
MANCHESTER.

## Straw Pulp Patents.

The Consolidated Paper and Milling Co., of New York, are trying to interest American papermakers in their process dealing with the manufacture of straw pulp. A small plant has been lately in operation, and invitations sent out to manufacturers. The process consists in the dissolution of the knots and silica in the straw by the combined use of acids, alkalies, and bleach, the result obtained being a pure white pulp, the fibre of the straw, it is claimed, remaining unimpaired by the chemicals used. The company also claims certain advantages in improved mechanical apparatus for handling the raw stock, and in the various stages of its reduction into pulp.

The following is an extract from a report by Dr. Elwyn Waller, analytical chemist, of New York:—"I desire to report that I witnessed a demonstration of your process of manufacturing paper pulp from straw, the pulp to be used for fine qualities of paper. The straw was tested in a tank with about 60 gallons of water, to which acetic acid was added. The straw was boiled by live steam. The exhaust liquor when run off was of a dark colour, and was also much weakened, showing that the acid had acted on the straw. The straw was then treated with caustic liquors and sufficient water was added to cover same. Live steam was introduced as before, boiling the straw. The spent liquor was of a dark brown colour. The straw still retained its original form, but was soft. The straw was removed to the hollander and torn up, whereby half-stuff was obtained. The half-stuff was bleached and removed to the beating or fibre-breaking machine. The result was a snow white pulp of high grade paper stock. I took samples of the material at different stages of the process, and subjected them to a microscopical examination, which showed the progressive cleansing of the fibre. From some of the pulp which I took from the beater I made paper to test the felting of the fibre, which shows the high quality of the stock as to firmness, whiteness, etc. No addition was added by me, and the sample is of pure straw fibre. Owing to the fact that straw is abundant and cheap in the Western States, and since chemicals employed in the process are cheap when bought by the ton, I consider this process of manufacturing fine straw pulp a cheap one. Large quantities of straw pulp may be made by this process by virtue of the inexhaustible straw supply of the Western States, where the pulp mills should be erected to save freight."

The company, it is understood, does not itself intend to go into the manufacture of pulp for the market, the object of the demonstration plant being to interest practical paper and pulp men in the process, with a view to the building of mills by the latter in the wheat, rye, straw, and rice districts of the country.

The officers of the Consolidated Paper and Milling Company state that as a result of their process a very valuable by-product is obtained, which makes an excellent horse and cattle feed, which, it is claimed, superior to all other feeds, and can be sold for 25 dols. to 40 dols. per ton.

## Paper Milk Bottles.

In America now milk is being delivered in paper bottles, this being, it is believed, the most satisfactory method of delivery, as well as the most sanitary. The bottle consists of a plain paper cylinder, having a flanged bottom securely fastened therein and a flanged top held in by frictional contact with the inside of the tube. The lid is provided with tabs folded down inside the flange, by which the cap may readily be removed, although some customers prefer to have the cap more difficult to remove, as a further guarantee that the contents of the bottle have not been tampered with *en route*. The bottle is made of new spruce wood paper in clean, sanitary surroundings. After the bottom is put in, the bottle is dipped in hot paraffin. The bottle is then passed into a sterilising oven, where it continues to absorb paraffin to saturation, the excess draining back into the dipping tank. The bottle is quite strong. It will support a vertical crushing strain of more than 100-lbs. when filled. The paraffin coating renders the paper impervious to moisture. The paraffin has absolutely no effect on milk in any way.—*Scientific American*.

## Paper Stock Shipments to U.S.A.

The imports of rags for papermaking into the United States during April amounted to 15,027,032 lbs. of the value of 210,083 dols., as against 7,209,744 lbs. and 118,086 dols. for the corresponding month of the previous year. During the ten months ended April last the United States imported 132,593,968 lbs. of rags valued at 1,915,739 dols., and for the corresponding period of the previous year 123,429,239 lbs. of the value of 1,854,496 dols.

All other kinds of paper stock imported during April amounted in value to 292,775 dols., as against 248,664 dols. for April of last year; and during the ten months ended April last the value reached 2,693,343 dols., as against 1,713,601 dols. for the corresponding period of the previous year.

CHAMBERLAIN AND BRAY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (100 preference), to acquire the business carried on in England by F. T. Chamberlain and F. Bray, as Chamberlain and Bray, and to carry on the business of paper and cardboard box manufacturers and dealers, etc. No initial public issue.

English Patent—No. 18,417.

American Patent—No. 730,617.

# Robert Dietrich's Kneader

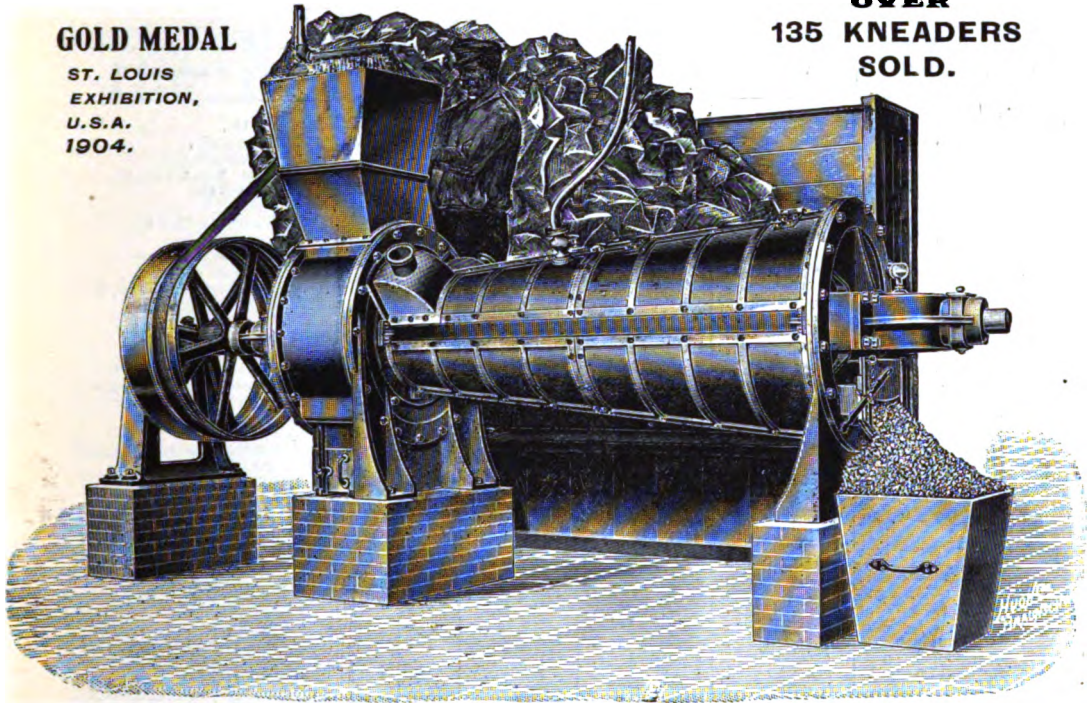
FOR PULPING PAPER STOCK.

**Highest Efficiency. Greatest Economy in Power.**

**GOLD MEDAL**

ST. LOUIS  
EXHIBITION,  
U.S.A.  
1904.

**OVER  
135 KNEADERS  
SOLD.**



## ADVANTAGES:—

- 1.—SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION ; GREATEST ECONOMY IN POWER at the LOW SPEED of 90 REVOLUTIONS per minute ; Substantial Construction ; Stronger than all known Kneaders.
- 2.—ONLY ONE SHAFT ; NO SPUR GEARING REQUIRED ; CHOKING-UP BY IRON AND STRING AVOIDED.
- 3.—Fitted with a STONE, SAND and IRON TRAP underneath the Patent Kneading Worm that draws in the Paper, thus obviating damage to the Kneading Mechanism.
- 4.—Fitted with STRING, ROPE and RAG TRAPS, easily cleaned while the machine is running ; even without these Traps a portion of String, Rope, and Rags adheres around the Kneading Worm from which they may easily be removed by merely shifting the belt to the loose pulley.
- 5.—Manufacturers of Wrapping Paper are enabled to use unsorted waste paper or "broken" ; other kneaders would be choked by string and rope. Wrapping Paper from waste paper, "broken," straw paper, and cardboard can be made WITHOUT THE USE OF A BEATER.
- 6.—VERY LARGE FEED AND DELIVERY OPENINGS and almost UNRESTRICTED CAPACITY for "broken" paper on account of the Large Arms and Wings of the Kneading Worm ; the Kneading Wings are serrated on all their edges and work against Toothed Steel Knife Plates, hence ready tearing of "broken" paper, and even cardboard and paper tubes may be worked up by the machine.

SOLE BRITISH AGENTS:

**MASSON, SCOTT & Co., LIMITED,**  
CORONATION WHARF, FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.

# BRITISH IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended June 22nd, 1907.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

An Official Account of the Registered Quantities and Values of Chemical and Mechanical Wood Pulp imported at the various ports of the United Kingdom.

## CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
June 18	London	Copernicus	Konigsberg	500 bales	100	900	Becker & Co.
" 18	"	Bjorn	Gothenburg	540	68	574	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 19	"	Ibis	Antwerp	432 rolls	17	225	J. E. Salvesen & Co.
" 21	"	Tagus	Oporto	750 bales	78	585	Caima, etc., Wood Pulp Co.
" 21	"	Thule	Gothenburg	450	60	500	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 22	"	Cameo	Tofte	100 "	100	150	
" 18	Liverpool	Tyria	Fiume	100 "	19	168	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co.
" 18	"	Lena	Stettin	50 "	9	55	
" 21	"	Jabiru	Rotterdam	175 "	74	225	Wilson, Son & Co.
" 22	"	Tyria	Trieste	155 "	30	284	J. Brown and Co.
" 18	Hartlepool	Mary	Riga	322 "	70	767	W. Hartlepool Steam Nav. Co.
" 20	Hull	Calypso	Gothenburg	50 "	10	30	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 22	"	Leo	Konigsberg	375 "	95	675	
" 17	Manchester	Avis	Gothenburg	160 "	20	160	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 17	"	Oxford	Christiania	8 "	1	9	
" 18	"	Sarp	Fannesund	240 "	30	330	Kellner-Partington P P. Co
" 18	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	190 "	115	990	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 18	"	Sarp	Drammen	712 "	89	101	Becker & Co.
" 18	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	1,440 "	240	1,778	G. Simpson & Co.
" 18	"	Cormorant	Rotterdam	120 "	24	193	Wilson, Son & Co.
" 19	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	200 "	35	298	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 19	Newcastle	Grensader	Rotterdam	125 "	25	240	Tyne-Tees S. S. Co.
" 18	Preston	Arnfrid	Ekskar	9,898 "	1,250	9,819	Churchill & Son
" 21	Sunderland	Vala	Kallero	1,600 "	200	1,300	Becker & Co.
" 17	Aberdeen	Femern	Gothenburg	132 "	17	137	W. Todd Moffatt
" 19	Dundee	"	"	238 "	35	228	A. Leitch & Co.
" 22	Grangemouth	Tronda	Bergen	480 "	60	540	J. T. Salvesen & Co.
" 22	"	Norway	Christiania	406 "	50	450	
" 18	Granton	Vale	Uddevalia	960 "	120	1,050	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 18	"	"	"	3,640 "	465	4,000	Berner & Nielsen
" 20	Leith	Durward	Rotterdam	39 "	7	54	G. Gibson & Co.
" 21	"	Stettin	Konigsberg	475 "	84	756	J. Currie & Co.
" 17	Montrose	Tronda	Dronthelm	1,600 "	210	1,518	Guthrie, Craig, Peter & Co.
" 18	Belfast	Carrigan Head	Montreal	100 "	5	42	G. Heyn & Sons
" 20	Dublin	Falk	Krageroe	750 "	150	1,350	Becker & Co.

## CHEMICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
June 17	Hull	Ariosto	Gothenburg	800 bales	100	425	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 20	"	Calypso	"	800 "	100	425	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 10	Manchester	Duna	Sundsvall	1,860 "	352	836	W. H. Stott & Co.

## MECHANICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
" 17	London	Bonheur	Christiania	1,000 bales	100	222	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 18	"	Rapshannock	Halifax	9,262 "	975	4,313	Becker & Co.
" 19	"	Ilizona	Skien	433 "	72	126	J. E. Salvesen & Co.
" 18	Cardiff	Haardraade	Christiania	5,100 "	500	1,000	T. Owen & Co.
" 18	"	"	Drammen	4,050 "	570	1,140	
" 18	Grimsby	Rollo	Gothenburg	800 "	100	205	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 19	"	Lorne	Drammen	1,740 "	348	725	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 19	"	Venus	"	5,575 "	875	2,045	Becker & Co.
" 19	"	Lorne	Christiania	4,000 "	600	1,250	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 10	Hull	Oslo	"	550 "	110	232	"
" 20	"	Montebello	"	1,000 "	150	300	"
" 10	Manchester	Duna	Sundsvall	1,150 "	352	836	W. H. Stott & Co.
" 18	"	Sarp	Drammen	2,120 "	237	627	Becker & Co.
" 18	"	"	Christiania	200 "	40	90	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 19	Queensboro'	Ragnhild	Drammen	16,520 "	1,662	3,670	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
" 21	Sunderland	Vala	Ekonvik	2,400 "	400	1,000	Becker & Co.
" 17	Granton	Balder	Gothenburg	120 "	20	50	C. Salvesen & Co.
" 20	Dublin	Falk	Krageroe	1,200 "	240	612	Becker & Co.

# SULPHITE WOOD PULP

Mitscherlich and Ritter-Kellner Systems.

## The Norddeutsche Cellulosefabrik

Aktiengesellschaft,

KÖNIGSBERG i. Pr., Holsteiner Damm,

Have commenced working, and SOLICIT  
ENQUIRIES for DELIVERIES in 1907  
and CONTRACTS for 1908.

## MARX MAIER, MANNHEIM, GERMANY.

ALL KINDS OF RAGS FOR PAPERMAKING.

NEW RAGS A SPECIALITY.

White Linens, Cottons, and Coloured Rags.

SPECIAL SORTMENTS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

**DOMINION IS THE WORLD.**

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**THE DOMINION BELTING**

91 Minorities, LONDON.

**SPECIALITIES IN BELTING**

"CAMPILE" SOLID WOVEN  
"IMPERIAL" BRAND BALATA  
"NUT TAN" COMPRESSED HIDE  
"NILE" BRAND COTTON DUCK BELTING  
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BELTING  
MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
COTTON DRIVING ROPES

CAMPILE SOLID WOVEN  
NILE BRAND BELTING

ENH&C

## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned:--

### Rags.

ANTWERP.—New York: 685 bales, A. Katzenstein; 63 bales, M. Gottesman and Son; 305 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 48 bales, A. Salomon. Boston: 755 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 54 bales, R. H. Smith; 628 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 128 bales, P. Berlowitz; 101 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 115 bales, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne.

GENOA.—New York: 39 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 142 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co.; 126 bales, Salomon Brothers and Co.

HULL.—New York: 347 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 52 bales, M. Gottesman and Son; 462 bales, A. Salomon; 625 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 307 bales, Salomon Brothers and Co.

LEGHORN.—New York: 120 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 163 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 77 bales, Felix Salomon and Co. Boston: 467 bales, Train, Smith Company; 13 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 68 bales, F. B. Vandergrift and Co.; 102 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 58 bales, A. Katzenstein; 119 bales, E. Butterworth and Co. Philadelphia: 160 bales, Muller, Schall and Co.; 105 bales, Baring Brothers and Co.

ROTTERDAM.—New York: 161 bales, M. Gottesman and Son; 137 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

### Manillas.

ANTWERP.—New York: 214 bales, F. Salomon and Co.; 834 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 550 bales, A. Katzenstein; 92 bales, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne. Boston: 11 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 136 bales, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 253 bales, F. Salomon and Co.; 49 bales, Salomon Brothers and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 28 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 162 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 28 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

### Waste Papers.

ANTWERP.—Boston: 200 bales, Crocker, Burbank and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 89 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 37 bales, Warren and Co.; 173 bales, to order.

LONDON.—Boston: 127 bales, W. N. Proctor and Co.; 142 bales, Geo. W. Wheelwright

Co.; 60 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 174 bales, American Express Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 67 bales, E. Butterworth and Co. Philadelphia: 60 bales, to order.

### Bleaching Powder.

ANTWERP.—New York: 200 casks, A. Klipstein and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 201 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Philadelphia: 498 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker; 42 casks, Arnold, Hoffman and Co.

### Wood Pulp.

ANTWERP.—New York: 805 bales, 150 tons, R. Helwig. Boston: 460 bales, to order.

COPENHAGEN.—Philadelphia: 160 bales, Brothers and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 586 bales, 75 tons, F. Bertuch and Co.; 880 bales, 110 tons, F. Salomon and Co.; 225 bales, 300 tons, E. Butterworth and Co.; 1,000 bales, 100 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

HULL.—New York: 700 bales, 100 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

TRIESTE.—New York: 700 bales, 100 tons, F. Bertuch and Co.

### Sizing.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 63 bags, Baeder, Adamson and Co.; 203 bags, E. Butterworth and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 280 bags, E. Butterworth and Co.; 45 bags, Train, Smith Co.

### China Clay.

KINGSTON.—Philadelphia: 3,413 casks, to order.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 200 casks, Warren and Co.; 500 casks, Moore and Mungier.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 36 casks, John Knight and Co. Philadelphia: 500 casks, Perkins-Goodwin Co.; 200 casks, J. B. Moore and Co.

### Soda Ash.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 66 casks, Warren and Co.

# JAMES BEST AND SONS, STOKE-ON-TRENT. CHINA CLAYS

Suitable for Papermakers  
and Bleachers, &c.

# DIRECTORY.

*Names and Addresses under these Headings will be charged for at the rate of 50/- per annum (52 insertions) for each card of two lines or under. Each additional line £1 per annum extra. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary.*

## ARTESIAN WELLS.

**BATCHELOR, Richard D.**, Artesian and Consulting Well Engineer, 73, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and Artois Works, Chatham. London Office Telephone No. : 3545 London Wall.

**LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF, Magdala Works,** 125, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

## CHINA CLAY.

**BEST (JAMES) & SONS, Stoke-on-Trent.** Specially Prepared China Clay for Papermakers. Stocks at Runcorn and Preston. Mines—Cornwall.

**CHINA CLAY Co., 4, St. Ann's Square,** Manchester. Mines: St. Austell, Cornwall. Stocks: Manchester, Preston, Runcorn, Leith. 8855

**POCHIN, H. D., & Co., Ltd., Manchester, and St. Dennis, Cornwall.** Stocks:—Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Runcorn, Glasgow, Warrington. 9605

**W. SINGLETON BIRCH & SONS, Ltd., 15, Upton Street, Manchester.** Mines: Rosevear, St. Austell, Cornwall.

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## COLOURS.

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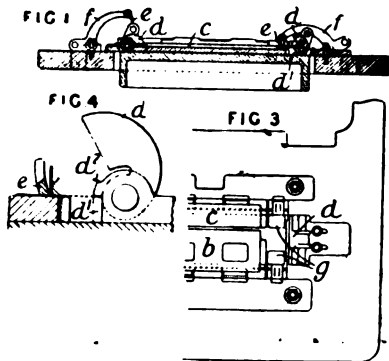
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## Abridged Patent Specifications.

### Making Paper Bags.

Paper bags for powdered or other fine material are made by means of the apparatus shown herewith, which is patented by Mr. T. Hugo. While the paper is being inserted in the form and the front and back folds are being formed by the folders *b*, *c*, Fig. 3, which may be adjustable, each bottom folder *d* is removed from under the usual plunger, so that the paper is not initially creased at the ends. In the double-acting machine shown in Fig. 1, immediately the

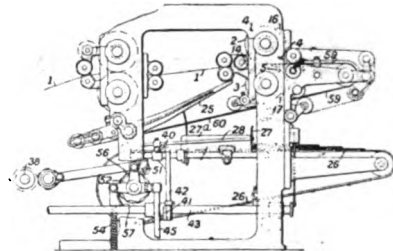


back and front folds have been completed, blades *e* carried by arms *f* swing down and strike creases or bends. The folders *d* are then advanced till the recesses *d'* engage the under plunger, the creasers swing back, and the ends are folded. The blades *e* may be replaced by the auxiliary folders *g*, which ascend after making the required crease. Hooks *d'*, Fig. 4, prevent the paper from rising out of position.

### Folding, Creasing and Cutting.

In a machine for folding or creasing, cutting, etc., paper, more particularly for use with a printing machine, and patented by Lamson Paragon Supply Co., the web 1, before passing to cylinders, 2, 3 having folding blades 4 and cam-actuated folding grippers 5, is led past an eccentrically-revolving bar 14, which either causes or regulates a certain amount of slack in the web just before the folding operation. Cutting knives 16 and corresponding recesses 17 are also provided, and when the folding devices are in operation, cam-operated needles are also used just behind the cutting blades to carry the front of the severed web a short distance round the cylinder 2, the grippers 5 then carry the sheet fold first to the tapes 60. If the folding devices are not in use, the sheets pass along tapes 59 to the tapes 60. A fly

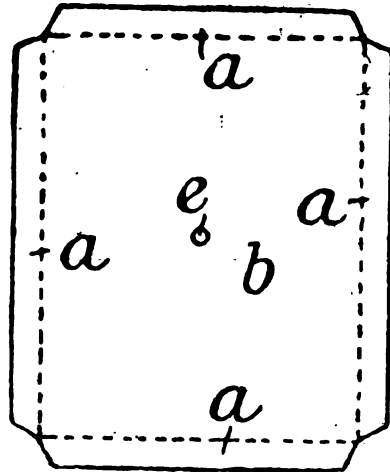
25, suitably reciprocated by mechanism driven from the main shaft 38, then piles the sheets on a band 26, between side guides 27 and a front guide 27. After a certain predetermined number of sheets have been deposited, the front stop 27, which is carried adjustably on bars 28, which is pivoted on a shaft 40, is lifted by a lever 42 actuated from a crank 41 on a shaft 43, which gets its motion in any suitable



manner from the main shaft 38. At the same time the belt 26 is shifted forward a short distance by the pawl 51 and ratchet-wheel 52, operated by a cam 45 and spring 54. A pawl 57 by engaging with a ratchet-wheel 56 prevents the belt 26 from moving too far. Other suitable mechanism may be employed to work the stop 27 and the belt 26.

### Envelopes.

Mr. A. Debiton has patented an envelope which is formed with narrow flaps *a*, which are stuck down on to the letter or enclosure, on which latter the address is written, and the postmarks, dates, etc., are impressed, so that the letter itself,



after removal from the envelope, serves as a record of such matters. The flaps *a* may be perforated along the folds, or may receive the well-known string for opening. A hole *e* may be provided for the insertion of a pencil or instrument for removing the latter from the envelope.

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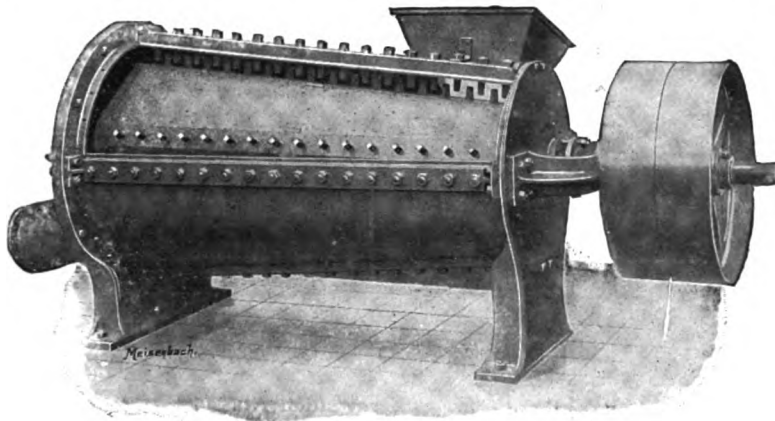
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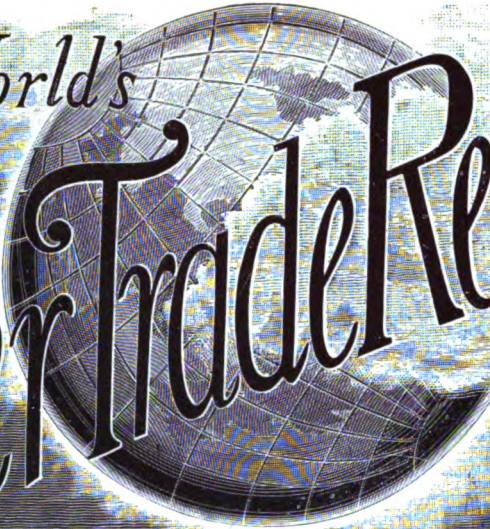
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TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VOLUME XLVIII.  
NUMBER 2.

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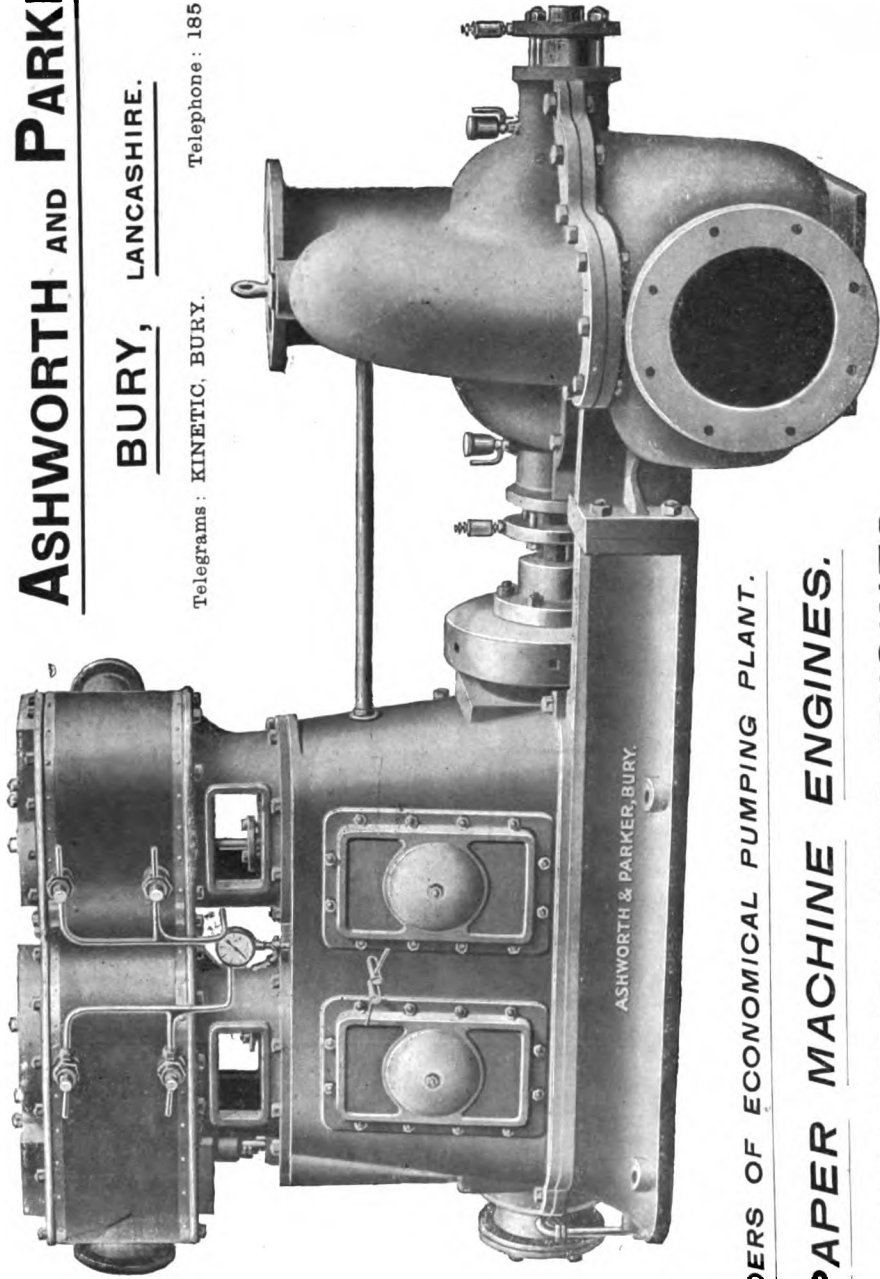


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## The Drying of Pulp Samples.

By J. A. DECEW.

In endeavouring to ascertain accurately the relative proportion of actual dry fibre to wet pulp in a given consignment there are two distinct operations, either of which when inexact may be the cause of an erroneous result. The room for the widest variation is generally found in the sampling, which is the first and in many cases the most important operation. Even if the sampling is most carefully done, however, the results will always be under suspicion if the drying facilities are inefficient or inadequate.

An inefficient drying apparatus is one that does not completely remove the last traces of moisture from the pulp samples, although these at the same time may appear to be quite dry.

This condition is found in ovens where a relatively low drying temperature is maintained, and where the air does not circulate freely, thus leaving a moisture-laden atmosphere in the oven.

An inadequate drying apparatus is one that has not sufficient capacity for the work that is put upon it, and consequently the dried samples are affected by the moisture in other samples associated with them.

From the standpoint of the sampler, an apparatus is required which will not limit him to a very few samples of insufficient size,

for the chances of his making an error are thus greatly increased.

Theoretically, every bundle of every kind should be properly and thoroughly sampled, but we generally assume that the same average result is obtained by sampling from every one in ten or twenty, as the case may be.

Even when this is done, the samples are generally cut down and resampled, still assuming that the average result remains the same; but if this process goes on too far, the chances of maintaining the average are greatly diminished.

It is quite possible that a sample weighing one ounce may represent the average of a shipment weighing one ton, but at the same time we must admit that there are a good many chances against it.

In choosing, therefore, between results obtained by different samplers, who may be equally careful and capable, the odds are undoubtedly in favour of the man who has dried the most and largest samples, or, in other words, the one who is provided with the best drying facilities.

What, then, we may ask, are the ideal conditions for effective and rapid drying? Evidently they are not found in an oven heated to a temperature of 160 degs. to 200 degs. F., which depends entirely upon a proper circulation of air to carry away the moisture, for, although it may be effective, it is by no means rapid.

On the other hand, an oven heated to a temperature of 212 degs. F., is much more rapid in its action, because the water is forced out by the pressure of its own vapour, which forms when it is heated above its boiling

point. This drying process is, therefore, not solely dependent on the carrying power of the circulating air.

It is dangerous, however, to maintain an even temperature very much above 212 degs. F., for in that case the dried pulp will become scorched and the results doubtful. Being limited by this fact, it is possible to obtain only a slight temperature difference between the heating surface of the oven and the boiling point of the water in the pulp, and hence the amount of evaporation resulting from ebullition is not very great.

If now, while maintaining the temperature of our oven's heating surface at, say, 220 degs. F. we should lower the boiling point of the water within the oven to 120 degs. F. we will have a temperature difference of 100 degs. between the body supplying the heat and the water in the pulp, and this means a very rapid absorption of heat by the latter.

This condition is brought about by extracting the air from the oven containing the material, which will then remain at a tem-

perature equal to that boiling point of the water which corresponds to the vacuum applied.

We can now understand why it is possible to dry materials so rapidly under a vacuum, and at the same time without heating it to a temperature that will alter in any way its natural condition.

In conclusion, we must admit that the pulp sampler who can dry a relatively large sample completely and in a short time, through the application of a vacuum to his drying apparatus, should be able to obtain results which coincide more closely with that illusive average that represents the whole than others who are not so favourably situated.

The only objection against an apparatus such as described is the fact that it costs a lot more money than the makeshift types too often seen, but sometimes there is a monetary value in knowing and being able to prove that a certain result is as nearly correct as it is possible to be obtained.—*Pulp and Paper Magazine* (Canada).

## British Imports of Paper, &c.

**Total Values ... June, £384,005      January-June, £2,691,595**  
**Compared with 1906    Decrease, £64,398                      Decrease,    £147,944**

JUNE:—	UNPRINTED PAPER—On Reels.					
	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	42,039	48,811	40,135	27,622	26,912	23,477
Norway ... ..	36,513	53,096	12,754	23,248	31,340	7,802
Germany ... ..	7,028	5,574	5,320	4,426	4,733	3,909
Netherlands ...	4,238	3,952	6,408	3,858	3,182	4,901
Belgium ... ..	842	984	1,195	689	872	1,184
United States ...	29,788	24,314	21,271	18,339	16,731	9,991
Other Countries ...	38,041	18,744	6,797	19,102	9,585	5,872
Totals ... ..	158,489	155,475	93,880	97,284	93,355	57,136

JANUARY-JUNE:—	UNPRINTED PAPER—On Reels.					
	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	250,236	322,036	274,233	163,127	187,820	160,680
Norway ... ..	201,375	293,698	277,123	128,422	176,609	160,447
Germany ... ..	40,909	24,546	23,285	26,213	20,756	17,708
Netherlands ...	23,794	22,925	26,272	22,909	17,838	19,541
Belgium ... ..	4,240	3,768	5,331	3,522	3,778	4,846
United States ...	141,561	213,807	148,738	79,852	133,425	80,036
Other Countries ...	96,714	123,931	67,011	51,875	63,875	44,392
Totals ... ..	758,829	1,004,711	821,993	475,920	604,101	487,650

JUNE:—	UNPRINTED PAPER—Not on Reels.					
	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	66,503	84,275	83,552	46,920	56,013	56,115
Norway ... ..	50,643	73,239	56,181	34,053	45,042	36,460
Germany ... ..	23,221	30,827	28,092	22,489	28,355	25,210
Netherlands ...	30,909	32,447	35,565	30,211	33,629	32,411
Belgium ... ..	22,968	23,787	19,946	22,519	22,457	19,234
United States ...	4,323	5,602	9,109	6,203	7,808	8,234
Other Countries ...	27,705	33,666	33,176	29,736	31,172	30,857
Totals ... ..	226,272	283,843	265,621	192,131	224,476	208,521

**UNPRINTED PAPER—Not on Reels.—(Continued.)**

<b>JANUARY-JUNE :—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	384,048	466,643	503,510	263,163	313,563	338,690
Norway ... ..	313,656	429,058	465,597	206,631	269,998	291,091
Germany ... ..	151,057	180,336	163,910	144,855	167,018	155,144
Netherlands ...	233,299	224,845	223,682	218,698	215,765	212,079
Belgium ... ..	141,001	151,754	143,396	133,209	145,650	135,188
United States ...	88,080	82,521	64,156	72,390	81,018	58,476
Other Countries ...	187,409	207,908	155,987	194,553	207,175	177,373
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>1,498,550</b>	<b>1,743,065</b>	<b>1,720,238</b>	<b>1,233,499</b>	<b>1,400,187</b>	<b>1,368,041</b>

**HANGINGS.**

<b>JUNE :—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	307	491	1,106	800	1,117	2,025
Netherlands ...	259	664	774	458	1,688	1,644
Belgium ... ..	1,724	1,648	1,356	4,332	4,867	3,694
France ... ..	390	306	234	1,996	1,120	1,177
United States ...	22	39	34	92	209	175
Other Countries ...	10	12	83	39	32	292
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>7,717</b>	<b>9,033</b>	<b>9,407</b>

<b>JANUARY-JUNE :—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	3,406	4,551	8,599	7,310	9,001	16,536
Netherlands ...	4,441	7,379	7,299	8,802	15,937	16,311
Belgium ... ..	13,622	17,042	16,145	37,029	44,217	42,500
France ... ..	2,626	2,909	2,500	14,612	18,474	13,251
United States ...	1,829	797	631	4,689	3,129	2,592
Other Countries ...	419	522	694	1,070	1,542	2,073
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>26,343</b>	<b>33,200</b>	<b>35,868</b>	<b>73,512</b>	<b>92,296</b>	<b>93,663</b>

**OTHER PRINTED OR COATED PAPERS.**

<b>JUNE :—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	2,104	2,163	2,653	5,734	6,937	8,220
Netherlands ...	2,033	2,340	2,104	8,967	7,565	6,356
Belgium ... ..	4,676	6,277	6,578	8,371	12,153	11,318
France ... ..	481	587	837	2,350	3,117	4,964
United States ...	826	1,539	886	2,326	4,858	3,424
Other Countries ...	83	89	178	273	277	760
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>10,203</b>	<b>12,995</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>28,021</b>	<b>34,907</b>	<b>35,042</b>

<b>JANUARY-JUNE :—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	13,227	18,291	16,464	36,212	47,934	47,373
Netherlands ...	12,250	12,547	14,882	51,859	39,473	35,600
Belgium ... ..	35,814	37,649	40,422	66,890	68,480	75,466
France ... ..	5,872	3,307	4,293	19,870	16,050	22,622
United States ...	6,570	10,674	7,109	16,999	32,025	26,362
Other Countries ...	540	431	726	2,002	1,325	3,257
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>74,273</b>	<b>82,899</b>	<b>83,896</b>	<b>193,832</b>	<b>205,287</b>	<b>210,680</b>

**STRAWBOARDS.**

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
June ... ..	118,423	167,448	139,715	36,469	48,307	39,724
January-June ...	796,324	1,026,201	1,052,294	247,329	295,877	300,090

**MILL AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.**

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
June ... ..	104,027	81,806	71,039	39,131	38,325	34,175
January-June ...	597,262	518,931	483,567	236,795	241,791	231,471



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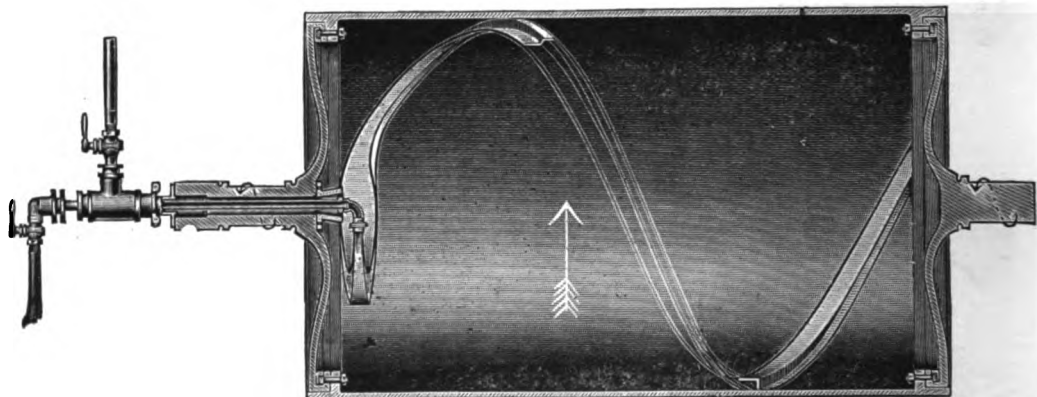
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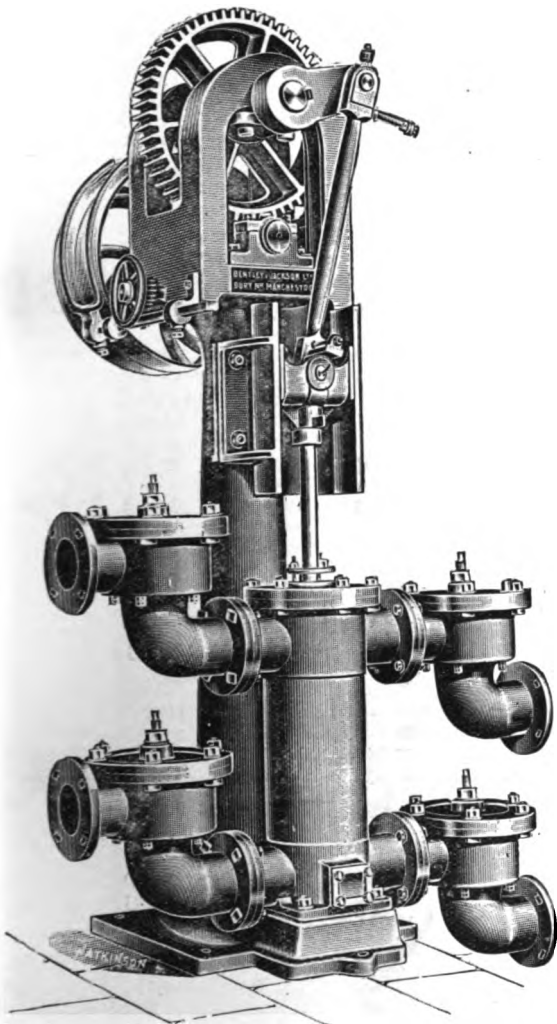
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**Total Values ... .. June, £192,338      January-June, £1,157,038**  
**Compared with 1906 Increase, £37,504      Increase,      £169,705**

## WRITINGS, PRINTINGS AND ENVELOPES.

JUNE:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
France ... ..	6,736	5,886	7,314	9,969	8,519	10,806
United States ... ..	667	1,115	1,114	1,582	2,603	1,937
Other Foreign Countries	16,384	17,288	25,495	20,446	25,600	35,539
B. South Africa ... ..	8,611	7,375	8,288	12,086	10,605	10,592
British India ... ..	11,012	12,018	15,661	13,514	13,965	16,583
Straits Settlements ... ..	933	870	673	1,216	1,422	1,006
Ceylon ... ..	1,569	1,056	1,261	2,145	1,492	1,854
Australia ... ..	13,813	18,746	27,642	17,419	24,015	31,743
New Zealand ... ..	5,253	4,868	8,221	7,426	6,441	10,045
Canada ... ..	4,850	4,070	6,136	7,024	5,714	9,156
Other British Possessions	2,439	2,007	2,199	3,532	3,849	3,711
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>72,267</b>	<b>75,299</b>	<b>104,004</b>	<b>102,359</b>	<b>104,225</b>	<b>132,972</b>

JANUARY-JUNE:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
France ... ..	34,474	37,664	45,410	51,591	55,824	70,348
United States ... ..	6,557	6,478	8,326	14,928	14,399	16,987
Other Foreign Countries	90,982	106,957	145,508	143,817	162,894	198,071
B. South Africa ... ..	69,349	47,784	60,204	82,933	61,989	72,604
British India ... ..	70,992	80,964	108,473	87,066	96,233	116,811
Straits Settlements ... ..	5,356	7,451	7,354	7,936	10,467	9,400
Ceylon ... ..	7,374	8,365	8,761	10,009	11,714	11,888
Australia ... ..	94,371	99,044	151,859	115,277	120,845	157,801
New Zealand ... ..	37,057	36,770	50,718	48,351	48,916	61,984
Canada ... ..	25,147	25,382	33,587	34,788	34,276	46,561
Other British Possessions	12,121	12,537	14,227	22,064	21,410	22,334
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>453,780</b>	<b>469,396</b>	<b>634,427</b>	<b>618,760</b>	<b>638,967</b>	<b>784,789</b>

## HANGINGS.

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
June ... ..	7,022	6,099	7,519	16,009	14,810	15,954
January-June ... ..	47,246	47,030	51,438	119,981	121,180	126,003

## BAGS.

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
June ... ..	2,895	2,379	2,324	2,942	3,200	2,488
January-June ... ..	17,675	16,342	15,119	17,936	18,826	15,868

## OTHER DESCRIPTIONS.

JUNE:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
France ... ..	741	867	1,123	1,969	1,762	2,990
United States ... ..	721	1,255	1,330	2,885	4,765	4,503
Other Foreign Countries	5,868	5,058	8,354	10,331	8,260	13,160
B. South Africa ... ..	3,497	2,904	3,189	4,329	4,404	4,152
B. East Indies ... ..	3,505	2,707	4,406	4,417	3,494	4,786
Australia ... ..	3,172	2,965	4,088	3,609	3,683	4,741
New Zealand ... ..	673	754	836	1,126	1,250	882
Canada ... ..	1,549	887	2,813	3,789	2,913	4,200
Other British Possessions	1,468	1,556	1,124	1,535	2,068	1,510
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>21,194</b>	<b>18,953</b>	<b>27,263</b>	<b>33,990</b>	<b>32,599</b>	<b>40,924</b>

**OTHER DESCRIPTIONS (Continued).**

JANUARY-JUNE:—	1906. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1906. £	1906. £	1907. £
France ... ..	5,794	4,575	8,898	14,591	11,491	17,287
United States ... ..	6,030	7,673	10,063	17,886	22,252	26,758
Other Foreign Countries	37,990	39,756	45,861	62,373	60,773	70,246
B. South Africa ... ..	20,995	19,707	19,506	24,517	27,557	24,252
B. East Indies ... ..	23,032	20,733	22,627	28,746	26,449	27,032
Australia ... ..	18,300	20,460	27,659	22,349	25,270	28,089
New Zealand ... ..	5,587	5,602	6,088	7,846	8,423	7,990
Canada ... ..	5,587	4,842	10,699	12,950	13,902	16,888
Other British Possessions	9,653	10,453	10,126	11,034	12,243	11,836
Totals ... ..	132,968	133,801	161,527	202,292	208,360	230,378

# Calenders with 2-16 Rollers.

**GLAZING, FRICTION and EMBOSsing CALENDERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and for ANY PURPOSE.**

Embossing Calenders and Engraved Rollers.  
 Special Glazing Calender for Art and Chromo Papers.  
 Linen-Facing Calenders.  
 Paper Cutters.

Chilled-Iron, Steel and Brass Rollers.  
 Paper, Asbestos, Cotton (ordinary and mercerised), Jute and Composite Bowls (paper and cotton cloth).

**HIGHEST AWARDS. FIRST CLASS REFERENCES.**

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INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS OF CASEIN.

- QUALITY**—The best that money and brains can produce. Absolute uniformity. We make Shlac-Lac too.
- PRICE**—Right—Just a shade under the market all the time. We make Shlac-Lac too.
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**UNION CASEIN COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.**

## Consular Reports.

**THE TRADE OF SWEDEN.**—Mr. Consul M. Villiers, reporting upon the trade and commerce of Stockholm for the year 1906, says the future development of industries in Sweden depends in a very large measure upon electrical power. This can, fortunately, be obtained from the waterfalls, the value of which is being appreciated in this connection, especially that of Trollhattan, not far from Gothenburg. Electrical machine companies are prospering. The largest in Sweden is reported to have delivered, during 1906, 3,319 electrical machines, with a total horse-power of 87,720, and to have orders in hand for machines amounting to 203,000 horse-power. The Consul refers to the growth of labour organisation, making it necessary for the masters to combine. In 1906 173 strikes arose from wage questions, 39 from organisation questions, 20 from personal treatment, and 45 from other causes. Pasteboard was exported from Sweden in 1906 to the amount of 13,322 tons, and paper of all kinds 124,155 tons, as against 13,050 tons and 108,625 tons respectively in the previous year. The imports of paper of all kinds into Sweden during 1906 were 2,494 tons, and in 1905 2,336 tons.

**PAPER FROM BRAZILIAN LINEN PLANT.**—Mr. George E. Anderson, American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, writes as follows:—"The development of the Canhamo Brazilianensis perini, or Brazilian linen plant, during the current season seems to present no change from what has been expected and described in previous reports. There will be about 2,000 tons of the fibre to work with this year from the plantation where it is being developed. Of this it is estimated that from 400 to 500 tons will be fine fibre for various high grade uses and the remainder refuse fibre suitable for papermaking. A sample is forwarded of paper made from this refuse, by hand in lieu of proper machinery (sample in Bureau of Manufactures). The fibre is bulky, and the chief obstacle to its export for papermaking is possible high freight cost. It may be that the cheaper plan would be to ship pulping machinery here and export the pulp, although in this connection the high cost of all such work here is to be considered. The fibre is unquestionably a success, and there only remains some practicable means of handling it to the greatest advantage to open up its vast possibilities."

In a consular report on the trade of Ningpo (China), it is stated that the unsettled condition of the Manchurian markets is responsible for a continued decline in the export of paper fans. In 1906 the number was 1,509,493 as against 1,818,070 in the previous year. Joss paper was exported from Ningpo in 1906 to the extent of 10,856 cwts., and in 1905 11,424 cwts. Fans do not seem to be made in the province of Kiukiang. Those used come from Hangchow, and some palm-leaf fans are

brought from Hainan. About 1,040,000 fewer pieces were imported, but the value of the total consignment of 2,359,710, viz., £2,337, was only £525 less than that, viz., £2,862, of 1905, which amounted to 3,398,035 pieces. In regard to the paper trade of Kiukiang, the exports of 1905 were not maintained last year. There can be no doubt, says Mr. Consul Werner, that the superior qualities of foreign paper are making themselves felt, and it is unlikely that the Chinese will be able to improve the native article to enable it to compete with the gradually increasing import of foreign paper. A good crop of bamboos in the Lake district, however, always tends to cheapen the raw material for Chinese paper and so to facilitate production. The exports of 1st and 2nd quality paper in 1906 were 147,402 cwts. of the value of £187,261, as against 185,756 cwts. of the value of £217,012 in the previous year.

**PAPER FANS** are largely exported from Hangchow, the pieces last year being 7,341,206, an increase of 717,597 compared with the previous year.

**THE exports of Canadian rags for the fiscal year ended June, 1906, were:**—17,284,191 lbs. of the value of 228,216 dols.; 1905, 12,696,727 lbs., 214,334 dols.; 1904, 10,128,291 lbs., 145,453 dols.; 1903, 6,687,578 lbs., 88,061 dols.; 1902, 5,687,175 lbs., 85,968 dols.

**THE United Kingdom received 2,223 tons of rags out of 2,423 tons shipped from Dunkirk last year, 90 tons going to Denmark, and 87 tons to Russia.**

**GERMAN RAGS** exported from Königsberg to the United Kingdom amounted to 1,181 tons in 1906, and to 983 tons in 1905.

**RAGS, waste paper, etc., were received at Calais from the United Kingdom last year to the extent of 646 tons as compared with 334 tons in 1905. The exports to the United Kingdom were 397 tons as against 239 tons.**

**NEW PEGAMOID, LTD.**—Trust deed registered May 30th, for securing £10,000 debentures; trustee: Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., 36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C.; secured by a fixed charge on the leasehold property, and by a floating charge on all the other assets for the time being, except the uncalled capital.

**THE IMPORTS OF "NEWS" INTO GREECE, DUTY FREE.**—In reference to the modified Greek tariff that paper for printing newspapers and scientific periodicals was to be admitted free of duty conditionally, a report appears in *Le Journal des Tarifs et Traites de Commerce* (Paris), to the effect that a Greek Royal Decree has been issued stating that in order to benefit by the exemption from import duty, this paper must be clearly water-marked over the whole surface of the sheet with two parallel lines at a distance of 5 centimetres from one another, and also be lightly tinted pink, in order to distinguish it from other printing paper. The paper can be imported duty free through the Piræus Custom House only.

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CRESCENT



BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

Equal to 98 per cent. Carbonate of Soda.

The STRONGEST and PUREST form of the article in the market, and therefore the MOST ECONOMICAL for the use of PAPER MAKERS.

## CAUSTIC SODA,

EXCEPTIONALLY PURE.

76 TO 77 PER CENT. 70 TO 72 PER CENT. 60 TO 62 PER CENT.

## BLEACHING POWDER,

HIGH STRENGTH.

**BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Limited,**  
**NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**



We are now well into July, and rapidly running on to that down-track whose terminus is Christmas. Certainly the weather is more like that of October than of the middle of Summer. In fact Summer has not arrived yet, and it now seems very problematical whether it does not intend to skip 1907 altogether. What with snow at the end of June, July ushered in amidst gales and whirlwinds, hail-storms and earthquakes, it seems truly that the times are out of joint.

\* \* \*

If matters go on as they are doing up to the time of writing these lines, the seaside lodging house keepers and the hotel proprietors in the health and pleasure resorts throughout the country will have reason to complain, not only that the times are out of joint, but out of joints, for truly, from all I can gather, they are doing bad business indeed this year. In town everyone nearly who can is postponing his annual holiday, and in some establishments I know there never was such an indisposition for members of the staff to take their annual vacation as there is this year. All want to procrastinate, and the result in this case, and no doubt in many others, will be an embarrassing exodus towards the end of the season—just at the very time when business should be throwing off its holiday languor, and require all the energies of an establishment's *personnel* to cope with its current activity.

\* \* \*

THE fancy goods traders, and especially those who make travelling requisites a speciality, are verging on despair. The splendid season of last year seemed to indicate to them that they would have a good time again in 1907. But so far this Utopia has not put in an appearance, and if the present condition continues much longer, the season's trade will be over, and the warehouses will be replete with unsold Summer stocks. This, in its turn, will tend to create a bad wholesale and manufacturing time during the coming Winter and Spring in anticipation of next year's trade—a condition which will, of course, tell to some extent upon the paper trade, to which the manufacturers of fancy goods look for so large a proportion of their raw material.

\* \* \*

OUR colonies are becoming big boys—or is it girls?—now, and New Zealand has decided that it would like in future to be known not as a Colony, but as a Dominion. As some of our great colonies go, New Zealand, of course, is comparatively small in size, although it is quite a mistake to assume, as some whose

knowledge of geography is more peculiar than extensive do, that it is after all but a speck in the Southern Ocean. As a matter of fact, it is just as well to bear in mind that New Zealand is twice the size of England, with a magnificent climate and soil, and abundant resources, capable of maintaining in high prosperity a population of many millions of people. As a matter of fact, it contains an area of 104,751 square miles. Of course, when one compares this with the 3,745,574 square miles of the Dominion of Canada, and the 2,968,958 square miles represented by the Commonwealth of Australia, it naturally looks small in comparison. However, no one will grudge the New Zealanders the satisfaction of having their magnificent country politically described as a Dominion.

\* \* \*

In this connection we shall have to revise our notions of geographical nomenclature, I am afraid, so far as our colonies are concerned, for now that the Australian Colonies have been confederated and become a Commonwealth, the term Colony is no longer politically applicable. As a matter of fact, its use has already been dropped in all official documents relative to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, which are now described as "States." In the case of the Dominion of Canada, of course, its component parts—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as distinct from the territories are denominated Provinces.

\* \* \*

OUR Colonial friends are a little touchy sometimes when we old-landers make slips of the tongue in these small matters; but, after all, it signifies very little what we call them, or what they call themselves. They are all chips of the old block, or perhaps it would be better to say vigorous young branches of the parent tree, and what we all now desire to see is that our political association should be adequately supplemented by increased trading relationship. Preference or no preference, the existence of the all-British sentiment, if it is worth anything at all, should in itself be sufficient, surely, to ensure development of trade between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and between the Colonies themselves, on the most extensive possible scale.

\* \* \*

THE extract from our American contemporary, the *Business Man's Magazine*, which appeared in the *Review* a fortnight ago, was refreshing reading in some particulars. We hear so much, and very properly so, about the lackadaisical methods which many of our manufacturers and exporters adopt when seeking to cultivate business in foreign markets, that it is quite interesting to learn that the same complaint holds good sometimes with regard to our arch-competitor, the United States. In an article by Mr. A. Z. Lopez-Pentna, in the magazine just named, that gentleman states,

with reference to paper and stationery, that "the South American trader has learned by experience that in the United States he rarely purchases the desired shape, cutting, size, grain or colour of the thing he wants. Furthermore, he is convinced, whether rightly or not, of the utter indifference on the part of the average American manufacturer to foreign trade; his wondrous indifference or ignorance of the business methods abroad; his stubbornness and refractory attitude at the slightest suggestion of introducing any alteration in his established system and method of manufacturing goods; and his presuming arrogance that every market abroad is bound to accept his wares in their present state, unsuitable as they might prove to foreign demands."

\* \* \*

THERE! WHEW! That fairly takes one's breath away when applied to Brother Jonathan. We have pretty thick hides by this time on this side of the Atlantic, for we have been accustomed—and I repeat, very properly so—to this sort of thing during the past twenty years. But to apply it to the super-cute, super-everything American manufacturer—My!

\* \* \*

OUR papermakers and manufacturing stationers may very well, however, lay the flattering unction to their souls that the complaint is equally as applicable to themselves as to their American cousins. According to Mr. Lopez-Pentna, the result, so far as the United States is concerned, is a transfer of the business which would otherwise take place to Germany. With regard to ourselves, the situation might be accurately summed up by remarking "same here." The German manufacturer is the most accommodating being on the face of the earth, for he not only meets the actual requirements of his foreign customers with an open countenance, but readily conforms even to their most absurd prejudices when that may be necessary. Consequently he pulls in the orders, and we sticklers after old-accepted notions have to go wanting. Serves us right. No trader, of course, should openly presume to "know better" than his customer, even although he really and truly does all the time. It may be common sense, but it is not business.

\* \* \*

It is the German accommodating-ness that does the trick. If a foreign customer wanted a table or a chair made with three or five legs instead of four, the German manufacturer would set about making it right away, and secure the thanks and future orders of the obliged customer. Not so the British, and presumably, sometimes also the American, manufacturers. They will "hum" and "ha," urge the superiority of four legs to three or five, argue awhile, and ultimately, more likely than not, decline the order, and at the same time offend and lose the customer. Similar incidents by the dozen could be quoted where foreign orders for paper and manufactured stationery are concerned, and I have heard of the same sort of thing in connection with

other kinds of goods, from steam engines to glass bottles, and ploughshares to saucepans.

\* \* \*

FROM all I can gather, it seems that the Irish International Exhibition is drawing crowds of visitors and holiday makers to the Irish Metropolis, and is destined to be a general success. This is satisfactory, and as the best part of the season has yet to come, Dublin is likely to experience a good and a money-making time. Next year it will be the turn of Edinburgh, where a Scottish National Exhibition will be held. A Scottish National Exhibition has been one of my favourite fads for a quarter-of-a-century past, and in 1883 I commenced an "agitation" in a London paper, making the suggestion that some such Exhibition should be organised. The idea was taken up by the Press of Scotland, and the outcome of it all was the first international exhibition ever held in Scotland—the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1886—which proved as great a financial success as the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1890 proved a fiasco.

\* \* \*

THE Scottish National Exhibition of next year should afford the papermaking industry of Scotland a fitting opportunity for showing what it has done in the past, and can do to-day, in face of all the keenest of competition. The papermakers' engineers of Scotland, too, could make a brave show if they cared to put themselves to the trouble, while the resources of the manufacturing stationers on the other side of the Tweed would enable them to make an unequalled exemplification of their particular branches of the trade. Edinburgh is, perhaps, the greatest centre of Paper and Print in the kingdom outside of London, and it is to be hoped the allied interests will make a full representation of their scope and capacity in the historic capital of Scotland a year hence.

\* \* \*

IN "Commentarium" a couple of weeks ago I made some references to a letter signed, "Anglo-Scot," which appeared in a previous issue of the *Review*, with regard to speed in the counting of sheets. "Anglo-Scot" claimed, it may be remembered, to have counted "over 1,000,000 sheets, and done other work, such as sampling, cutting at guillotine, looking after stock and paper, giving out, etc., inside of a week of a ten-hour working day." "Anglo-Scot" now writes complaining that I have thrown doubt on the veracity of his statement.

\* \* \*

NOT at all. I do not doubt "Anglo-Scot's" word in the least, but, not being a "paper finisher," expert or otherwise, I simply want to know how it was done. "Anglo-Scot" now writes: "If you go into any mill making sheets of paper, and get the foreman to put a finisher to count a ream of paper—say five hundred sheets—and take your watch out, you will see that it is counted in about one minute's time. You will be able then with a little calculation to see how much



could be done in a working day of sixty hours weekly in mills where there are men employed. In some mills there are women. Before starting to count, the finisher takes out samples, then fans the paper up, takes four or six sheets with each finger in rotation, up to 48 sheets, or 72 sheets with six sheets a time, repeating till the ream is counted. There is nothing wonderful about it. I thought some other finisher would have written, or I would not have troubled you again."

\* \* \*

AGAIN I say I do not doubt "Anglo-Scot's" veracity, but I am still unconvinced as to how that million sheets could be counted "inside of a week of a ten-hour working day," when the other work enumerated was thrown in. Of course, if one works out "Anglo-Scot's" calculation according to his way of putting it, we get a bigger total than 1,000,000 sheets "inside of a week of a ten-hour working day." Thus: at the rate of 500 sheets a minute we get 30,000 an hour, or 300,000 in ten hours. Multiplied by 6 days this would result in a total count of 1,800,000. But then, in practice, the finisher would not, I reckon, work 60 hours a week, and, at all events, would not count for 60 hours. I should, from my non-expert point of view, regard 1,000,000 counted by one man a remarkable result, if anything approaching to dependable accuracy were to be ensured, and if "sampling, cutting at guillotine, looking after stock and paper, giving out, etc.," were thrown in, I cannot see how it becomes practicable. If it were the general rule, the machine that would only count 5,400 sheets per hour would not get the chance of a look in.

\* \* \*

THE re-appointment by the Council of the Society of Arts of the Committee, which nine years ago reported on the deterioration of paper, as announced in the *Review* a fortnight ago, has not been decided upon a day too soon. The purpose of its re-appointment is chiefly to consider whether any further action can be taken with a view to ensure the use of better and less perishable paper than is now ordinarily employed in the production of books of even the most important character. The *personnel* of the Committee is one which will carry respect and authority, including as it does such names familiar in the paper trade as those of Messrs. Clayton Beadle, C. F. Cross, F.C.S., William James Russell, Ph.D., F.R.S., Dr. Hugo Muller, F.R.S., Dr. Quirin Wirtz, M.A., F.I.C., Mr. W. C. Knight Clowes, M.A., and others.

\* \* \*

In these days, when the average sheet of even good paper is of the most composite character, it is time some serious effort should be made, by legislative means if necessary, to ensure our valuable books, and especially our public records, being printed or written on paper which will not only withstand the ravages of time, and a reasonable amount of wear and tear, but—and this a very important "but"—the chemical action of some of the inks in common use for writing and printing purposes. It has been found that the action

of some of these inks has had a most disintegrative and destructive tendency upon the fabric of many kinds of paper. The points involved are very nice ones, and whatever the Committee's recommendations may be, it is to be hoped that they will be backed up with that degree of insistence which will warrant steps being taken to ensure the use of less perishable paper in the production of valuable books and the preparation of important records.

\* \* \*

It is not only in this country that the effects of the deterioration of paper are severely felt. In other countries for years past much the same has been the case. In Italy, for example, some years ago, certain returns were demanded in its Parliament having reference to the condition of the Italian army in 1870, but when the War Office produced them they were found to be illegible. In twenty-five years or so the ink had faded and the paper had decomposed. Although this, as it turned out after enquiry, was an extreme case, still practically all the public records had deteriorated to an alarming extent.

\* \* \*

THERE was a good deal of truth in the contention put forward by a writer on this subject a few years ago. We were reminded that the geologists and others who computed the age of the earth at 400,000,000 years, reached their conclusions by weighing the Sun, and calculating its heat in past ages, reckoning also the friction of the tides and the effect thereof from the beginning of things, and so on. "But," said the writer in question, "the men who can work out these deep problems—not to speak of wireless telegraphy and the Röntgen rays—cannot make paper equal to that of 5,000 years ago, nor ink such as was used in the Dark Ages." I am afraid, before a true remedy can be provided for the existing state of affairs as regards the deterioration of paper, we must look to the composition of the inks used, as well as the constituents and character of the paper employed.

\* \* \*

NOTWITHSTANDING the outrageous weather, and the evil influence which it exercises over the business world, trade generally continues to maintain an equilibrium of high grade prosperity. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to emphasise this fact in this speech at the banquet given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor on Friday evening last, to the bankers and merchants of the City of London. "Trade in all its departments, both domestic and oversea," he said, "is in a good and healthy condition, and public revenue, so far as one can judge from the first quarter of the year, is coming in in a satisfactory manner. Even the railways are making excellent returns. So far as I can say, there are on the horizon no signs of actual or impending money stringencies—certainly there is no prospect of new issues of an exacting or substantial kind—so we may start the new half-year just commenced unhaunted by some of those spectres of financial discrepancy which

have depressed us for so long." Coming with all the weight of Governmental and official authority, this pronouncement of Mr. Asquith's is abundantly reassuring."

\* \* \*

BUT after all, one has not far to look for the most tangible evidences of current national trading prosperity. The latest monthly returns issued by the Board of Trade enable us not only to ascertain the condition of our oversea's trade during June, but also for the first six months of the present year. The figures, whether for the month of June or for the six months are just about as satisfactory as it is possible for them to be. Never, at least, in the history of British commerce have there been figures equally favourable to scrutinise.

\* \* \*

It is difficult to make an adequate comparison between the trade of last month and that of the corresponding month of last year, owing to the fact that there was one working day less last month than there was in June, 1906, and that just makes all the difference in the world. The imports show a total falling off of £71,000, but when it is remembered that our imports during the month averaged over £1,800,000 daily, had there been that working day in June last in which the month was deficient, there would have been, on the basis indicated, an increase of considerably over £1,750,000. As matters stand, however, the decline to the extent of £71,000 is a mere bagatelle, and of no importance in the circumstances under which it occurs. Then our exports, notwithstanding the loss of one day, have improved to the extent of £2,471,000. Altogether the loss of the one day serves only to emphasise the remarkable character of the returns for the month of June.

\* \* \*

BUT it is when we come to consider the totals for the six months that the enormous gain to the volume of British trade becomes plainly appreciable. The imports for the completed half-year show an advance of £27,825,000 as compared with the first six months of 1906, while the exports show an increase of £25,723,000, which latter figures are all the more significant when it is found that to the extent of £20,196,000 they represent manufactured goods. The most inveterate pessimist will find it impossible to find any satisfaction in these figures, and even at the present rate of computation, and without taking into consideration such prospective increases as are bound to present themselves during the second six months of the present year, the volume of British trade has attained dimensions which beyond all comparison are the greatest in the world's history.

\* \* \*

THERE are those who will croak and say: "That's all very well, you know, but then just look at the United States and Germany. Look how they are advancing. It is not our trade alone that is booming, but that of our greatest competitors as well." Quite so. I do not grudge them their booming by any means. Let them boom for all they are

worth. The more their trade booms, the more they will have to spend in buying from us, and they are our best customers. The more they boom, then, the more we shall, unless, of course, some untoward incident, of which there is no indication at present, insinuates itself to our disaffection.

\* \* \*

BUT what perhaps concerns us more at the moment is the improvement which the six months' figures indicate with regard to the paper trade. We have exported during the past six months paper to the value of £1,157,038, which marks an advance of £169,705 when compared with the corresponding six months of last year. As paper trade figures go nowadays, this result is eminently satisfactory, and all the more is it so because our imports of foreign-made paper, which amounted for the past six months in value to £2,691,595, show a decrease of £147,944. That, too, inconsiderable as it is, is a decided step in the right direction. When we see our exports of British-made paper advancing on a six-figure basis, and our imports of foreign-made paper decreasing on a six-figure basis also, we have reason to shake hands with ourselves and may console each other by remarking that after all things might be very much worse in connection with our oversea's paper trade than turns out to be the case. Nevertheless, we must not consider ourselves satisfied. We must peg away until the figures are doubled and trebled in each direction. It may be a long struggle and a stiff one, and we may not after all succeed so conspicuously as we might wish. Nevertheless we are not downhearted. Not a bit of it.

\* \* \*

OUR friend Winklebotham was not in his usual good spirits when I lunched with him the other day. His appetite was a bit fickle, and he was snappy to the waiter. He explained that he had been made the victim of a series of practical jokes, and he is eager to find the perpetrator of them. "I enjoy a practical joke as much as anybody," he said, "but when you are the victim, one at a time is sufficient. When they come in battalions they become a nuisance. Would you believe it? The other evening when I reached the turning of the road in which my house is situated, I was astounded to see a crowd of about a hundred persons, chiefly of the loafer class. Quite one half of them had dogs, held by chain or string, and the other half hampers or market-baskets, like those one sees at Covent Garden. I was dumfounded. The row, too, was terrific. The dogs were all barking and, either fighting amongst themselves or making strenuous endeavours to attack the hampers, from which strange noises issued, while the dog owners and hamper possessors were engaged in violent personal altercations.

\* \* \*

"On reaching my gate," continued Winklebotham, I asked what they all wanted, 'Air you the gent wot lives in this 'ouse?' 'Yes,' I said, 'What do you want?' 'Well, sir, in awnswer to your adwertisement for a fox

terrier and a tom cat I've brort you rahnd this dawg. He's a chempion —.' 'But I want no dog or cat either, and I issued no advertisement,' I insisted. 'An I cum all the wye from Peckham-rye with this 'ere cat,' interpolated one of the hamper bearers, 'and lorst 'alf a dye in bringin' of it.' And then there was a babel of tongues, and the crowd began to assume alarming dimensions, and a threatening attitude. Ultimately I sent for the police, but it was not until a couple of hours later that the road was restored to its usual quietude. Once indoors, my wife showed me the offending advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph* inserted, of course, without my knowledge or authority. A fox terrier and a tom cat indeed! I am well supplied with both already. But I shall discover the author of that hoax yet if I live to be as old as Methuselah."

• • •

"VERY annoying, certainly," I remarked sympathetically, "but you mentioned a series of hoaxes." "Yes," replied Winklebotham, "the next one was quite of a different order. You know that I am a bit of a student of natural history, and in short quite an entomological authority in a small way. Not long ago I read a paper on wasps as papermakers, and as the result of this I was asked to take charge of a natural history page in our local newspaper. The result is that I am frequently asked to express an opinion on some point, and sometimes enquirers send me dead beetles and other creatures for the purposes of identification. The other day I received a commutation to the following effect: 'Walking in the dusk through the park the other evening,' wrote this correspondent, 'my attention was arrested by a sound coming from somewhere near me which was neither a growl, a hiss, nor a whistle. On looking round I saw a creature rather larger than a cricket lying on the ground. Two antennæ-like protuberances projected above the eyes. It had no wings, and the covering of its body was variegated. I did not venture to turn it on its back to count its legs, but I noticed a small quantity of a snow-white substance which had evidently exuded from its body. Can you kindly identify the creature from this imperfect description?'"

• • •

"WELL, I looked into the matter," said Winklebotham, "and I sent him two long Latin names which I thought fitted in with the identification of the animal. I explained that the antennæ-like protuberances were used for boring in the ground, and that certain insects secreted fluids which they had the power to eject in order to protect themselves in case of attack. I asked my correspondent to write me further." "And did you hear from him again?" "Oh, yes; I received a courteous communication from him informing me that my diagnosis was evidently inaccurate. He had since been able to identify the creature from further examination to be a female specimen of the *bos domesticus*, or a common cow!"

G. A. F.

## Sir John Thomas.

The conferment of the honour of knighthood on Mr. John Thomas, paper manufacturer, of Wooburn, Buckinghamshire (announced in the *World's Paper Trade Review* last week) has brought nearly 200 messages of congratulation to Sir John and Lady Thomas. Among the number were either telegrams or letters from Earl Carrington, Mr. T. Arnold Herbert, M.P. for South Bucks, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, M.P., Mr. Tonman Mosley (Chairman of the Bucks County Council), Alderman D. Clarke, J.P. (Chairman of the Bucks County Education Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Bucks County Council), Mr. A. J. Clarke (Town Clerk of High Wycombe), Mr. J. Kinross, the members of the Bucks County Education Committee, the Wycombe Board of Guardians, the Bucks County Teachers' Association, the members of the Wycombe Liberal Club, the members of the Wycombe Working Men's Club, the workpeople at Temple Paper Mills, Marlow, etc. From the workpeople at Soho Paper Mills, Wooburn (Messrs. Thomas and Green), the following congratulatory message has been received:—"To Sir John Thomas, Knight, Brook House, Wooburn.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the whole of the employees of Soho Paper Mills, beg to tender our heartiest congratulations to yourself and Lady Thomas on your having had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon you. We all feel that it is a high honour which you have merited by your long and useful service in the cause of Education, Temperance, National welfare and general well-being of the parish and your employees, and we sincerely hope that both you and Lady Thomas may yet be spared for many years with health and strength to enjoy the honour and to add still more to your long career of usefulness.—WALTER GLISBY, ROBERT LOOSEMORE, W. HARRIS." From the workpeople at Jackson's Millboard Paper Co. at Bourne End Bucks, of which Sir John Thomas is a director, the following has been sent:—"At a meeting of the staff and employees of Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Fred. Butler, and seconded by Mr. A. Holland: 'That the hearty congratulations of the staff and employees of Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., be sent to their esteemed Director, Sir J. Thomas, J.P., C.C., upon his having received the honour of Knighthood.' The resolution was duly passed with acclamation and many expressions of appreciation and regard. The Managing Director (Mr. F. Jackson) was asked to convey same to Sir John Thomas." After the King's Investiture on the 15th July, there are to be rejoicings at Wooburn in honour of the event.

TREXER CHINA CLAY CO., LTD., ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—Lien registered June 25th, for £1,100 five per cent. debentures, part of £2,500 authorised; no trustees; secured on the business, assets, and goodwill.

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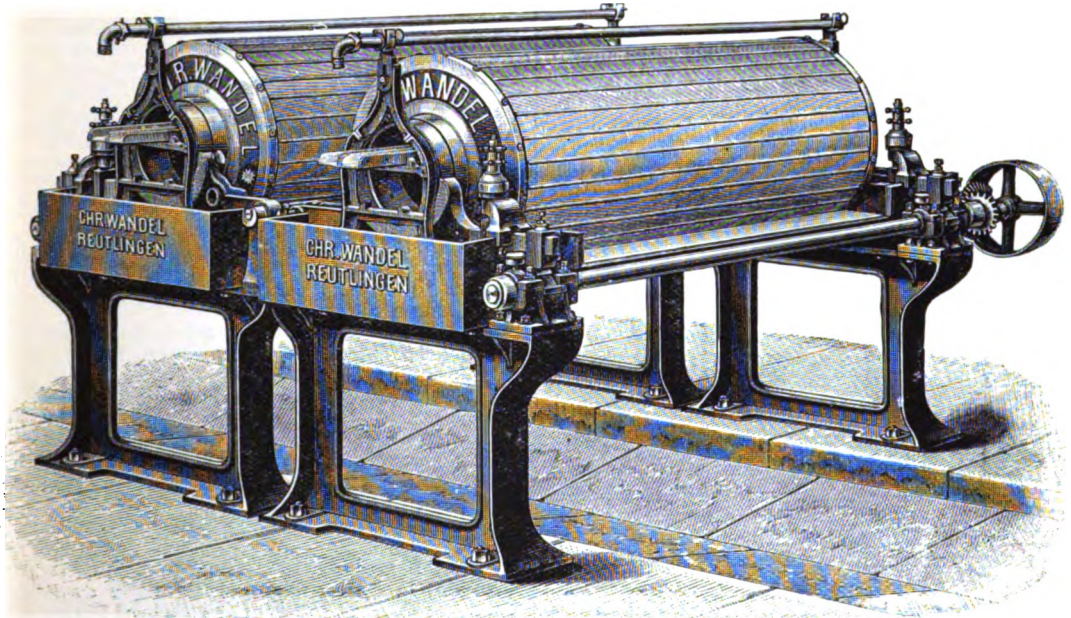
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Also at 29, ST. ANDREW SQ., EDINBURGH; and 5, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

## Paper Mill Employees' Outings.

THE employees of the Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden, had their annual summer excursion on Saturday, the 6th inst. This year the chosen destination was Southport. Arrangements had been made by the firm with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for the conveyance of the party by a special train leaving Rishworth at 6.40 a.m. Each employee was provided with a railway ticket and a sum of money towards the day's expenses by the firm. The weather was very favourable, and the party took full advantage of it in visiting the beautiful gardens and parks for which Southport is renowned. After spending a most pleasant day, the return journey was made at 7.50 p.m. The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the party were all that could be desired, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the directors and Mr. H. S. Tabb, the manager, for their kindly interest on behalf of the workpeople at the mills.

THE annual excursion of the employees of Turkey Mill, Maidstone, took place on Saturday. A large number of the workpeople assembled on the lawn at the mill at 7 a.m., where they were addressed by Colonel Pitt, who, amid cheers, wished them a pleasant holiday. Having each received a railway ticket, 2s. 6d., and a bunch of roses, they then marched to the Maidstone East Station and caught the special train at 8.25 for Folkestone and Dover. Captain and Mrs. Beeching and Mr. F. W. Johnson accompanied the excursionists, and Colonel Pitt saw the large party off at the station. The Band of the 1st Vol. Batt. (Q.O.) R.W.K.R. accompanied the holiday makers, and, besides heading the processions, discoursed music in the Granville Gardens from 6.15 to 7.30. The return journey was commenced at 8.10.

ON Saturday the employees at Springfield and Medway Mills visited Ramsgate and Margate. About 670, including friends, started by a special train from Maidstone East about ten minutes to eight, being accompanied by the two foremen (Messrs. Beeching and Burgess).

THE annual excursion of the Roughway Paper Mill employees took place on Saturday week. Southend was the place selected to visit, and at 5 a.m. they assembled at Dunk's-green, near Tonbridge, where five commodious brakes were in readiness to convey them to Strood. The ride of fifteen miles by road in the stillness of the early morning proved a very enjoyable prelude to an exceedingly pleasant day. The final stage of the journey was made by the steamer, "City of Rochester." The return journey commenced at 5.30 p.m. Leaving Strood at 7.30, the trippers reached Snodland soon after nine o'clock, breaking their journey at the Bull Hotel, where the hospitality of the genial host, Mr. W. Gower, was greatly appreciated.

THE employees of Messrs. T. B. Ford, Ltd., Snakeley Mill, Loudwater, Buckinghamshire, held their annual outing on Saturday last, when they visited Teignmouth, South Devon. Mr. A. J. Fisher carried out the arrangements with the greatest satisfaction. A corridor train left Wycombe at 5 a.m., passengers being taken up at Loudwater, also Wooburn Green and Bourne End. The employees were accompanied by Messrs. A. J. Fisher, Eyles, F. Pratt, etc. Teignmouth was reached at 10 o'clock, the weather being all that could be desired.

THE men at Glory Paper Mills (Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co.), joined in the trip arranged for the workpeople at Snakeley Paper Mills. Mr. A. H. Griffiths well looked after the arrangements for the party, which included Messrs. W. Eccles, A. H. Griffiths and Bennett, there being also Mr. Robert Loosemore, of Soho Paper Mills, Wooburn. Taking the employees of both mills, the party numbered just over 300.

## Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports and imports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

### From London.

PRINTINGS.—To Australia, 6,240 cwts.; Africa, 274 cwts.; Argentine, 58 cwts.; Belgium, 21 cwts.; Cape, 34 cwts.; Canada, 270 cwts.; China, 514 cwts.; France, 281 cwts.; Holland, 27 cwts.; India, 1,317 cwts.; Madagascar, 2 cwts.; New Zealand, 685 cwts.; Norway, 4 cwts.; Newfoundland, 52 cwts.; Portugal, 51 cwts.; Spain, 13 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 19 cwts.; United States, 86 cwts.; West Indies, 18 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 255 cwts.; Africa, 134 cwts.; Brazil, 3 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 4 cwts.; Cape, 25 cwts.; Canada, 65 cwts.; China, 292 cwts.; Germany, 2 cwts.; Greece, 15 cwts.; Holland, 1 cwt.; Italy, 8 cwts.; India, 436 cwts.; Japan, 163 cwts.; Malta, 10 cwts.; New Zealand, 174 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 16 cwts.; United States, 16 cwts.; West Indies, 5 cwts.

OTHER KINDS. To Australia, 366 cwts.; Africa, 44 cwts.; Argentine, 55 cwts.; Belgium, 3 cwts.; B. Guiana, 16 cwts.; Cape, 49 cwts.; Canada, 12 cwts.; Channel Islands, 2 cwts.; China, 112 cwts.; Egypt, 22 cwts.; France, 18 cwts.; Germany, 61 cwts.; Greece, 34 cwts.; Holland, 61 cwts.; India, 93 cwts.; Japan, 109 cwts.; New Zealand, 281 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 13 cwts.; Sweden, 3 cwts.; United States, 29 cwts.; West Indies, 30 cwts.

### From Glasgow.

PRINTINGS.—To B. Columbia, 316 cwts.; Cape, 178 cwts.; China, 215 cwts.; Canada, 958 cwts.; Chile, 16 cwts.; India, 168 cwts.; New Zealand, 88 cwts.

WRITINGS. To B. Columbia, 15 cwts.; China, 15 cwts.; Canada, 80 cwts.; France, 100 cwts.; India, 81 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Belgium, 63 cwts.; Holland, 34 cwts.; Japan, 418 cwts.; New Zealand, 820 cwts.; United States, 55 cwts.

## The Springfield Mill Centenary.

The following is the text of the address presented to Mr. R. Balston on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the Springfield Paper Mill, Maidstone (referred to in our last issue):—

### SPRINGFIELD MILL CENTENARY.

1807—1907.

TO RICHARD JAMES BALSTON, ESQ., D.L., J.P.

Sir,—The officers, heads of departments, and operatives generally in the employment of your firm, to the number of 432, approach you on this memorable occasion to respectfully offer you their most sincere congratulations, and to express the fervent hope that the great industry with which the name of James Whatman, the originator of the Springfield Mill paper, is indelibly associated, may continue to pursue a course of uninterrupted progress and prosperity.

During all the 100 years of its history the Springfield Mill product has retained its proud reputation, achieved in its earliest days, untarnished and unassailed. It has had, and still has, first place in the papermaking craft, and its loss, it may justly be claimed, would be in the nature of a calamity; for wherever the art of drawing and painting is cultivated, whether at home or abroad we know that Whatman's paper is deemed a necessary adjunct, an indispensable resource.

The unrivalled success of this celebrated establishment is primarily due to the great forethought and administrative ability displayed by your revered and greatly esteemed predecessors, Messrs. William and Richard Balston, your uncle and father, and in no less degree, sir, by yourself in succession to them; and it is matter for great rejoicing that through your sons, Messrs. Charles, Frank and Maurice Balston, the honour of your firm, and we sincerely trust its prosperity also, will be preserved and perpetuated.

We feel we cannot conclude without most gratefully acknowledging the numberless acts of kindness the people in your employment have received at your hands, and the sympathetic and kindly interest your family have ever displayed in their welfare.

That you, sir, and those dear to you, may continue to enjoy a full measure of health and happiness is the earnest prayer of those permitted to serve you at Springfield and Medway Mills.

The address is signed on behalf of the 432 subscribers by: Messrs. Chas. J. Jones (Chairman), Edwin Nelson Beeching (Treasurer), Ernest Charles Riddle (Hon. Secretary), William Burgess, George William Bengé, Richard Haswell Morris Gladstone Blew, Francis John Blew, Fred Thomas Barden, Frederick Crispin, Frank James Smith, Lewis Beeching, William

Dallas Stephen, Algernon Augustus Green, William Boyce, Alfred Grensted.

The address (presented by Mr. Jones, the manager) is a most elaborate work of art, executed on Eagle paper made at Springfield Mill, and framed in carved oak. In the centre is a vignette of the recipient, painted from a portrait, just underneath the line, in bold illuminated characters: "To Richard James Balston, Esq., D.L., J.P." There are four other portraits, one in each corner: those of the late Mr. William Balston, founder of the firm of W. and R. Balston, who died in 1849; the late Mr. James Whatman, originator of the Whatman drawing paper, who died in 1798 (both these being reproduced from oil paintings in the possession of Mrs. R. J. Balston); the late Mr. Wm. Balston, eldest son of the founder (and father of the present proprietor), who died in 1882, and the late Mr. Richard E. P. Balston, second son of the founder, who died in 1888. The text is artistically written, and the Balston coat-of-arms is introduced, but a large portion of the canvas is pictorial, the scenes including Springfield House, a birds-eye view of Springfield Mill, and illustrations of the vat-house and other departments of the mill in active work. The whole is admirably designed, thanks to the Committee, in conjunction with the artist, and the work has been brilliantly carried out, mostly in water colours, by an old Maidstonian, Mr. E. T. B. Stevens, of Leicester.

The firm distributed £500 among their 430 odd employees.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 17X.

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**PAPER STOCK MERCHANTS,**  
**Steeley Lane, CHORLEY, Lancs.**

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**Turkey Reds, Best Old Fines and Outshots.**

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## WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW.

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## TRADE NOTES.

A PROPOSAL for the appointment as liquidator of Mr. W. A. Browne, of Winchester House, Old Broad-street, will be submitted at a forthcoming meeting of the Bally Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

THE HALLAMSHIRE MILLS not having been disposed of *en bloc*, as mentioned in our last issue, the plant and contents were offered for sale piecemeal on Wednesday last, by the auctioneers, Messrs. Nicholson, Greaves and Barber. The site can still be negotiated for.

SHOTLEY GROVE AND LINTZFORD PAPER MILLS.—These mills were offered for sale by auction at the Thatched House Hotel, Manchester, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Kenyon, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Edward Rush-ton, Son and Kenyon. There were about thirty people present. The auctioneer, after describing the valuable attractions of the mills, which are situated at Shotley Bridge and Lintzford Green, Durham, near Newcastle, with excellent water rights, etc. (the sale also including the goodwill of the old-established business of Messrs. John Annandale and Sons, Ltd.), invited bids. He first submitted the property as a whole, then the mills separately, without finding a purchaser. The two mills, together and singly, and water rights, without machinery, were then submitted, but no bid was made.

THE UNITED RAILWAY AND TRADING CO., LTD.—This company, registered in London, own railway interests and sugar factories in New Orleans, La., U.S.A. It is reported that they intend to again engage in paper manufacture. Several of the largest shareholders have lately been visiting the mill, in a special train of the Louisiana Southern Railway, with the object of considering the advisability of placing additional capital in the undertaking in order to largely increase output capacity. The mill at Braithwaite was erected a few years ago for the expressed purpose of being supplied with all the bagasse required by it directly from the sugar mill on the lower side. For a while an excellent quality of wrapping paper was turned out, but those behind the plant claimed that they were losing money in that it cost more to make the paper than they were receiving for it, and the mill was shut down.

THE Business Exhibition at Olympia, which closes at the end of the week, is an exhibition of various labour saving devices, office equipment, business systems, advertising methods, and all the various aids for the expedition and betterment of business. Germany is to hold a somewhat similar exhibition in the Zoological Gardens at Berlin in October next; France has also a similar object in view, and the promoters of the Olympia show claim that

their scheme is thus of national importance. Of the exhibits themselves, it must be said that under one roof are, for the first time, gathered together the results of the work of many of the best organisers of the country, hundreds of examples of how thought and knowledge which have come from proved experience can be applied with advantage to every business office.

IN the firm of Messrs. Alexander Miede and Co., of Hamburg and London, important changes have recently taken place, and in future the style will be Messrs. Heinrich Barth and Co. The firm's London representative is Mr. Eric Pickard, of 216, Upper Thames-street, E.C., the specialties being unglazed and M.G. tissues, white and coloured printings, wrappings, strawboards, flints, news, M.G. sulphites, etc.

McMURRAY'S ROYAL PAPER MILLS, LTD.—This company, of which Sir Thomas Vezey Strong is liquidator, is bringing a claim against Messrs. Willans and Robinson for over £100,000 for damages for breach of contract in the matter of supplying the mills with power and gas-producing plant and engines. It may be mentioned that judgment was recently given against the company for £1,734 for engines put into the works by Messrs. Willans and Robinson. Execution, however, is stayed till the trial of action brought by the papermaking company, the claim to be amended so as to include the £1,734.

IN the King's Bench Division, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Pickford and a common jury, Messrs. C. Townsend Hook and Co. (Ltd.), papermakers of Snodland, sued Edward Ellis, a metal merchant, of London, for £311 7s. 5d. for zinc, lead, etc., sold and supplied. There was a counter-claim, but defendant failed to appear to support it, and Mr. Simmons having called Mr. Tom Taylor, plaintiff's manager, to formally prove the sale and delivery of the goods, the jury, by his Lordship's direction, found a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, and judgment was entered accordingly. Mr. Taylor, in his evidence, stated that the defendant ordered the goods at plaintiff's warehouse at Snodland, and took them away, promising to return with a cheque before they were removed from the station. They had never seen him or the goods since, and had never received any payment.

IN the action brought by the Northern Press and Engineering Co., South Shields, against Mr. Franklin Thomasson, managing director of the company owning the *Tribune*, for £6,649 the price of a printing press, heard before Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury this week, considerable evidence was given concerning the quality of paper used. The failure of the machine to produce the number of copies stipulated was claimed by the plaintiffs to be due to the poor paper used, resulting in breakages. Mr. William Dedrick, of Messrs. Townsend Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland, near Maidstone, said his firm had supplied paper to practically all the London newspapers at various times. His firm supplied the paper to the *Tribune* in 1906, and it was about

20 per cent. better than the average paper used. He had made tests with the Mullen's and Southwell's testers, both giving the bursting strain. He had also the *Daily Telegraph* paper for analysis. Alfred Edward Penn, chief engineer of the *Tribune*, denied generally the statements to the effect that the Annand had suddenly been put at full speed. He described the breaking of the paper on the machine. Evidence was called from publishing houses to show that copies of the *Tribune* of the early numbers could not be supplied in sufficient quantities. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for £6,299, with costs.

MESSRS. J. LOVELL AND SON, Avon Paper Mills, Linlithgow, have appointed Messrs. Johnston, Horsburgh and Co., 20-21, Queenhithe, E.C., as their London agents, who have on hand a large assortment of the firm's makes of E.S. writings, printings, etc.

RECEIVER VERSUS PAPERMAKING COMPANY.—Mr. Stokes, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, on Tuesday, applied to Mr. Justice Kekewich to appoint a receiver and manager in a debenture-holder's action, *Clapham v. W. C. Rudd and Co., Ltd.* The company carry on a papermaking industry, and they consented to the appointment of a receiver. The matter was urgent, said counsel, because an execution creditor had gone in, and other creditors were suing, and would be in a position to recover judgment. The plaintiff was the holder of £500 out of £1,500 debentures, and he was supported in this application

by the holder of another £500. The company had contracts in hand, which they were working out. Negotiations were on foot for the amalgamation of this company with another, the result of which would be to produce enough money to pay everybody in full. His Lordship granted the application, and appointed Mr. W. C. Rudd receiver.

A QUESTION was recently asked in the House of Commons, if the President of the Board of Trade was aware that rolls of green paper were constantly arriving at the London Docks labelled "Paper for the *Westminster Gazette*," and whether, in view of the 16th Section of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, he proposed to take steps to secure that the paper so labelled should not be put into circulation bearing printed matter in the English language without a definite indication of the country in which such paper was made or produced. Mr. Runciman replied that he was informed by the Board of Customs that the facts were not correctly stated, and that the labels referred to by Sir Howard Vincent were purely imaginary.

THE strike at the mills of the Laurentide Paper Company, at Grand Mere, and at the Imperial Mills, at Sturgeon Falls, Canada, have been declared off, and the mills are again in operation.

THE estate of Mr. Samuel Cropper, founder and director of Cropper and Co., Ltd., Southwark, S.E., who died at Horsham, on April 1st, has been entered for purposes of probate at the sum of £500.

# WEST END ENGINE WORKS CO., Papermakers' Engineers,

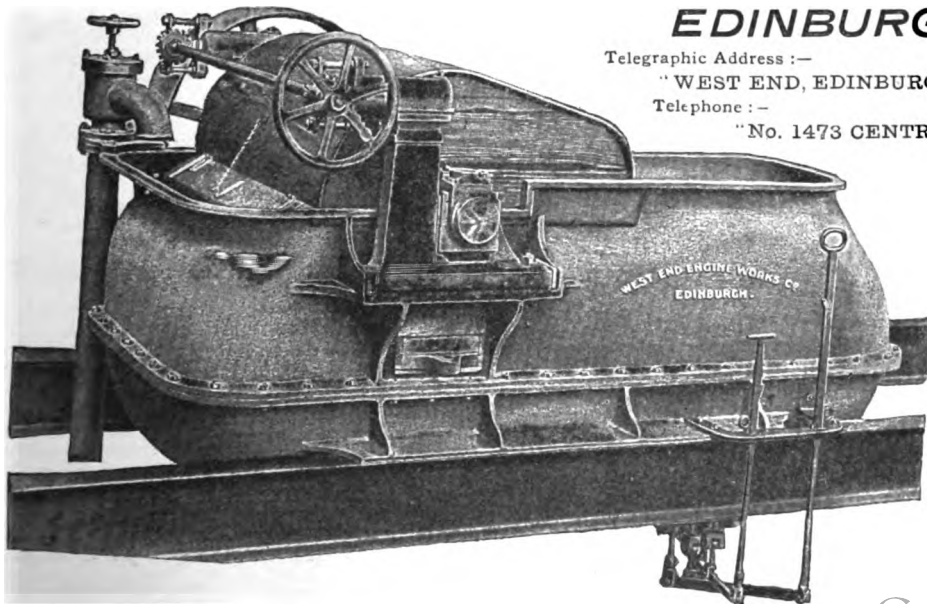
EDINBURGH

Telegraphic Address:—

"WEST END, EDINBURGH."

Telephone:—

"No. 1473 CENTRAL."

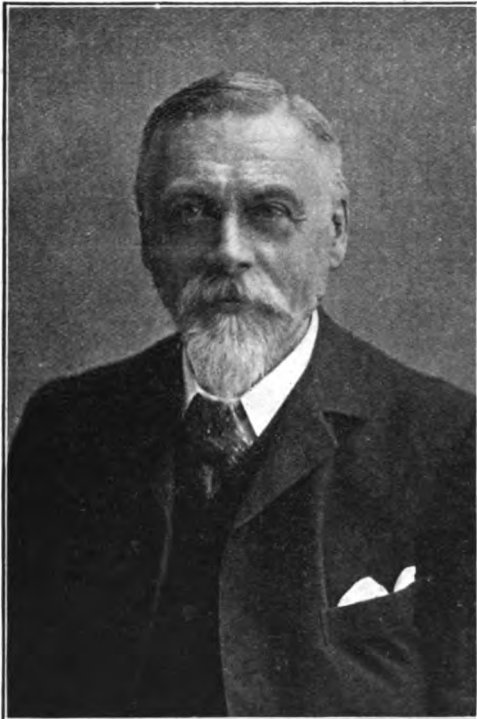


MAKERS OF THE UMPHERSTON BEATER.



## Mr. John Town, J.P.

In our last issue we referred to an interesting presentation (consisting of a magnificent solid silver figure of Justice, together with two silver side dishes, a valuable gold watch, chain and sovereign case) to Mr. John Town, J.P., head of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Town and Sons, Ltd., paper manufacturers and wholesale stationers, of Leeds, in recognition of his business jubilee. Mr. Town enjoys the affection and esteem of his employees, who readily took advantage of the opportunity offered to show their appreciation of his integrity and high sense of justice.



*Photo, Hoskins, Leeds.*

MR. JOHN TOWN, J.P.

The firm of Joseph Town and Sons, Ltd., was established in 1822 by Mr. John Town, of Keighley, who built the Turkey Mills for his two Sons, Joseph and John, and his son-in-law, John Smith, who subsequently retired and built the Sunnydale Mill, near Bingley. In 1825 a warehouse was opened in Leeds, and this was the beginning of the present wholesale stationery business. Turkey Mill was erected for hand-made papers, but was destroyed by fire in 1837, and on rebuilding a Fourdrinier machine was put down. In 1850 Mr. John Town retired, and the mill was en-

tirely remodelled by Messrs. Umpherston, of Leith. Mr. Town being assisted by his two sons, Joseph, who had charge of the Leeds warehouse, and William, who devoted himself to manufacturing. On the death of Mr. Town in 1860 the business was carried on by his three sons, Joseph, William, and John, under the style of Joseph Town and Sons. Mr. Joseph Town died in 1890, and on the retirement in 1905 of Mr. William Town the business was turned into a limited company. No shares were offered to the public, but a few were taken up by old members of the staff. Not only have the mills been kept up-to-date with alterations from time to time, but the premises in Albion-street have been thrice added to.

Mr. John Town, although of a quiet and unassuming disposition, has always taken a deep and active interest in the philanthropic work of the city of Leeds. He was formerly one of the overseers, and a member of the Cabmen's Shelter Committee until that benevolent project was taken over by the Corporation. He was secretary of the Ragged School, and since 1861 has been engaged in the management of the Boys' Refuge and Girls' Industrial School his experience in this humane endeavour causing him to be summoned to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools. As a Baptist and ardent Free Churchman he has filled many important offices. Mr. Town is an ex-president of the Leeds Free Church Council, of the Yorkshire Association of Baptist Churches, and of the Leeds Baptist Council. He has been a deacon of the South Parade Church for a lengthy period, and for nearly fifty years has devoted much of his attention to the cause in the Meanwood-road district. He is also a member of the Baptist Missionary Board, and chairman of trustees under the will of the late Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, the bulk of whose large fortune was bequeathed for missionary purposes. Added to these labours of love, he has always been in close sympathetic touch with the beneficent work carried on by the Sunday School Union and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Only a few weeks ago Mr. Town received public recognition in being appointed a magistrate of the city, an honour which was generally felt to be richly deserved. In politics Mr. Town is a Liberal, but he has not actively associated himself with the party.

### FRAMTIDSPLATS.

På ett större svenskt Handelskontor i Hamburg finnes plats ledig för en dugande kraft—helst svensk kunnig i tyska and engelska.—Sökande, ej under 27 a 28 år, som redan innehaft plats i Tyskland eller Eng'land inom Trämasse-Trävaru-eller Snickeribrancherna, har företräde. Platsen kan till trädas strax eller senast den 1. nästa October. Lön till en början minst M. 3,000. Om fullt kompetent sökande anmäler sig, kan högre inkomst erhållas. Ansökningar till: "E.H. No. 10,678," denna WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, kontor, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

**SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS**

**IT IS IMPORTANT** that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Thursday to insure insertion the following day.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Charges for advertisements under this heading are One Shilling for twenty-four words, and One Penny per word after. Minimum charge One Shilling. Three insertions are given for the price of two. Cash to be sent with order.

**SITUATIONS VACANT, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MILLS WANTED or TO LET, MACHINERY, and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for fifty words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Ten words to be reckoned for each line.

**Situations Vacant.**

**B**EATERMAN Wanted, first-class man competent to get Shades, in Mill producing Manillas and Casings.—State age, experience, and wages, to No. 10,680, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10680

**S**MART, capable FINISHER required; young man preferred. State all particulars. Also intelligent, active STOKER.—State wages required, experience, etc., to No. 10,682, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10682

**W**ANTED, good, steady MACHINEMAN, for Cap Machine; must have had good experience; for South of England Mill.—Apply, with references, stating age and salary required, to No. 10,683, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10683

**W**ANTED, experienced MACHINEMAN, for Fourdrinier; must be well experienced, sober, and steady man.—Apply, giving age, wages required, and references, to No. 10,684, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10684

**Situations Wanted.**

**A**S TRAVELLER or CLERK.—Young man (age 29), seven years' experience Paper Trade, seeks Re-engagement; good references.—Hoskins, 42, Oval Mansions, Kennington, London. 10679

**E**NGINEER, energetic, reliable, wide experience latest Paper Mill Machinery, Engines, Boilers, good Draughtsman, control of men, wants Situation in an English Mill; wages moderate.—Address, No. 10,672, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10672

**F**OREMAN wants Situation; accustomed to Browns, Manillas, Shops, and Cartridge Papers; can supply references.—Address, No. 10,671, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, E.C. 10671

**P**RACTICAL MACHINEMAN seeks Situation; thoroughly experienced in all classes of Papers; abstrainer; good references.—Address, No. 10,673, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10673

**P**RACTICAL MANAGER seeks Re-engagement; accustomed to Shops, Caps, Kraft, and all other Browns, Bag Papers, and the Manufacture of Bags; remuneration partly by results.—Address, No. 10,618, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10618

**R**EELERMAN, SUPER-CALENDERMAN, or CUTTERMAN desires Situation; thoroughly experienced in either capacity; used to all classes of Paper; capable of taking entire charge.—Address, No. 10,681, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10681

**W**ANTED, Situation as ASSISTANT-MANAGER or FOREMAN; thorough practical experience in all Departments of Mill making Tints, E.S. Writings, Fine Printings, etc.; good theoretical knowledge of Papermaking and Chemistry, also Commercial part of business; good references.—Address, No. 10,652, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10652

**W**ANTED, Situation in Paper Mill; Science Degree; one year's practical experience in Mills; a year at Manchester Technical School.—Address, No. 10,685, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10685

**Machinery for Sale.**

**P**APERMAKING MACHINES, Second-hand.—One presently making 52-in. of cut paper, for wire 59-in. wide, having twelve Drying Cylinders 4-ft. diam., Smooth Rolls, Copper Cooling Rolls, three Stacks of Chilled Calenders, Gearing, and 13-in. Horizontal Steam Engine, exclusive of Strainers.

Also another Machine, Second-hand, for wire 82-in. wide, having eight Drying Cylinders 4-ft. 6-in. diam. and one Cylinder 7-ft. diam., Brass Cooling Rolls, one Stack of Chilled Calendar Rolls, and Gearing for the Machine, exclusive of Steam Engine or Strainers.

Apply, Bertrams Limited, St. Katherine's Works, Sciennes, Edinburgh. 10647

**Machinery Wanted.**

**W**ANTED, a large second-hand POTCHER, in sections, with Roll complete; 10-15 cwt. capacity.—North Wales Paper Co., Ltd., Oakenholt, Flint. 10677

**Miscellaneous.**

**C**ANNON-STREET, Budge-row.—TO BE LET, a very fine Light Corner Suite of Seven OFFICES, in a Modern Building, fitted with Lift and every convenience.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. S. Walker and Son, 22, Moorgate-street, E.C. 10676

**J**OHAN FULTON & CO., Engravers of Rollers for Wall-Paper Printing, etc.; also of Rollers for Embossing all kinds of Paper.—Knowsley Street Engraving Works, Manchester. 10167

**ZELLSTOFFFABRIK TILSIT,  
TILSIT, GERMANY.**

**Mitscherlich Sulphite Pulps.**

**HARD STRONG and  
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**For PAPER-MAKERS.**

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**REPRESENT  
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ESTABLISHED 1879.

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For the British Paper and Pulp Industries.

Printed and Published EVERY FRIDAY by  
W. JOHN STONHILL & CO.,  
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.  
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4, BOWKER STREET,  
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1907.

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**The Paper Market.**

PAPERMAKERS have to face much higher prices for raw materials, and, unfortunately, there is still a backwardness in advancing the selling price of paper. Judging from the present conditions of the wood pulp market,

which remind one of the movements in 1900, there appears very little likelihood of a drop in mechanical; in fact, the tendency is in the other direction. The labour agitation in Norway, Sweden, and Finland aggravates the situation, with the result that the quotations to-day are such that they cannot be entertained unless higher prices rule for "news." We are glad to learn that steps in this direction have been taken by some firms, although what is wanted is concerted action.

\* \* \*

#### The Labour Troubles in Norway.

THE Cellulose Branch of the Norwegian Employers' Association held a meeting on June 28th to consider the labour conflicts at Borregaard, Skien, and Embretsfos. The Cellulose Branch unanimously decided to support the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., the Union Co., and the A/S Embretsfos Fabriker in the attitude they had taken up. Another meeting was to have been held on Wednesday last.

\* \* \*

#### Half-Year's Paper Imports.

THE year 1906 was an exceptionally active one in regard to the supplies of foreign paper to this country. It is, therefore, pleasing to the British manufacturer to find that the arrivals during the first half of the present year, of the total value of £2,691,595, show a decrease of £147,944 compared with the corresponding period of last year. Compared with the first half of 1905, however, the total value shows an increase of £230,708. The import statistics will be found in full on another page. During the last half-year (compared with the corresponding period of 1906) the receipts of unprinted paper on reels show a decrease of £116,451; unprinted paper not on reels, a reduction of £32,146; hangings, an increase of £1,367; other printed or coated paper, an advance of £5,393; strawboard, an addition of £4,213; and mill and wood pulp boards, a decline of £10,320. Of the total value of the supplies of unprinted paper on reels (£487,650), Sweden and Norway must each be credited with 33 per cent., the participation of the United States being 16.4 per cent. A noteworthy feature is the heavy decline in American competition, there being a comparative decrease of £53,389. The labour disturbances in Norway and Sweden evidently affect the export trade of those countries, the receipts from Sweden showing a decline of £27,140 and from Norway a loss of £16,162. In unprinted paper not on reels (received during the half-year to the value of

£1,368,041), the positions of the principal countries competing in the British market are represented as follows:—Sweden, 24.7 per cent.; Norway, 21.2 per cent.; Netherlands, 15.6 per cent.; Germany, 11.4 per cent.; Belgium, 9.8 per cent.; and the United States, 4.2 per cent. With the exception of Sweden and Norway, with increases of £25,127 and £21,093 respectively, the receipts show a falling off compared with the first half of last year:—United States, £22,542; Germany, £11,874; Belgium, £10,462; and Netherlands, £3,686. Belgium holds the monopoly in the supply of hangings and other printed or coated paper to this country, followed by Germany, Netherlands and France. The sources of supply of strawboards and mill and wood pulp boards are not given in the returns.

\* \* \*

#### Exports of British Paper.

It is encouraging to find a steady expansion in the exports of British paper during the first half of the present year, the total value amounting to £1,157,038, increases of £169,705 and £198,069 respectively compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. During the last six months (compared with 1906) an increase is shown in the shipments of writings, printings and envelopes of £145,822; in hangings, an advance of £4,823; in bags, a decrease of £2,958; and in other descriptions, an addition of £22,018. Of the exports of writings, printings and envelopes £285,406 worth went to foreign countries and £499,383 worth to British possessions, increases of £52,289 and £93,533 respectively compared with the first six months of last year. Australia bought more largely to the extent of £36,956; B. Indies, £20,578; New Zealand, £13,068; Canada, £12,285; and B. S. Africa, £10,615. In other descriptions of paper exported (not including hangings and bags) foreign countries took £114,291 worth and British Possessions £116,087. Foreign markets were better to the extent of £19,775 and colonial to the amount of £2,243 compared with 1906. Shipments to Canada show an increase of £2,986, and to Australia and B. E. Indies increases of £2,819 and £583 respectively; to B. Africa there was a decrease of £3,305 and one of £433 to New Zealand.

IRISH CHINA CLAY.—The recent discovery of china clay at Doagh, in County Antrim, is likely to lead to an important industrial development there. A syndicate to work the deposit is to make a start with thirty men, but it is expected that in a very short time between 400 and 500 will be employed.

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(MITCHELL BROT

# ALBERT WORKS, WATER

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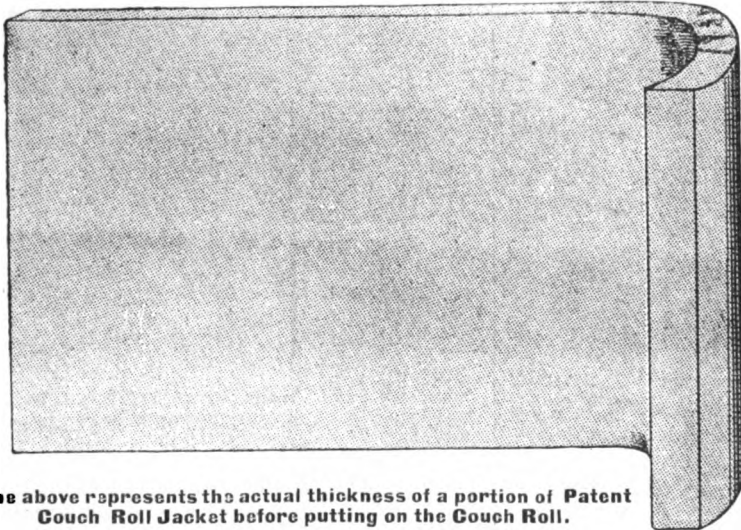


ROBERT J. C. MIT

# COUCH ROLL J

The following results have actually been obtained from six of the largest

- One Top Jacket which "ran for 21 weeks, pro
  - Another Top Jacket, which "ran" for 17 week
  - Another Bottom Jacket, which "ran" for 16 w
  - Another Top Jacket, which "ran" for 24 week
  - Another Top Jacket, which "ran" for 28 week
  - Another Top Jacket, which "ran" 32 weeks on a "fa
  - Another Top Jacket, which "ran" 13½ weeks on
- Fine Printing**



The above represents the actual thickness of a portion of Patent Couch Roll Jacket before putting on the Couch Roll.

**SPECIAL A**

- No trouble when "startir
- No trouble caused when Long Run on Narrow
- No trouble with Jacket perfectly.
- Have more than twice tl Jackets.
- Will Not—for they Cann

# DRY FELTS.

Both Jackets and Felts is worn

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## WATERFOOT, near MANCHESTER.

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### MITCHELL'S PATENT

# JACKETS.

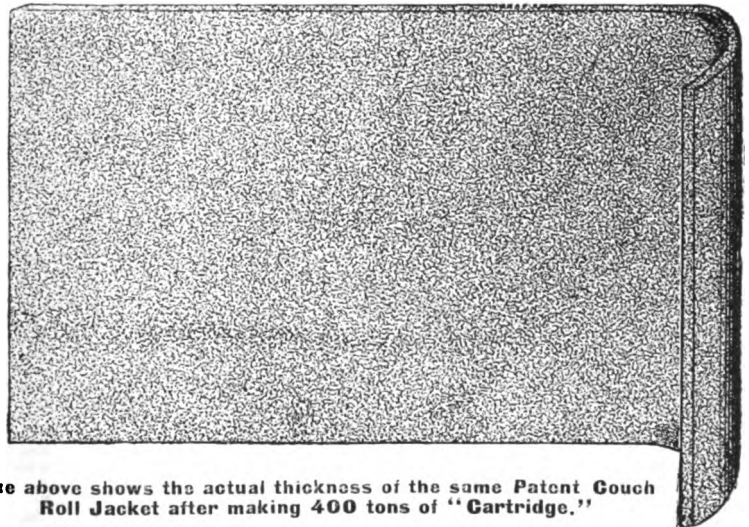
The "Life" of these Jackets exceeds any other make in the production of all Classes of Paper.

... Mills in Great Britain and one Mill of large dimensions in America:—

- ... produced 1,000 tons of "Fine Printing."
- ... produced 400 tons of "Cartridge."
- ... produced 326 tons of "Cap."
- ... produced 700 tons of Miscellaneous.
- ... produced over 1,000 tons Various Fine Papers.
- ... "fast running" machine, produced 2,000 tons of "News."
- ... on a "fast running" Machine, produced 1,300 tons in U.S.A.

### ADVANTAGES.

- ... "starting up."
- ... when shifting Deckles after a new Width.
- ... as they fit and grip
- ... the life of ordinary Wove
- ... Mark the Paper.



The above shows the actual thickness of the same Patent Couch Roll Jacket after making 400 tons of "Cartridge."

... made by a New Patent Process, there being no coarse warp or weft threads to be left bare when nap worn off, as in other Felts. MITCHELL'S FELTS will Wear Smooth and Even Right Through.

**MITCHELL'S FELTS FOR FINE WORK A SPECIALITY.**

# Raw Materials.

## IMPORTS.

The following figures show the total values of the British imports of papermaking materials during the periods mentioned :

	June.	Jan. June.
1907	£403,808	£1,933,265
1906	377,953	1,834,516
1905	359,597	1,747,597

The official classification of the imports is as under :--

	JUNE--		
	1905. Tons.	1906. Tons.	1907. Tons.
Wood Pulp ...	62,182	64,435	68,963
Esparto ...	11,130	18,440	15,353
Rags ...	1,871	1,418	1,135
Other Materials	—	—	—
	£	£	£
Wood Pulp ...	282,216	289,919	329,288
Esparto ...	44,123	65,081	54,313
Rags ...	17,540	13,158	12,276
Other Materials	6,718	9,795	7,931
	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wood Pulp ...	240,862	270,260	286,696
Esparto ...	103,366	110,252	111,333
Rags ...	12,088	10,199	9,985
Other Materials	—	—	—
	£	£	£
Wood Pulp ...	1,188,118	1,281,020	1,364,757
Esparto ...	396,676	398,927	406,289
Rags ...	113,188	97,766	103,043
Other Materials	49,525	56,803	59,176

## EXPORTS.

The exports of rags and other papermaking materials from the United Kingdom during the periods mentioned were : --

### RAGS, ETC. (BRITISH).

	June		Jan. June	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1907	10,022	65,445	61,034	386,845
1906	8,230	54,787	53,440	327,100
1905	6,982	36,293	46,970	261,936

### RAGS (FOREIGN).

	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1907	92	764	2,538	19,498
1906	385	2,036	2,876	21,584
1905	481	3,538	3,640	25,545

### OTHER MATERIALS (FOREIGN).

	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1907	—	7,041	—	74,519
1906	—	9,603	—	50,501
1905	—	6,979	—	47,505

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.—In his annual report on the growth of the Port of Manchester, Dr. Dearden states that "the area served by the Ship Canal is calculated to equal 10,000 square miles, and to contain a population of 10,500,000. The trade of the port is, therefore, a long way from its limits." Such independent testimony as this is worthy of attention by all who have not already taken advantage of the extraordinary facilities now offered by the Manchester Ship Canal Co. for opening out new markets or increasing business in those only at present feebly catered for.

# Stocks and Shares.

The following report is supplied by Mr. F. D. Dean, stock and share broker, 36, Corporation-street, Manchester. (Telegrams: "Fredean, Manchester"; Phone, No. 2180).

## PAPER, &c.

Amount Paid.	Nominal Amount	Name of Company.	Dividend last half-year.	Prices July 10.
1	1	Annandale & Son ord.	8	21/6-22/6
5	5	do. do. pref.	5	5-5 1/2
100	100	Bergvik Co., 4 1/2% deba.	4 1/2	100-103 1/2
		Nos. 1-3,000	24/-	26-29
10	10	do. deferred	6	11 3/4-12 3/4
10	10	do. 6% cum. pref.	10	7 1/8-7 3/8
10	10	Burnley Paper Co.	7 1/2	9-9 1/8
7	7	Bury Paper, ord.	7 1/2	9-9 1/8
5	5	do. 6% pref.	10	10 1/2-11
		Darwen Paper Mill Co.	10	8-8 1/4
		do. do. "A"	10	37/0-39/0
4 1/2	5	do. do. "B"	10	15-15 1/2
1	1	do. do. "C"	10	15-15 1/2
10	10	E. Lancashire Paper Co.	5	4 1/2-4 3/4
10	10	do. do. 6% pref.	† 8	6-7
5	5	do. do. bonus	* 10/-	24-24 1/4
10	10	Townsend (C.) Hook & Co.	4 1/2	103-103 1/2
5	5	Kellner-Partington Co.	10	7 1/8-7 3/8
100	100	do. deba. (red. 1914)	5	5 1/2-5 3/4
5	5	N. of Ireland Paper Co.	nil	4-4 1/4
5	5	Oliva & Partington 5%	nil	7 1/8-7 3/8
8	10	Oliva Brothers [pref.]	10	4 3/4-5 1/8
10	10	do. do. fully paid	6	17/6-18/6 1/2
5	3	do. do. pref.	5	95-97 1/2
1	1	Owen, T. & Co. 6% pref.	1 1/2-2	3 1/4-4
100	100	do. do. 5% deba.	4 1/2	90-95
5	5	Peebles (A. M.) & Son	10	6 1/4-6 1/2
5	5	do. 5% cum. pref.	5	21/6-22/6
100	Stock	do. 4 1/2% deb.	nil	4 3/4-5 1/4
3	5	Ramsbottom Paper Co.	10	8-8 1/4
1	1	do. do. cum. pref.	10	5 1/2-5 3/4
4 1/2	5	Rosch Bridge Paper Co.	4 1/2	100-102
5	5	Star Paper Co.	5/-	8-9 1/2
3	5	do. do. cum. pref.	13	23-25
100	100	do. do. deb. stock	4	12 1/2-13 1/2
10	10	Spicer Brothers cum. pf.	3 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2
10	10	Waterlow & Sons 6%		
		do. non-cum. def.		
10	10	do. 6% non-cum. pf.		
		do. cum. pref.		

## CHEMICALS, &c.

1	1	Brunner, Mond & Co.	3/- p.sh	5 1/8-5 7/8
10	10	do. do. 7% cum. pf.	7	17 1/8-17 3/8
1	1	Castner-Kellner Alkali Co.	9 1/2	25/3-25/9
100	Stock	do. do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	99-101
5	5	Clayton Aniline ord.	5	2 1/2-3 1/2
5	5	do. do. cum. pf.	3/-	3 7/8-4 1/8
1	1	Electrolytic Alkali ord.	nil	6/0-6/3
1	1	do. do. 7% pref.	nil	19/0-20/0
5	5	Langdale's Chemical Co., Ltd.	4	36/0-38/0
9	10	Lawes Chemical ord.	6/8	4 1/4-4 1/2
10	10	do. do. pref.	7	10-10 1/2
4	4	Salt Union ord.	nil	17/0-17/6
6	6	do. 7% non-cum. pf.	3/-	4 1/8-4 1/8
100	Stock	do. 1st mort. deb.	4 1/2	88 1/2-89 1/2
100	Stock	do. "B" mort. deb.	4 1/2	84-86 1/2
10	10	Steiner (F.) & Co. ord.	4	8 3/4-8 7/8
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	5	9-9 1/4
100	Stock	do. do. deb. stock (red. 1912)	4	89-91 1/2
10	10	United Alkali Co.	4/-	81/3-82/3
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	7	11 1/8-11 1/2
100	Stock	do. mort. deb. (red. after 1901)	5	110-110 1/2
1	1	United Indigo & Chemical	nil	3/3-3/9
1	1	do. do. 6% cum. pf.	6	7 1/8-1/2
1	1	Yorks. Dyeware & Chemical 6% pref.	nil	4/6-5/6

\*Interim. †For year. ‡Div. to 31/12/06. §Arrears 1/2x.

The market for paper mill shares remains in a very uninteresting condition so far as business transactions are concerned, for it appears in the generality of cases to be all one way, that is buyers of the majority of mill shares. Darwen new issue have come off right and show a slight premium. Kellner-Partingtons are  $\frac{1}{2}$  easier. Olive and Partington have improved  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Star are wanted. Waterlow and Sons cumulative preference are  $\frac{1}{2}$  easier. London Paper Mill shares are enquired for, and some idea as to their value is asked, not being much dealt in.

Chemical shares are in somewhat better form. Castner-Kellners have risen 6d. Clayton Aniline are quoted ex div., hence the reduction in the quotation. Salt Unions, especially the ordinary, have been very active, business having been done at 17s. 3d. and 17s. 6d. United Alkali are 2s. easier for the ordinary and are  $\frac{1}{2}$  better for the preference, and the debentures have advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Brunner Mond's remain firm.

# GAZETTE.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

**NORTHOVER, W. A.**, 15, Cressy-road, late 206, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, London, N.W., printer, stationer, and newsagent. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 2nd, made on debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, July 17th, noon, and public examination of debtor, August 13th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

**THOMPSON, A. E.**, 554, Stockport-road, Longsight, Manchester, stationer and newsagent. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 3rd, made on debtor's own petition.

**CLARKE, S. H.**, 9, Stoke Newington-road, London, N., general and fancy stationer, toy maker, and printer. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 5th, made on debtor's own petition.

**OLIVER, W. J., sen.**, late of 19, Houndgate, Darlington, printer. Date of order, July 5th, made on a creditor's petition.

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### Sweden.

MR. AUG. B. KOLLEN, who is manager of the Aktiebolag Brusafors-Hällefors, is retiring from the management, but will retain his seat on the board.

CONSUL-GENERAL E. C. GJESTVANG, proprietor and managing director of Nyqvarno Pappersbruk, who has been actively engaged in papermaking in Sweden for the past 17 years, has retired owing to the state of his health. Mr. R. von Nolting and Engineer R. Wieselgren have been appointed managing directors, the former for the sale of the paper, and the latter for the technical management.

THE men employed at the Kvarnsveden paper mill of the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, failing in their negotiations in regard to wages, recently went on strike.

### Germany.

THE Kostheimer Cellulose und Papierfabrik Akt.-Ges., Kostheim, have increased their capital to 1,750,000 marks (£86,250) in order to pay for large extensions that are at present in progress. This company is in a very satisfactory position, and the dividends are steadily increasing, having been 12 per cent. in 1904, 15 per cent. in 1905, and 18 per cent. in 1906. The mill contains five paper machines and six sulphite digesters, and employs 23 officials and 400 men and women.

NEW PAPER MILL AT WORMS. The new paper mill, about which there has been a considerable amount of talk for some time, is now stated to have assumed definite shape, the application for a concession having been lodged. The new company will have a capital of 5,000,000 marks (£246,000), and will employ at the commencement 350 to 400 hands, but it is expected that more will soon be required. The manager will be Mr. Kahn, of Osthofen.

"DER PAPIER FABRIKANT." - The well-known German paper trade journal, *Der Papier Fabrikant* (Berlin), whose pages always teem with technical articles and interesting trade topics, commemorated the recent conference of the German Papermakers' Society by publishing a special number, which reflects the highest credit on its editors, Messrs. Bohlmann and Franck, and the publisher, Mr. Otto Elsner. This particular issue - the Conference and Foreign number - is intended not only to commemorate the conference, but also to bring to the notice of foreign readers the importance of the German paper trade. It is excellently got up, and contains an illustrated description of Neustadt and neighbourhood, also a number of most interesting technical articles and descriptions of papermaking machines, etc., accompanied by working drawings. We recommend all those who have not seen this excellent publication to obtain a copy.

### Austro-Hungary.

MESSRS. MIZIEWICZ, HAMMER AND EIBENSCHITZ have erected a paper mill and ground wood mill at Kolomea (Hungary), for making brown and grey packing papers. There is one paper machine. The mill is carried on under the title of Kolomeaer Papierfabrik Miziewicz, Hammer and Eibenschitz.

### United States.

MR. GEORGE F. UNDERWOOD, who has held the position of manager of the woodlands department of the International Paper Co., has now been appointed general manager of the company.

THE American Paper and Pulp Association have sent out a circular letter to manufacturers asking for information regarding the number of mills which are now running on three shifts, what mills are running on short hours, starting at seven o'clock Monday mornings and shutting down at six o'clock on Saturday nights, and also how many mills are running more than 144 hours.

THE annual meetings of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Sulphite Pulp and Paper Mill Workers have recently been held. The membership of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers is 14,500, the organisation having been greatly strengthened during the past year. It appears that twenty-seven mills have established an eight-hour day owing to the influence of the Union, during the past twelve months, which period has been largely free from strikes and labour troubles. There are 5,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Sulphite Pulp and Paper Mill Workers. At the present meetings efforts will be made to better define the jurisdictions of the Unions as related to each other.

THE second annual outing of the Paper Association, New York City, was highly successful. There was a water trip to College Point, and prior to an excellent dinner a baseball match was played.

THE American paper manufacturer is threatened with advances in the rates for transporting not only his raw material but his finished product. Already some mills have been feeling the effect of this in actual increased bills for freight, and the railroads have given fair warning that wherever possible they will insist on increased values for their services in the way of higher commodity rates.

THE plant of the Wisconsin Wire Works Co., of Appleton, Wis., was recently destroyed by fire.

THE De Soto Naval Stores Co., with head office at Baltimore, Md., have decided to erect a wood distilling plant near New Orleans, in connection with which a paper mill may be established to use the refuse wood from the long leaf pine, the raw material of the company.

### Mexico.

THE San Rafael Paper Co., Mexico, has in process of construction a new mill, being built

under the supervision of Mr. Andrew Gray, the manager of the El Progreso Mill. The paper machine will be furnished by the Pusey and Jones Co., Wilmington, U.S.A. The mill will be driven by water and electric power. The electrical apparatus will be supplied by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg. It is the intention of the San Rafael Co. to erect a large soda sulphite and wood pulp mill at the foot of Popocatapetl and Ixtaccihuatl, where there is an abundance of timber. Señor Gerente Jose de la Macorra, of the San Rafael Paper Co., is on a visit to Europe. After a visit in Spain he will make a trip through France, Germany, Finland, Sweden and Norway, returning to Mexico via Canada and the United States.

## Strawboards, &c.

British imports of Strawboards, etc., during the week ended Saturday last were:—

**STRAWBOARDS.**—From Belgium, 930 cwts.; Germany, 160 bales; Holland, 32,023 cwts., 35,875 bales; Sweden, 600 cwts.

**WOOD PULP BOARDS.**—From Austro-Hungary, 40 cwts.; Germany, 283 cwts., 990 bales; Holland, 42 cwts., 15 bales; Norway, 859 cwts., 165 bales, 103 rolls; North Russia, 1,111 cwts.; Sweden, 2,572 cwts., 1,083 bales, 10 cases; United States, 841 cwts.

**MILLBOARDS.**—From France, 120 cwts.; Germany, 375 cwts., 13 rolls; Holland, 744 cwts., 11,962 bales; United States, 20 cwts.

**CARDBOARDS.**—From Holland, 7 bales.

**PASTEBOARDS.**—From Germany, 31 cases; Sweden, 300 bales, 18 rolls, 3 cases.

His Majesty the King of Greece has conferred upon Mr. George G. Blackwell the Gold Cross of Officer of the Royal Order of the Saviour, this decoration being made in recognition of his services in connection with the development of the mining industries of Greece.

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**AGENTS ONLY.**

# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON : 68, SHOE LANE, E.O.

**British Imports.**

THE following figures show the imports of wood pulp into the United Kingdom during June and January-June : -

	MECHANICAL.		CHEMICAL.	
	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.
June :				
1907	40,059	91,668	28,904	237,620
1906	39,527	88,593	24,908	201,326
1905	37,900	88,666	24,282	193,550
Jan.-June :				
1907	167,408	377,414	119,288	987,343
1906	156,434	355,375	113,826	925,645
1905	129,213	305,849	111,649	882,269

THE arrivals of mechanical during the periods mentioned were as under :—

	Dry.		Moist.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
June :				
1907	419	2,015	39,640	89,653
1906	479	2,211	39,048	86,382
1905	2,174	10,099	35,726	78,567
Jan.-June :				
1907	1,186	5,418	166,222	371,996
1906	3,830	16,382	152,604	338,993
1905	4,822	23,228	124,391	282,621

THE British imports of chemical wood pulp stand as under :—

	Dry.		Moist.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
June :				
1907	27,454	231,716	1,450	5,904
1906	22,841	193,068	2,067	8,258
1905	22,938	187,416	1,344	6,134
Jan.-June :				
1907	112,146	958,566	7,142	28,777
1906	103,132	882,186	10,694	43,450
1905	100,921	837,729	10,728	44,540

LAST month's imports of mechanical wood pulp show a decrease in dry of 60 tons and £196, and in wet an increase of 592 tons and £3,271, compared with the month of June last year.

THE half-year's imports of dry mechanical show a decrease of 2,654 tons and £10,964, and wet an increase of 13,618 tons and £33,003, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

THE June imports of chemical pulp show an increase in dry of 4,613 tons and £38,648, and in wet a decrease of 617 tons and £2,354, compared with the corresponding month of last year.

THE six months' imports of chemical pulp show an increase of 9,014 tons and £76,380 in dry, and a decrease of 3,552 tons and £14,682 in wet, compared with the first half of last year.

**Sources of Supply.**

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended June 29th were from the under-mentioned countries :

CHEMICAL.		
Dry.		
Sweden ... ..	1,246 tons	£10,810
Norway ... ..	1,107 "	10,100
Finland ... ..	1,184 "	9,814
Germany ... ..	143 "	1,345
Portugal ... ..	100 "	775
Holland ... ..	51 "	509
Russia ... ..	42 "	340
United States ...	30 "	300
Wet.		
Sweden ... ..	400 tons	£1,627
MECHANICAL.		
Dry.		
Sweden ... ..	200 tons	£1,000
Wet.		
Norway ... ..	4,873 tons	£11,192
Canada ... ..	1,698 "	4,245
Sweden ... ..	200 "	413

**Storvik's Agency.**

MESSRS. CHURCHILL AND SIM, of 29, Clement's-lane, London, E.C., have been appointed (as from the 1st inst.) sole agents in the United Kingdom for the Storviks Sulfitt Aktiebolag, Storvik, Sweden, makers of the well-known H.S. brand of extra strong sulphite pulp.

**Personal.**

MR. L. E. RUSTAD has succeeded Mr. G. Hagborg as manager of the wood pulp department of Messrs. Berner and Nielsen, 61 and 62, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. Mr. Rustad, who formerly occupied the position of assistant-manager and traveller with the firm, has a wide and intimate knowledge of the wood pulp trade extending over some seven years, and is well known and esteemed by papermakers.

**Norway.**

"FARMAND," in its issue of the 6th inst., reports: "For 500 tons of stave-packed prompt mechanical pulp, kr. 45 net f.o.b. has been paid, and the market is so bare of supplies that it has been found, we understand, next to impossible to satisfy a buyer, who was in urgent need of some pulp for summer delivery. As long as the Skotfos, Embretsfos and Borregaard mills are standing idle, owing to the labour conflicts, the output of mechanical pulp in this country is thereby reduced by some 2,000 tons per week. The paper which would otherwise have been shipped by these firms, has to be supplied by other paper mills, who must, of course, buy the pulp to make it from. Of next year's output of mechanical pulp in Norway and Sweden a large proportion has already been disposed of; the prices have gradually advanced from kr. 38 or less to kr. 40 or rather more, net f.o.b., per ton of stave-packed."

**Sweden.**

THE Sunds Aktiebolag intend to build a sulphite mill at Sundsvall.

THERE will also be shortly constructed near Sundsvall a sulphate mill and a sulphite mill by the Wifsta Warfs Aktiebolag.

THE exports of wood pulp from Sweden during the five months ended May last were as under:

Chemical- dry ...	...	99,989,263 kgs.
" - wet ...	...	10,625,098 "
Mechanical dry ...	...	17,200,636 "
" - wet ...	...	26,292,786 "

THE exports of wood pulp from Sweden during 1906 and the previous year were (approximate figures):—

	1905.	1906.
Chemical, dry ...	239,038 tons	253,273 tons
" moist	29,926 "	23,677 "
Mechanical, dry	48,967 "	53,995 "
" moist	65,536 "	83,355 "

THE Vice-Consul at Hudiksvall says the new wood pulp mill at Iggesund, near Hudiksvall, built for a production of 10,000 tons a year, has not been in full work, owing to lack of water during the autumn. The production has only reached 8,300 tons. From Hudiksvall in 1906 6,482 tons of sulphite and 8,522 tons of mechanical were exported.

DRY MECHANICAL was exported from the Oscarshamn district to the extent of 3,509 tons in 1906 as against only 150 tons in 1905.

"THE new Svarfsvik sulphite mill," reports Mr. Vice-Consul Barth at Sundsvall, "mentioned in my report for 1905, will be ready in April, and besides that the building of two other sulphite mills in the district is started, one by Messrs. E. A. Enhörning and Co. for about 10,000 to 15,000 tons, and one by the Skönviks Aktiebolag for about 12,000 to 15,000 tons. It is also reported that the Wifstavarfs Aktiebolag intend to build a large sulphite mill." Dry chemical was exported from Sundsvall last year to the extent of 12,937 tons, an increase of 123 tons compared with 1905. The shipments of dry mechanical were 328 tons and wet 50,794 tons, a decrease of 94 tons and an increase of 9,965 tons respectively compared with the previous year.

FROM Umea dry chemical was exported to the extent of 6,165 tons last year, an increase of 782 tons compared with 1905.

**Canada.**

THERE is little sulphite pulp offering, but such as is obtainable is quoted at 2.25 dols. for Canadian delivery to 2.50 dols. for delivery at United States ports. Ground wood is reported at from 24 dols. to 30 dols. delivered at United States mills.

**Newfoundland.**

It is reported that a syndicate composed of Messrs. R. D. Kirk, I. J. Soy, of Antigonish, N.S., and W. W. Black and C. A. Lusby, of Amherst, N.S., have acquired 450,000 acres of rich forest lands, located in Labrador, Newfoundland. The price paid is said to have been in the neighbourhood of 250,000 dols.

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Telegrams: "Gunny, Manchester."

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Memel, East Prussia (formerly Memel Cellulosefabrik).*

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# BRITISH IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL & MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended June 29th, 1907.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR  
**THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.**

An Official Account of the Registered Quantities and Values of Chemical and Mechanical Wood Pulp imported at the various ports of the United Kingdom.

### CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
June 24	London	Nora	Skutskar	1,600 bales	200	1,600	Stora, etc., Agency
" 24	"	Frithiof	Gothenburg	68 "	10	122	Thames Steam Tug & Ltg. Co.
" 24	"	Brilliant	Gotie	400 "	50	812	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co. (Qd.)
" 24	"	"	"	400 "	50	813	Great-Western Railway Co. (Qd.)
" 24	"	Zara	Riga	1-4 "	42	340	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 25	"	Helios	Abo	310 "	51	658	Becker & Co.
" 25	"	Frithiof	Gothenburg	136 "	20	185	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 25	"	Nora	Gefle	32 "	4	35	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 26	"	Helios	Kotka	900 "	150	1,275	J. E. Salvesen & Co.
" 26	"	Cambrian	Boston	418 "	30	300	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 29	"	Annie	Danzig	539 "	93	850	W. Friedlander
" 29	"	"	"	90 "	16	190	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 29	"	Thorsten	Gothenburg	3-0 "	40	360	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 29	"	Import	Rotterdam	25 "	5	43	A. E. Piggott
" 29	"	Prosum	Drammen	1,612 "	200	1,500	Becker & Co.
" 29	"	"	"	1,2-0 "	160	1,350	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 29	"	Frithiof	Halmstad	1-0 "	10	90	Berner & Nielsen
" 24	Bristol	Veghtstroom	Amsterdam	1-6 "	5	53	Turner, Edwards & Co.
" 24	"	Tasso	Rotterdam	40 "	8	81	W. G. Clarke
" 24	"	"	"	115 "	23	234	M. Whitwill & Son
" 26	"	Adolf	Gothenburg	204 "	30	300	C. K. Smith
" 26	"	"	"	482 "	61	545	M. Whitwill & Son
" 29	"	Tasso	Rotterdam	25 "	5	43	W. G. Clarke
" 25	Hartlepool	Concordia	Gothenburg	250 "	50	505	W. Hartlepool Steam Nav. Co.
" 27	Hull	Ariosto	"	40 "	5	42	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 25	Manchester	Kittiwake	Rotterdam	26 "	5	55	S. W. Roysse & Co.
" 25	"	Haldan	Gothenburg	1,020 "	150	1,324	H. Newall & Son
" 26	"	Helge	"	936 "	156	1,162	G. Simpson & Co.
" 26	"	"	"	800 "	100	850	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 29	Preston	Normandie	Christiania	120 "	15	120	Berner & Nielsen
" 29	"	"	"	664 "	83	707	H. Tyrer & Co.
" 29	"	"	"	2,619 "	328	2,619	Maxwell Holm & Co.
" 29	"	Apollo	Kotka	3,000 "	493	3,930	H. Dessen & Co.
" 29	"	"	"	1,760 "	290	2,250	Bury Paper Co.
" 29	"	"	"	1,200 "	20	1,700	J. Bilsborough
" 27	Teignmouth	Ran	Drammen	960 "	120	960	Reed & Smith
" 27	Aberdeen	Heina	Gothenburg	1-0 "	10	90	Becker & Co.
" 29	Glasgow	Theima	Gothenburg	170 "	25	225	Glen & Co.
" 24	Grangemouth	Sifka	Gefle	3,400 "	300	2,700	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 24	Granton	Bele	Gothenburg	605 "	85	765	C. Salvesen & Co.
" 25	"	Heina	Drammen	740 "	91	819	"
" 24	Leith	Berlin	Stettin	50 "	10	89	J. Currie & Co.
" 24	"	Breslau	Hamburg	120 "	24	216	"
" 28	"	Starleyhall	Oporto	1,000 "	100	775	London & Edinburgh Ship. Co.

### CHEMICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
June 29	Hull	Ariosto	Gothenburg	209 bales	100	425	T. Wilson, Sons & C.
" 24	Methil	Jenny	"	3,033 "	301	1,292	S. H. Ohlsen

### MECHANICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
" 21	London	Nora	Oskarshamn	1,511 bales	200	1,000	Becker & Co.

MECHANICAL—WET.

Date.	Ports.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
June 29	London ...	Prosum ...	Drammen ...	3,600 bales	300	£00	Becker & Co.
" 24	Liverpool ...	{ Empress of Ireland }	Quebec ...	2,495 "	490	1,225	"
" 24	Grimsby ...	Orlando ...	Gothenburg ...	400 "	50	103	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 29	"	Rollo ...	"	1,200 "	150	310	"
" 29	Hull ...	Oslo ...	(Christiania ...	500 "	100	225	"
" 27	Manchester ...	Esse x ...	"	4,500 "	450	997	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 27	"	Eidsfus ...	Risor ...	1,000 "	200	444	H. Newall & Son
" 26	Preston ...	Falk ...	Kiageroe ...	2,650 "	350	875	Becker & Co.
" 39	"	Normandie ...	Skien ...	3,300 "	600	1,320	Star Paper Mill Co.
" 28	Queenboro' ...	Ragni ...	Drammen ...	12,530 "	1,253	2,632	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
" 27	Rochester ...	Mercur ...	"	3,275 "	655	1,474	A. B. Reed & Co.
" 27	Teignmouth ...	Ran ...	"	3,260 "	622	1,477	Reed & Smith
" 24	Glasgow ...	St. John City ...	Halifax ...	2,244 "	1,208	3,020	Becker & Co.
" 25	Granton ...	Heina ...	Drammen ...	3,430 "	343	918	"

CODES: A B C, 4TH & 5TH, WESTERN UNION.

CABLE ADDRESS: "OROPERKI"

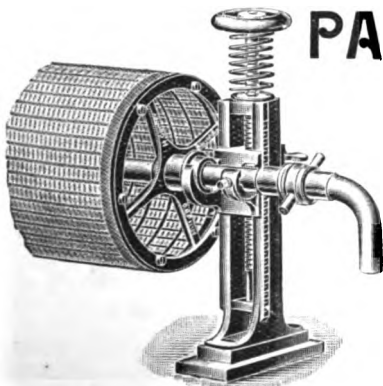
# PERKINS-GOODWIN CO.,

72, Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK,

ARE BUYERS OF  
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED  
SULPHITE, SULPHATE & SODA  
PULPS.

PAYMENT BY LONDON BANK DRAFT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



## PAPER MACHINE WIRES

First-Class Phosphor Bronze,  
IN ANY MESH AND QUALITY.

PATENT DANDY ROLLS  
— SELF CLEANING —

Perfection in Manufacture. No Froth Marks. Beautiful Sheet of Paper.

**H. GÜNTTER,**  
BIBERACH RISS, GERMANY.

Wire Cloth and Dandy Roll Manufacturing.—Founded 1857.



# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—**STONHILL, LONDON.**

Telephone—**14,305 CENTRAL.**

## Chemicals.

The demand continues steady, and prices firm. AMMONIA ALKALI stands at £4 10s. to £4 15s.; BLEACHING POWDER (soft wood), £4 12s. 6d.; CAUSTIC SODA, 76 per cent., £10 10s.; SODA CRYSTALS, £3 2s. 6d.; SALT CAKE, £2 f.o.r.; RECOVERED SULPHUR, £5. Higher prices are being asked for ALUM for contracts and forward delivery.

Exports:—

### SODA COMPOUNDS.

	June		Jan.-June	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	500,283	162,527	2,798,087	915,155
1906	435,259	138,817	2,447,680	744,590
1905	342,627	102,335	2,184,060	685,178

### BLEACHING MATERIALS.

	June		Jan.-June	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	101,158	21,504	551,069	116,724
1906	62,415	13,370	581,660	101,173
1905	58,758	11,751	426,946	87,935

Imports:—

### SODA COMPOUNDS.

	June		Jan.-June	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	28,304	9,532	178,634	61,181
1906	19,777	6,585	158,448	48,883
1905	23,537	8,037	194,078	56,282

### BLEACHING MATERIALS.

	June		Jan.-June	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	14,463	3,593	96,771	23,733
1906	25,678	6,222	128,682	33,258
1905	14,146	3,702	109,908	28,276

## Chemical Wood Pulps.

A firm attitude is maintained by sellers, and little variation in prices is anticipated for some time to come.

## Mechanical Wood Pulps.

Mechanical Pulp is now merely a question of next year, and business has become stagnant owing to the impossibility of getting buyers and sellers to agree on prices. The buyer has to wait to see the course of the "news" market before he can commit himself to business for next year at anything like current quotations.

## Esparto.

A considerable enquiry for distant contracts of African, and business done at former to slightly lower prices, especially for Algerian; other sorts steady, rather more money being required for early shipment.

The arrivals of ESPARTO at British ports during the week were:— From Algeria: 30 tons, to the order of Peabody and Co., landed

at London. From Almeria: 788 tons, Guard-bridge Paper Co., landed at Dundee. From Bougie: 6,674 bales, Morris and Co., landed at Dundee. From Carboneras: 1,078 tons, Morris and Co., landed at Granton. From Oran: 730 tons, Vilumbrales, Son and Co., landed at Tayport. From Tripoli: 4,192 bales, Ide and Christie, landed at London. From Tunis: 2,911 bales, Ide and Christie, landed at London.

## Home Rags.

The market keeps fairly active; prices of BAGGING and MANILLA ROPE are easier.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:—To Belgium, 41 tons; Cape, 13 tons; Channel I., 2 tons; Canada, 191 tons; France, 211 tons; Germany, 135 tons; Holland, 95 tons; India, 224 tons; New Zealand, 13 tons; Spain, 6 tons; Straits Settlements, 19 tons; United States, 518 tons.

## Foreign Rags.

A good demand is experienced for most classes; prices fairly steady.

The arrivals of RAGS, ETC., at British ports during the week were:—From Africa, 1 bale, Australia, 2 bales; Belgium, 1,744 bales; Channel I., 37 bales; Denmark, 351 bales; France, 2,970 bales; Germany, 644 bales; Holland, 687 bales; Norway, 94 bales; Prussia, 273 bales; Sweden, 34 bales.

## Straw Pulp.

Market extremely firm.

## Sizing.

Imports of GLUE, SIZE and GELATINE:—

	June		Jan.-June	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	15,223	31,022	117,397	221,268
1906	19,790	37,892	121,473	229,308
1905	16,278	30,222	109,567	210,541

## Rosin.

Prices higher on American advices, with a fair demand. Imports:—

	June		Jan.-June	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	91,932	50,582	670,383	356,537
1906	92,911	46,409	610,860	277,398
1905	162,498	68,664	688,798	260,761

## Starch, etc.

Imports of STARCH, including FARINA, POTATO FLOUR and DEXTRINE:—

	June		Jan.-June	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	118,182	68,204	811,191	476,090
1906	99,569	61,011	771,698	448,177
1905	113,470	67,841	681,619	407,033

## Minerals, etc.

The demand for CHINA CLAY continues brisk and prices are advancing. MINERAL WHITE, FRENCH CHALK and BARYTES are in request and a fair amount of business is being transacted in BAUXITE.

AN advertisement in the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW and WOOD PULP INDUSTRY is always a good investment.

**MR. R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S.,**  
 REPORTS ON  
**AMBER SIZE**

**R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S.,**  
 ANALYST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER,  
 WOOD PULP AND PAPER TRADE EXPERT.  
*Telegraphic Address: "Alkalinity, London."*  
*Telephone No.: Bank, 8498.*

**LABORATORY AND OFFICES:**  
 (CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS),  
 OXFORD COURT, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
*(Opposite Cannon Street Station).*

Messrs. Fox, STOCKELL & Co.,  
 32, St Mary Axe, E.C.

*29th May, 1907.*

Dear Sirs,—I beg to hand you my report on the use of Amber Size, from which you will see that the results of the experiment favour the use of this material, and I must say that **this is about the best prepared size I have seen.**

Yours faithfully,  
 R. W. SINDALL.

*Copy of this Report on application to:*

**FOX, STOCKELL & Co.,**

**32, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.**

OR TO—

**HENDERSON, CRAIG & CO., LTD.,**

**4, St. Paul's Churchyard,  
 LONDON, E.C.**

**52, Corporation Street,  
 MANCHESTER.**

**2, St. Andrew Square,  
 EDINBURGH.**

Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**,  
 Telegrams: "STONHILL—LONDON."  
 Telephone: No. 14,305 CENTRAL.  
 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

# CURRENT PRICES

OF

# PAPERMAKING MATERIALS.

## CHEMICALS.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Alkali, Ammonia, 58% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
" " 48% ...	" "	4 10 0
Alum (Ground), tierces ...	" "	2 1/2 5 12 6
" " barrels ...	" "	2 1/2 5 15 0
" " tierces ...	Hull	2 1/2 5 10 0
" " tierces ...	Glasgow	2 1/2 6 5 0
" (Lump) barrels ...	Liverpool	2 1/2 5 7 6
" " tierces ...	" "	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " tierces ...	Hull	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " tierces ...	London	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " tierces ...	f.o.b. Glasgow	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " tierces ...	Tyne	net 3 10 0
Alumina Sulphate Bags ...	Liverpool	2 17 6
Aluminiferous Cake, slabs ...	" "	3 5 0
" " tierces ...	Glasgow	2 15 0
Alumina Cake, slabs ...	f.o.b. Tyne	net 6 5 0
Blanc Fixe ...	" "	net 5 5 0
Bleach ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 4 12 6
" (soft wood) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 4 15 0
" (hard wood) ...	landed London	net 5 5 0
" (soft wood) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 15 0 0
Borax (crystals) ...	" "	net 16 0 0
" (powdered) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 10 10 0
Caustic White, 76% ...	" "	net 10 5 0
" " 74% ...	" "	net 9 15 0
" " 70% ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 9 12 6
" " 60% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 8 15 0
Caustic Bottoms ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 7 0 0
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda ...	Tyne	net 6 0 0
Oxalic Acid ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net per lb. 4
Salt Cake ...	f.o.r. Lancashire	2 0 0
Satin White ...	f.o.b. London	5 0 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	Liverpool	net 6 7 6
" " 48% ...	" "	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	f.o.r. Widnes	net 6 5 0
" " 48% ...	Widnes	net 6 2 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 6 5 0
" " 52% ...	" "	net 6 7 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52% ...	Liverpool	net 42 0 0
Sol Ammoniac (1st) ...	" "	40 0 0
" (2nd) ...	Tyne	net 3 2 6
Soda Crystals ...	ex ship Thames	2 1/2 3 5 0
" " ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	5 3 7 6
" " ...	" "	11 18 9
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	Liverpool	5 31 15 0
Sulphate of Copper ...	f.a.s. works	net 6 7 6
Sulphur, rolls ...	" "	7 5 0
" flowers ...	" "	7 5 0
" recovered ...	" "	5 0 0

## ESPARTO.

Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Granton, Govan and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—

Spanish—Fair to Good ...	£4 7 6—4 15 0
" " Fine to Best ...	4 17 6—5 2 6
Oran—Fair to Good ...	3 0 0—3 2 6
" " First Quality ...	3 4 0—3 5 0
Tripoli—Hand-Picked ...	3 5 0—3 7 6
" " Fair Average ...	3 1 3—3 3 9
Boda and Philippoville ...	3 5 0—3 6 3
Sfax and Gabes ...	3 5 0—3 6 3

## ESPARTO PULP.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.).

First quality ...	Fr. 43. —44.
Second quality ...	41. —42.

## CHEMICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.

Sulphite, Bleached ...	£11 10 0—12 10 0
" " Easy Bleaching Quality ...	9 0 0—9 10 0
" " "News" or Strong Quality ...	7 15 0—8 0 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st ...	8 15 0—9 5 0
" " 2nd ...	8 10 0—8 15 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Kr. 150—160
" " 2nd ...	140—
" " Strong quality ...	130—140

### FRANCE.

C.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.).

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Fr. 22.50—27.50
" " Ordinary ...	21 —22
" " 2nd quality ...	19 —20
" " Bleached, Superior ...	31 —33
" " Inferior ...	29 —30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached ...	21 —22
" " 2nd quality ...	20.50—21

### UNITED STATES.

Sulphite, American, Bleached ...	2.00—3.65
" " Unbleached ...	2.15—2.25
" " Foreign, Bleached ...	3.20—2.25
" " Unbleached ...	2.25—2.45
Soda, American, Bleached ...	2.15—2.25
" " Foreign, Bleached ...	3.10—3.40
" " Unbleached ...	2.35—2.45

### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill ...	\$40.00—45.00
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## MECHANICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Treston, Granton, etc.:

Pine, 50% moist, unwrapped, prompt ...	£2 14 0—2 15 0
" " " forward ...	2 12 6
" " dry, prompt delivery ...	5 10 0
" " " forward delivery ...	5 0 0—5 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos. (Unwrapped):

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery ...	Kr. 42.50—45.00
" " " forward ...	40.00—42.50
" " dry, prompt delivery ...	90.00
" " " forward ...	85 00—90.00

### FRANCE.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.)

Pine, 50% moisture ...	Fr. 13 —14
" " dry ...	13.50—14.50
Aspen, " fine dry ...	18 —19
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture ...	13 —14
" " dry ...	14 —15

### CANADA.

Per ton, f.o.b. mills ...	\$7.00
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**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
*Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.*

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	9/6
White Linens, No. 1... 26/0	Fustians ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... 20/0	Old Eggging (solid) ...	5/0
" No. 3 ... 15/0	" (con mon) ... ..	2/0
" No. 4 ... 9/0	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" No. 5 ... 5/0	Hemp strings ... ..	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) 13/0	<b>NEW CUTTINGS.</b>	
(extra) 18/0	White Linen ... ..	36/0
White Cotton, No. 1 ... 15/0	Unbleached Linen ...	34/0
" No. 2 ... 12/0	Gray Linen ... ..	25/0
" No. 3 ... 9/0	Extra White Cotton ...	26/0
" No. 4 ... 7/0	Ordinary ... ..	24/0
" No. 5 ... 5/0	Curtain Cuttings ...	20/0
White Knitted ... 22/0	Stay ... ..	16/6
Muslins ... ..	Extra Light Prints ...	16/6
Extra Light Prints ... 8/0	Unbleached Cotton ...	26/0
Light Prints ... ..	Oxford ... ..	16/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Flannellettes ... ..	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ... 6/0	Blue Cotton ... ..	13/0

**GERMAN:**  
*Quotations are as follows*

NWC ... ..	Dark Cottons ... ..	3/6
SPFFF ... ..	Grey Linens I. ... ..	11/10
SPFFF and SPFF ... 18/0	" II. ... ..	7/0
SPFF ... ..	CSPFFF ... ..	14/0 to 15/0
SPP ... ..	CSPFF ... ..	9/10
Light Prints ... ..	CSPF ... ..	8/6
Fustians ... ..	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/0
Mixed Coloured Cottons ... 3/10	Jute, No. I. ... ..	4/0
	" No. II. ... ..	1/0

**PRUSSIAN**  
*C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leith.*

SPFF ... ..	CC (cotton) ... ..	3/0
SPF ... ..	Jute, I. ... ..	2/3
PG ... ..	" II. ... ..	1/6
LFB ... ..	Rope, I. ... ..	7/3
FF ... ..	" II. ... ..	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
*Quotations, f.o.b. Coole or Thames.*

White Linens, No. 1 ... 24/0	House Cloths... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... 20/0	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3 ... 15/0	" (common) ... ..	2/9
Fines (Mixed)... ..	" N.W. ... ..	14/6
Grey Linens (strong) ... 12/0	White & Cream Linens ...	22/0
(extra) ... ..	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	22/0
Blue Linens ... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 ... 18/0	Print Cuttings ... ..	12/0
" No. 2 ... 15/0	<b>FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.</b>	
Outshots ... ..	Flax Waste, washed ...	10/0
Seconds... ..	and divid ... ..	8/0
Prints (Extra Light) ... 8/0	Fair ... ..	8/0
Fustians (Light) ... ..	Flax Card Waste ... ..	6/0
Black Cottons ... ..	Hemp Waste, No. I. ... ..	2/0
Hemp Strings (Extra Light) 11/0	" No. 2 ... ..	2/0

**DUTCH.**  
*C.i.f. Hull, Coole, Leith.*

Whites, No. 1... ..	Broken (in bales) ... ..	6/0
" No. 2... ..	W. Manilla Rope (coil) ...	18/0
" No. 3... ..	do. Tarred ... ..	11/6
" No. 4... ..	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	18/0
" No. 5... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	14/0
Grey Linens ... ..	" No. 3 ... ..	10/6
Clean House Cloth ... 5/0	W. Untarred Rope... ..	14/6
Mixed Fustians ... ..	White Paper Shavings ...	7/0
Coloured Prints ... ..	Best Bagging... ..	5/6
Do. free from Blackstuff 5/9	Mixed ... ..	5/6
Dark Prints ... ..	Bright New Gunny... ..	4/6
Blue Cottons ... ..	White Bleached Cuttings ...	24/6
Light Lilac Cottons ... 8/0	Unbleached Cuttings ...	24/0
Muslins ... ..		
Mixed Hemp Rope ... ..		
Coils ... ..		

**STRAW:**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames ... ..	£2 0 0
Wheat ... ..	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**

*Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.*

German, dry, No. 1 ... ..	£13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ... ..	13 10 0
" (No. 2) ... ..	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cuttings ... ..	Carvas, No. 1 ... ..	14/0-17/0
" " ... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	10/0-12/0
Fines (selected) ... ..	" No. 3 ... ..	4/6-7/0
" (good Lon- don) ... ..	Mixed Rope ... ..	3/6-5/0
Outshots (selected) ... ..	White Rope ... ..	4/0-6/6
(ordinary) ... ..	White Manilla Rope ... ..	15/0-16/0
London Seconds ... ..	Coil Rope... ..	10/0
Country ... ..	Eggging ... ..	2/6
London Thirds ... ..	Gunny ... ..	4/0-3/6
Country " ... ..		

**BRISTOL.**

Fines ... ..	12/6	Clean Carvas ... ..	14/6
Outshots ... ..	13/0	Seconds ... ..	11/0
Seconds ... ..	6/6	Light Prints ... ..	7/6
Thirds ... ..	7/0	Hemp Coil Rope ...	10/0
Mixed Eggging... ..	2/3	Tarred Manilla... ..	9/6

**MANCHESTER.**

Fines ... ..	14/6-15/6	Blues ... ..	4/5-5/3
Outshots (best) ... ..	5/0-10/0	Eggging ... ..	3/6-4/0
(ordinary) ... ..	8/0-9/0	" (common) ... ..	2/6-3/0
Seconds ... ..	5/0-6/0	W. Manilla Rope ...	12/0-13/0
Thirds ... ..	2/6-2/9	Surat Tarcs ... ..	6/0-6/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ... ..	17/0	W. Manilla Rope ...	16/0-17/0
Outshots ... ..	15/0	Tarred Manilla ...	
Mixed Fines ... ..	14/0	Rope ... ..	10/0-11/0
Common Seconds ... ..	4/0	" Hemp Rope ... ..	9/0-9/6
First ... ..	12/0	Rope Erds (new) ...	6/6
Prints ... ..	6/0-7/6	" (old) ... ..	4/0
Carvas (best) ... ..	15/6	Eggging ... ..	3/0-3/6
(second) ... ..	11/0	" (clean) ... ..	4/6-5/6
Black Cottons ... ..	4/0		

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Shavings ... ..	1/4-1/0	Crushed News ... ..	2/0
Fine ... ..	1/4-1/0	Small Letters ... ..	2/6-3/6
White ... ..	1/4-1/6	Large ... ..	4/6-4/9
White Wood ... ..	5/6-5/6	Light Browns ... ..	3/9
Mixed ... ..	3/0-4/6	Dark ... ..	2/6-2/9
(Containing Colours) ...		Excels and Pamphlets ...	3/3
White Waste ... ..	3/6-4/6	Strawboard Cuttings.../6-1/9	1/9
Wood Pulp Cuttings ... ..	2/3-1/0	Jacquards ... ..	2/6
Blue Paper ... ..	3/9		

**JUTE.**

Good White ... ..	£27 0 0	0-41 0 0
Good ... ..	22 0 0	0-26 0 0
Medium ... ..	19 0 0	0-21 0 0
Common ... ..	17 0 0	0-18 10 0
Rejections ... ..	12 0 0	0-16 0 0
Cuttings ... ..	7 10 0	0-11 10 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ... ..	51d. per lb.	55c. per lb.	(d. per lb.)
Mixed ... ..	5d.	54c.	(d. "

**SIZING.**

*Prices are nominally as under.—*

English Gelatine ... ..	1 cwt. £3 0 0	0-4 10 0
Foreign ... ..	" " 3 10 0	0-5 10 0
Fine Scotch Glues ... ..	" " 2 0 0	0-2 10 0
Best Lrg Scotch Glues ...	" " 1 12 0	0-1 18 0
Common Black ... ..	" " 1 4 0	0-1 6 0
"Town" Glues ... ..	" " 1 10 0	0-1 15 0
"Bone" Glues ... ..	" " 1 8 0	0-1 12 0
Foreign Glues ... ..	" " 1 8 0	0-1 11 0
Bone Size ... ..	" " 5 0 0	0-9 0 0
Gelatine Size ... ..	" " 2 6 0	0-10 0 0
Dry B.A. Pieces ... ..	" " 2 5 0	0-2 10 0
English Pieces ... ..	" " 1 10 0	0-2 0 0
Wet ... ..	" " 5 0 0	0-7 0 0
Sheep Pieces ... ..	" " 3 0 0	0-4 0 0
Buffalo Hide Shavings ...	" " 1 10 0	0-2 8 0
" Picker Waste ... ..	" " 1 15 0	0-2 0 0

**ROSIN.**

*Quotations, per cwt. (12 w/ort, less 2 1/2% discount).—*

B/C	D	E	F	G	I	K	M	N	WG	WW
11/0	11/3	11/9	12/0	12/13	12/0	12/3	12/6	12/9	12/0	12/6

**ROSIN SIZE.**

Arlcder make, 70 per cent. dry weight, per ton £8 10 0

**STARCH.**

F.o.r. London, less 2½%			
Maize—Crisp ... ..	£10 15 0		
Pearl ... ..	10 10 0		
Powder ... ..	11 0 0		
Special ... ..	11 10 0		
Farina—Prime ... ..	10 10 0		
B.K.M.F. ... ..	17 17 6		
<i>Delivered.</i>			
Rice—Special (in chests) ... ..	net 19 10 0		
Crystal (in bags) ... ..	less 2½% 18 10 0		
Granulated (in bags) ... ..	17 10 0		
Waste ... ..	13 0 0		
Dextrine— ... ..	17 0 0		

**COLOURS.**

Nominal Prices			
Mineral Black ... ..	Per Ton	£3 10 0	
Black (Carbon) ... ..	"	5 0 0	
Ochre (English and Irish) ... ..	"	3 10 0	
(French) ... ..	"	4 0 0	
Pure Crawshaw Turkey Red ... ..	"	20 0 0	
Red Oxide and Venetian Red ... ..	"	4 0 0	
Umber (Derbyshire) ... ..	"	4 0 0	
Chrome (Pure) ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0	
Yellow (Imperial) ... ..	"	0 14 0	
(Bordeaux) ... ..	"	0 12 6	
*Higher Prices according to strength and shade.			
PASTE COLOURS, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/d.)			
Orange Pulp ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0	
Golden Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Lemon Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Prussian Yellow ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Green (free from Arsenic) ... ..	"	1 16 0	
Paste Blue, 33% ... ..	"	1 10 0	
40% ... ..	"	1 14 0	
50% ... ..	"	2 0 0	

**LIME.**

Per ton, f.o.r. works ... ..	0 11 0
------------------------------	--------

**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Cornwall, qs. to £1 7s. od. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra; delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. od. (for best papers), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 3s/6 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £2 7s. od. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £2 7s. od. to £2 8s. od. for export.

French Chalk, W.E., W.F.G., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most paper-making towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.

Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.

Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered.

Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 45/- per ton and upwards.

Patent Hardening (2 ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. od.

Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—

  Superfine, best picked white, finely ground ... .. } 18/0—28/0

  Superfine, second quality ... .. }  
  Pottery, best quality ... .. }  
  Pottery, No. 2 quality ... .. }

Gypsum

  Light Pink ... .. }  
  Seconds ... .. } 6/9—18/0

  Brown ... .. }  
  Thirds, selected ... .. }

Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.

Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.

Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. od. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.

Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. od. No. 3, £2 2s. od.; No. 4, £1 15s. od. per ton, less 2½%.

Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. od.; calcined, £7 15s. od.

Magnesite (in lump), £1 14s. od. per ton.

Satinite, £3 2s. 6d., in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester

Chloride of Zinc, £6 15s. od. per ton.

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Mitscherlich and Ritter-Kellner Systems.

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Aktiengesellschaft,

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*Soda and*

*Mechanical*

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GOTHENBURG (Sweden) ... ..	"Hertzia," Packhusplatsen No. 2.
MANCHESTER ... ..	Guardian Buildings (opposite Exchange).
LONDON ... ..	77a, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
PARIS ... ..	Rue de Turin No. 22.
LYONS ... ..	54, Cours Gambetta.
MILAN ... ..	24, Via Solferino.
TOLOSA (Spain) ... ..	18, Calle San Francisco.
ST. PETERSBURG ... ..	Kleine Podjateschskaja, No. 4, Qu. 16.
NEW YORK ... ..	99, Nassau Street.

*Telegraphic Address :*

**" WERTHEIMO, HAMBURG."**

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—194 bales, Leykam Josefthal Paper Mills.

**BELGIUM.**—10 cases, Isaacs and Sons; 7 bales, J. Cockrill Line; 155 bales, 33 cases, J. Harrison; 217 bales, 16 rolls, R. Ulrich; 283 bales, Leach and Co.; 11 bales, Dowgate Dk. 2 bales, T. H. Lee; 12 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 31 bales, Thomas and Son; 29 bales, Johnson, Sons and Co.; 12 bales, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 54 rolls, Lucas and Spencer Wf.

**CHINA.** 6 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

**FRANCE.**—20 cases, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 31 bales, 2 cases, G. S. N. Co.; 3 cases, European and General Express Co.; 32 bales, 20 rolls, Symons and Co.; 2 cases, Atkins and Nisbet; 44 bales, Trapp and Son.

**GERMANY.**—1,057 bales, 15 cases, 304 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 16 bales, Trinity Wf. Co.; 128 bales, 7 cases, 61 rolls, R. Ulrich; 106 bales, 6 cases, 192 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 105 bales, Dowgate Dk.; 81 bales, 27 cases, Foley and Co.; 176 bales, 10 cases, 27 rolls, Beck and Pollitzer; 142 rolls, Smythe and Co.; 3 bales, 2 cases, Craven and Co.; 5 cases, 7 rolls, L. and I. D. Co.; 11 bales, Argo S.S. Co.; 8 bales, 2 cases, Hay's Wf.; 4 bales, 14 cases, Spicer and Son; 5 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 21 bales, Beer and Co.; 51 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly. Co.; 208 bales, Phillipps and Graves.

**HOLLAND.** 124 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 625 bales, 16 cases, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 1,060 bales, Barber and Co.; 52 bales, 36 cases, Lovell and Sons; 60 bales, 239 cases, 55 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 340 bales, Little and Johnston; 143 bales, Robinson, Roberts and Co.; 33 bales, Foley and Co.; 535 bales, 3 cases, Van Dam and Co.; 3 cases, 92 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 16 bales, 100 rolls, Loewe and Hurley; 648 bales, Muller and Co.; 74 bales, 5 cases, T. H. Lee; 138 bales, E. and T. Pink; 64 bales, Fellows, Morton and Co.; 18 bales, Greenmore Wf. Co.; 86 bales, Evans and Sons.

**ITALY.** 37 bales, 18 cases, Dowgate Dk.; 18 cases, Nicholson's Wf.

**JAPAN.**—10 cases, Berrick Bros.; 933 bales, Spicer and Sons.

**NORTH RUSSIA.** 95 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 125 bales, Loewe and Hurley; 134 bales, E. Lloyd, Ltd.; 795 bales, Felber, Jucker and Co.

**NORWAY.** 13 bales, 48 rolls, Trinity Wf. Co.; 15 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 120 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 29 bales, Lucas and Spencer Wf.; 50 bales, 388 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 400 rolls, J. Spurling; 29 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 14 bales, Dessen and Co.; 82 bales, R. Ulrich; 82 bales, 21 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 844 bales, 101 rolls, Loewe and Hurley; 41 bales, Foley and Co.; 135 bales, 238 rolls, S. E. Dk. Co.

**SWEDEN.**—453 bales, 86 rolls, M. Dk. Co.; 53 bales, 15 rolls, Phillipps and Graves; 676 bales, R. Ulrich; 32 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 2,116 bales, 535 rolls, Loewe and Hurley; 60 bales, Davis and Royle; 65 bales L. and I. D. Co.; 181 rolls, S. E. and C. Railway; 9 bales, 847 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 21 bales, 860 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 121 bales, Foley and Co.; 212 bales, London and Rhine S. Co.; 128 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—2 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 22 rolls, Leyland Line; 1 case, Sheldon and Co.; 10 bales, 21 cases, Lunham and Moore; 845 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 38 cases, Beck and Pollitzer.

### Printed or Coated.

**AUSTRALIA.**—1 bale, 2 cases, Davies, Turner and Co.; 1 case, Pitt and Scott.

**BELGIUM.**—246 bales, 24 cases, J. Cockrill Line.

**E. INDIES.** 4 cases, Strome and Co.; 2 cases, Pitt and Scott; 14 cases, Rottmann and Co.; 3 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

**FRANCE.**—11 bales, Mory and Co.; 1 case, Coppo and Co.; 18 cases, Bennett S. S. Co.; 1 case, B. and F. Wf. Co.

**GERMANY.**—14 bales, 28 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 9 cases, Craven and Co.; 167 bales, 55 cases, Argo S. S. Co.; 4 cases, A. E. Lloyd.

**HOLLAND.**—52 cases, Phillipps and Graves; 155 bales, Muller and Co.; 12 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

**JAPAN.** 3 cases, Berrick Bros.

**UNITED STATES.** 10 cases, Atlantic Trans. Co.; 17 bales, W. Davies; 68 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 12 cases, M. Benschmer; 15 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 5 cases, American Express Co.; 1 case, Field and Co.; 5 cases, Davies, Jones and Co.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal ports were:—

From Belgium, 2,391 bales, 61 cases, 105 rolls; Canada, 1,022 bales; France, 1,358 bales, 155 cases; Finland, 600 bales; Germany, 1,122 bales, 113 cases, 147 rolls; Holland, 1,845 bales, 37 cases; Italy, 53 bales, 8 cases; Norway, 2,537 bales, 107 rolls; Prussia, 31 bales; Sweden, 3,354 bales, 2,277 rolls; United States, 1,745 bales, 6 cases, 900 rolls.

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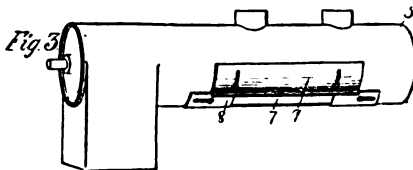
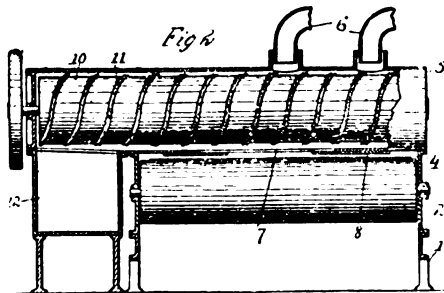
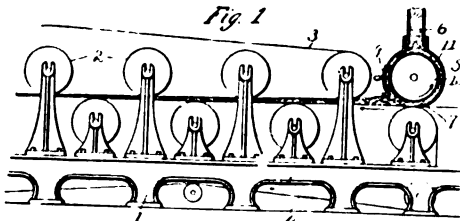
Ankers Træsliberi, Christiania.  
Atkiebolaget Iggesunds Bruk,  
Iggesunds.  
Bjorka Aktiebolag, Hernosand.  
Chicoutimi Pulp Co., Chicoutimi, Que.  
A. Eklof, Borga.  
Forsmark Bruk, Forsmark.  
Heen Træsliberi, Christiania.  
Kaukas Fabrik, Helsingfors.  
Konigsberger Zellstoffabrik Actien  
gesellschaft, Konigsberg.  
Labro Træsliberi, Christiania.  
Leykam Josefthal Sulphite Co.,  
Vienna.

Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Co., Ltd., Mill  
Village, N.S.  
Oesrereichischer Verein fuer Zellulose-  
fabrikation, Vienna.  
Ramfos Træsliberi, Christiania.  
Skonvik Aktie Bolag, Skonvik.  
Skotselv Cellulosefabrik, Skotselven.  
Skien Cellulosefabrik, Skien.  
Torpshammar Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.  
Vafos Brug, Kragerce.  
Vestfos Cellulosefabrik, Christiana  
(Scotland excepted).  
Vereinigte Strohstoff Fabriken.



## Pulp Board Manufacture.

The object of this invention, says the patentee (Mr. A. W. Case), is to provide a machine in which the supply of pulp to the apron can be so regulated and controlled as to produce a web of uniform thickness, and a further object of the invention is to so supply the pulp to the apron and manipulate the same that a web shall be obtained in which the fibres shall be laid in different directions, crosswise and lengthwise, with a result that the finished product shall be extremely tough and shall resist disintegration to the greatest degree.



A form of device in the use of which these objects may be attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Fig. 1 is a view in side elevation, partially in section, of a portion of a papermaking machine, showing the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view, on enlarged scale, in central longitudinal section through the cylinder case. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the cylinder case.

The numeral 1 indicates the frame of a papermaking machine that may be of any convenient form and constructed of any desired material. On this frame, in suitable standards, are arranged squeeze rolls 2,

between which the wire cloths or aprons 3 and 4 travel. These felts or wire cloths are constructed in a manner common to machines of this class, that is, having a sufficiently open mesh to retain the web, but allow moisture to pass through the felt. These felts are in the form of an endless apron, common to machines of this class, and are caused to travel in the machine in any well known manner, passing around suitable rolls constructed for the purpose.

In carrying out the present invention a cylinder or case 5 is supported on the frame of the machine. An opening or openings, formed preferably in the top of the case, provide means for the supply of pulp thereto, as through a supply pipe or pipes 6. The means of supply to these pipes are not shown herein, it being well understood by those skilled in the art that such supply may be by means of a pump or other device, causing a flow of the comparatively thick pulp or fibrous material from a vat. The casing 5 is also provided at its under surface with an opening 7, through which the pulp is supplied to the endless apron 4. Slides 8 are secured at opposite ends of the opening 7, these being movable lengthwise of the case to determine the width of the opening 7, and thus regulate the width of the web. It will be understood that any well-known form of device for controlling the width of the web after pulp is deposited on the endless apron may be employed.

On the side of the casing 5 and controlling the opening 7 is a gate 9. This gate is adjustable in a circumferential direction on the case for the purpose of varying the width of the opening 7, and thus controlling the amount of pulp supplied to the apron. Any means of adjustment for this gate may be employed, it being important, however, that this adjustment means shall enable either end of the gate to be separately adjusted.

Within the case 5 a feed cylinder 10 is mounted, this cylinder being supported on the frame in suitable bearings and the shaft being supplied with proper means for causing the rotation of the cylinder within the casing. The surface of this cylinder contains bristles or teeth by means of which the pulp is supplied to the apron 4. These teeth are arranged in rows extending in a spiral direction about the cylinder. These teeth or bristles may be secured to the cylinder in any desired manner, a satisfactory means having been found in the form of strips 11 of card clothing wrapped spirally about the cylinder. These spiral rows of teeth may be arranged with any desired width between the rows, and the spirals being given a pitch of any satisfactory degree.

The casing 5 and cylinder 10 are so arranged with respect to the apron 4 that the teeth or brush of the cylinder shall come in contact with the pulp as it is deposited on the apron. The direction of rotation of the cylinder and the direction of movement of the apron 4 are indicated by arrows in Fig. 1, from which it will be noted that the two parts travel in opposite directions. The rapidly revolving cylinder throws the pulp, partially at least, by centrifugal force upon

the upper surface of the apron, and the spiral arrangement of the teeth causes the pulp to be spread from side to side of the apron to form the web. As the mass is deposited upon the apron the contact of the teeth of the cylinder and the arrangement of such teeth to travel in a spiral path will cause the fibres to be laid in different directions. The depositing of the fibres by centrifugal force will cause the fibres to be laid depthwise to a certain extent, and the rotation of the teeth and their spiral arrangement will tend to lay these fibres in a horizontal plane, both widthwise and lengthwise, so that there will be no uniform arrangement of the fibres; but they will be laid in all directions horizontally. The pulp is allowed to flow through the supply pipes in sufficient quantity to keep the opening 7

full at all times, and an over-supply being preferably allowed, so that the opening shall certainly be filled at all times. All surplus is moved by the spirally arranged teeth lengthwise along the surface of the cylinder, where it is deposited in a vat 12, from which it may be removed in any desired manner.

If in the operation of the machine the supply of pulp to that portion of the web located at the greatest distance from the supply pipes 6 shall not be of the required thickness, the gate 9 may be raised on that edge, and thus allow a greater thickness of pulp to flow through the opening 7, to thus equalise the thickness at all points of the width of the web. After passing the squeeze roll 2 the web may be treated to the various pressing, drying and cutting operations common to machines of this class.

**IMPORT.**

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**CHEMICAL FIBRES**

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Sulphate,  
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## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned:—

### Rags.

ANTWERP.—New York: 72 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co.; 111 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 502 bales, E. Butterworth; 752 bales, Train, Smith Co. Boston: 571 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 105 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 51 bales, H. R. Smith; 414 bales, to order; 87 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

BREMEN.—New York: 611 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

HAMBURG.—New York: 104 bales, Salomon Brothers and Co.; 58 bales, Felix Salomon and Co. Boston: 49 bales, True and McClelland; 29 bales, Train, Smith Company; 90 bales, Parsons Bros.; 58 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 87 bales, American Express Co. Philadelphia: 42 bales, Brown, Brothers and Co.

HAVRE.—New York: 238 bales, A. Salomon; 343 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 311 bales, Atterbury Brothers; 440 bales, A. Katzenstein.

LONDON.—Boston: 10 bales, to order; 82 bales, American Express Co. Philadelphia: 507 bales, Muller, Schall and Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—New York: 30 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

ROTTERDAM.—New York: 190 bales, F. Salomon and Co.; 195 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co.; 179 bales, Darmstadt, Scott and Courtney; 358 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 256 bales, E. Butterworth and Co. Philadelphia: 333 bales, Baring Brothers and Co.; 53 bales, Muller, Schall and Co.; 62 bales, British Bank of South America.

TRIESTE.—New York: 221 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

### Manillas.

ANTWERP.—New York: 307 bales, A. Katzenstein. Boston: 50 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 73 bales, Salomon Brothers and Co.; 293 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 77 bales, John H. Lyon and Co. Boston: 90 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 198 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

### Waste Papers.

LONDON.—Boston: 38 bales, American Express Co.; 287 bales, H. R. Smith and Co.

### Bleaching Powder.

ANTWERP.—New York: 39 casks, F. A. Reichard; 44 casks, Wing and Evans. Philadelphia: 63 bales, E. B. Crossley.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 72 casks, Linder and Meyer; 376 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Philadelphia: 333 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

### Wood Pulp.

ANTWERP. New York: 230 bales, 40 tons, R. Helwig.

HAMBURG.—New York: 1,175 bales, 195 tons, F. Salomon and Co.; 587 bales, 105 tons, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 700 bales, 101 tons, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne. Philadelphia: 421 bales, to order; 1,042 bales, Brown, Brothers and Co.

### China Clay.

FOWEY.—New York: 1,043 tons, 849 casks, Hammill and Gillespie.

PLYMOUTH.—New York: 1,600 casks, 1,800 tons, Hammill and Gillespie.

### Sizing.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 316 bags, Thomas Griffiths and Co.; 219 bags, E. Butterworth and Co.; 32 bags, Baeder, Adamson and Co.

### Soda Ash.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 40 casks, Linder and Meyer.

### Paper Stock.

BRISTOL.—New York: 167 bales, J. V. Sergeant and Co.

LONDON.—Philadelphia: 62 bales, to order.

## New British Patents.

### APPLICATION.

14,804. Improvements in and relating to pulp strainers of the oscillatory type. H. Sanguinetti and H. J. Rogers.

### SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED. 1906.

19,966. Hydrostatic paper-testing machines. Edwards.  
20,838. Apparatus for cutting rags, ropes and the like. Nuttall.  
27,125. Apparatus for making half-stuff from peat turf. Beck.  
27,126. Method of and apparatus for the production of half-stuff from peat. Beck.

## SUMMARY OF BRITISH & FOREIGN PATENT LAWS, 2/6.

Notes on British Patent Law and Practice (gratis).

## BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,

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**LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,** Magdala Works, 125, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

## CHINA CLAY.

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**CHINA CLAY Co.,** 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Mines: St. Austell, Cornwall. Stocks: Manchester, Preston, Runcorn, Leith. 8855

**POCHIN, H. D., & Co., Ltd.,** Manchester, and St. Dennis, Cornwall. Stocks:—Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Runcorn, Glasgow, Warrington. 9606

**W. SINGLETON BIRCH & SONS, Ltd.,** 15, Upton Street, Manchester. Mines: Rosevear, St. Austell, Cornwall.

**VARCOE (WILLIAM) & SONS,** High Grade China Clays for Papermakers. Address: Stoke-on-Trent. Shipping Office: St. Austell, Cornwall. 10542

## COLOURS.

**CARDWELL, J. L., & Co.,** Cromwell Buildings, 11, Blackfriars Street, Manchester. Specialties: Mineral Black, Ochres, Umbers, Ven. Reds, Pure Carbon Black, Pure Soluble Vandyke Brown, Paste Blue, Pulp Colours; also Manufactures of all other Colours used by Paper Makers. Samples and lowest Prices on application.

**HINSELWOOD, Thos., & Co.,** Glasgow. Manufacturers of High-Grade Colours of all classes. Samples submitted or matched on application.

**LEVINSTEIN LIMITED,** Crumpsall Vale Works, Manchester. Warehouse, 21, Minshull Street. Manufacturers of Specialities for Paper dyeing in all shades. Blackley Blues, Scarlets, &c. Whitcol P.A. for sizing.

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**HOWE (JOHN) & Co., Ltd.,** Carlisle.

## RAGS.

**CHALMERS, E. & Co., Ltd.,** Bonnington, Leith.

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## Sizing and Drying.

It has been stated that a badly sized paper intended for water-colours has been made good by a short exposure to a heat of 110 degrees C. in a drying room, and the result is explained on the hypothesis that the treatment imparted tenacity to the size, because the temperature exceeded the fusion point of the rosin which had been used. It is remarkable that in such cases nobody thinks of anything except the size, or has any regard for the main constituents of the paper in question. It is, nevertheless, essential to approach the matter from another point of view, and to ask first why—the usual amount of size having been used—the paper turned out insufficiently sized. When a paper is intended for water-colour drawing we require not only a good sizing but a perfectly flat surface which is not crinkled by the painting.

To produce such paper a pulp must be employed which has not been too severely ground, otherwise the fibres will be crushed, and this will cause a loss of size on the sieve. But paper which has been badly sized on account of deficiencies in pulp, as just stated, can be easily put right by damping it and drying it folded, but instretched in a drying room. This is a process well known to paper-makers, and some of them over-grind their pulp purposely to save size. In this way they prepare a paper which lies very flat and has a fine white colour. It is then cut into sheets a little larger than will be eventually required, and the sheets are packed between damp felts, so as to take up about 12 or 15 per cent. of moisture. It is then dried and hung up in the drying room. The temperature of this room must be distinctly higher than is required for paper sized with animal size. The latter needs a heat of 88 degrees F. at the most, while for the rosin sizes the temperature must be from 111 degrees F. to 133 degrees F. The heat required for any given kind of paper is learned by experience in drying small quantities. The rapid drying causes shrinking often to the extent of over 1 per cent., according to the kind of pulp used, the way in which it has been manufactured and the thickness of the paper. After the dried paper has cooled and absorbed atmospheric moisture it remains not only well sized but stronger and tougher than it was before. This will explain the circumstance mentioned at the beginning of this article. The paper had only the ordinary hygroscopic moisture of about 8 per cent.; but when the sheets were suddenly exposed to a temperature of 110 degrees C. the fibres shrank at the heated places, so that the size-coat forming the surface of the paper became close enough. This result, however, cannot be achieved unless the paper is unstretched, and the sizing would not be improved if the roll of paper was carried over a heated cylinder coated with a stretched felt, for the paper cannot then shrink enough to form a close surface.

The present case shows that the theory of sizing with uncombined rosin may lead to false deductions, and, besides, there is a real danger attached to it which may inflict loss upon a papermaker. Continual efforts are being made to increase the uncombined rosin content of rosin soaps, so as to economise alum. The result of this is that the manufactured paper itself contains free rosin. Such paper may seem properly sized at first, but in time the effect is lost, and finally the paper becomes completely unsized. Most large paper dealers and makers have at the present time paper in stock which has undergone this change. To prevent this trouble care must be taken that the rosin soaps used do not contain more than about 35 per cent. of free rosin, because if that percentage is exceeded the alum becomes ineffective. Hence some of the rosin remains uncombined, whereby the sizing is gradually destroyed because the free rosin neutralises the acid present in the paper, and necessary for the sizing.—*Papier Fabrikant*.

## Storage of Wood Pulp.

In a recent article, the *Papier Fabrikant* discusses various methods of storing wood pulp, remarking that dried wood pulp will keep for almost an unlimited time, and will retain its purity of colour if protected from light, and particularly from the sun's rays. Any rooms or sheds that are not too damp or exposed to dust and other impurities can be used for storage. If kept in piles they should rest on narrow beams, so as not to come into contact with stone or cement flooring, which attracts moisture. For similar reasons the piles should not be built too near stone walls. Stacks of pulp should be easily accessible, if possible, from all sides, as otherwise the fresh pulp is likely to be removed while the older pulp is left. Sheds in compartments, with doors at both sides, are therefore recommended. One disadvantage of all these systems is that after a certain length of time the pulp often assumes a dark appearance and is stained, the latter being particularly the case with the external portions exposed to the drying influence of the air. As being decidedly preferable to other storage methods, the keeping of pulp in cemented or even boarded vaults is advocated, it being fresh and ready for use after years; the fibres, moreover, retaining their softness, whiteness and felting qualities. In some cases there has been an improvement in colour, possibly on account of organic changes. The results of the subsequent paper manufacturing process are said to have been decidedly satisfactory. By storing pulp in vats and sprinkling it with water, it is protected against spoiling; the construction of vaults being, moreover, less costly than that of storage sheds.

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Machines previously short of drying power, can, by adding these Water Lifters, turn out considerably more paper.

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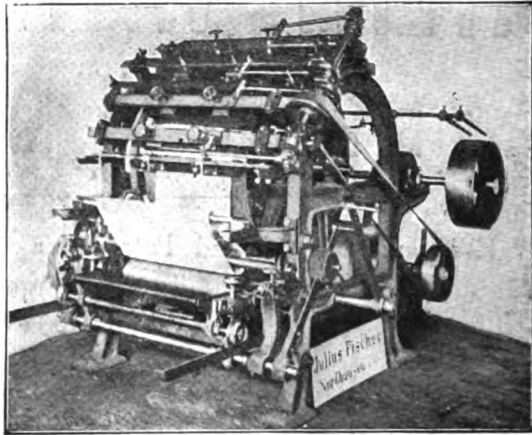
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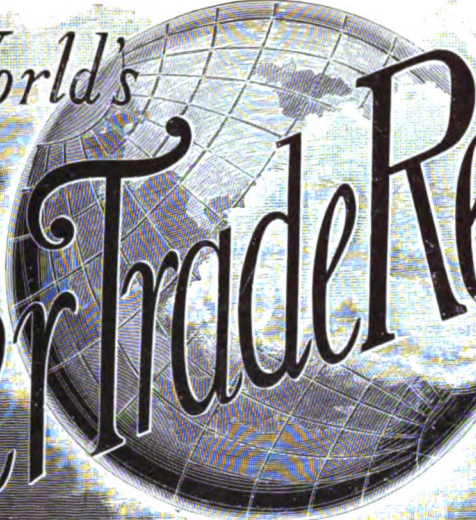
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**TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.**

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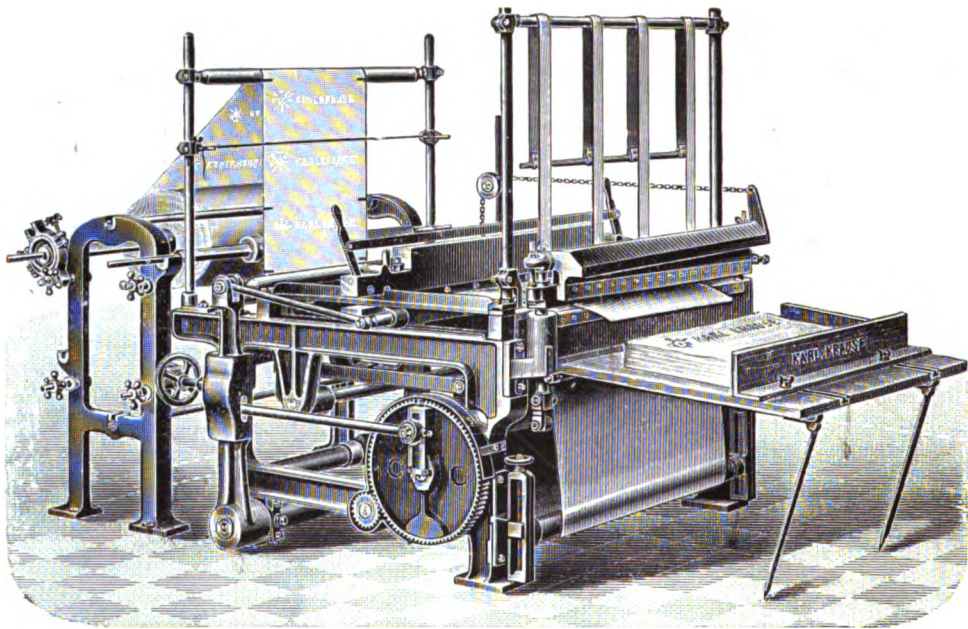
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PRICE SIXPENCE.  
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**Scandinavian Paper**  
IN THE  
**BRITISH MARKET.**

Five Years' Imports from Sweden and  
Norway.

1906	=	=	=	£1,966,711
1902	=	=	=	1,342,807

Over one-third of the total value of paper, etc., imported into the United Kingdom is due to the receipts from Sweden and Norway. The former country supplied the British market with £1,098,455 worth of paper last year, whilst the receipts from Norway were of the value of £868,256, increases of £368,219 and £255,685 respectively compared with 1902. The imports during 1906 and four preceding years were as under:—

**SWEDEN.**

The total receipts from Sweden were as under:—

1906	1,798,176 cwts.	£1,098,455
1905	1,612,125 "	1,021,743
1904	1,495,040 "	974,063
1903	1,369,371 "	898,535
1902	1,122,425 "	730,236

The following is the official classification of British imports from Sweden:—

UNPRINTED ON REELS.

1906	668,832 cwts.	£387,232
1905	558,996 "	366,326
1904	536,926 "	356,043
1903	472,116 "	310,692
1902	358,257 "	220,695

UNPRINTED NOT ON REELS.

1906	945,111 cwts.	£626,979
1905	842,552 "	573,834
1904	792,300 "	557,208
1903	742,161 "	519,671
1902	631,326 "	451,158

STRAW AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.

1906	184,233 cwts.	£84,244
1905	210,577 "	81,583
1904	155,685 "	60,634
1903	154,916 "	67,938
1902	132,791 "	58,274

**NORWAY.**

The total exports from Norway to Great Britain during the five years were as under:—

1906	1,594,718 cwts.	£868,256
1905	1,190,969 "	760,313
1904	1,100,534 "	705,551
1903	846,881 "	578,957
1902	917,441 "	612,571

The imports into Great Britain from Norway comprised the following:—

UNPRINTED ON REELS.

1906	607,749 cwts.	£362,190
1905	441,136 "	274,385
1904	373,332 "	239,718
1903	281,660 "	178,571
1902	318,373 "	204,058

## UNPRINTED NOT ON REELS.

1906	927,969 cwts.	£579,555
1905	725,984 "	474,764
1904	666,932 "	439,965
1903	562,883 "	377,516
1902	562,192 "	391,199

## STRAW, MILL, AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.

1906	59,000 cwts.	£26,511
1905	23,849 "	11,164
1904	60,250 "	25,168
1903	52,338 "	22,870
1902	36,876 "	16,714

## Bohemian Paper Industry.

An article written by one of the largest paper manufacturers in Bohemia states that while it must be admitted that, thanks to the good crops of the past three years, the purchasing power of the agricultural population has considerably increased, the paper industry is only sharing in this general improvement to a limited extent. For several years public offices and schools have been solely supplied with paper manufactured in Hungary, bearing a Hungarian watermark. The demand for paper, especially news paper, has not decreased, because the Hungarian paper mills are so far not in a position to supply the entire consumption, which, owing to political events and free street sales, is comparatively larger in Hungary than in Austria. Moreover, this class of paper can be produced cheaper in Austria on account of the better utilisation of water power. On the other hand, the import into Austria of Hungarian half-stuff for paper-making shows an increase of 40 per cent., as the Austrian mills do not produce cellulose for their requirements, but cover their wants in Hungary, which, owing to its great wealth of wood, appears predestined to produce this raw material at moderate prices, whereas in Austria the pine wood required for this purpose is getting dearer and scarcer owing to its continual exportation free of duty. Last year there was a continuous rise not only in the prices of wood, but also in the values of all raw materials employed in the manufacture of paper, so that now there is not one of these articles which could be obtained at the same price as in the preceding season. Coal, wood pulp, kaolin, glue, machine sieves, felt, oil, belting, in short, all necessary materials and chemicals have advanced in value, and the paper manufacturers were obliged to adjust their selling prices of paper in proportion to the enhanced cost of production. As the paper industry has, however, so far not formed any trust except a few minor combinations respecting some specialties, the higher prices asked could not be put through. Any material advance could only be secured for the better qualities of paper free of wood, because the few mills producing these qualities had to come to an arrangement about uniform selling prices. This

combination, however, owes its existence mainly to the fact that the consumption of better writing paper has extraordinarily increased, and that the mills being under contract for many months forward are very reluctant to accept new orders. All mills are at present working to the utmost limits of their producing power, but it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the danger of the actual strong demand causing large extensions of the working plants, which may lead to a general over-production if the demand should fall off at some later period. It is announced that during last year orders were given for twenty-four new paper mills now partly in operation and partly in course of construction, which represent in the aggregate an investment of about £1,200,000, and which causes a considerable increase in production, exceeding the actual consumption. A trust has been formed for the sale of cigarette paper. Several paper mills have been turned into limited companies, and many other establishments have also increased their working capital, and the leading banking establishments are making lavish offers of money for the development of the paper industry in general.

## Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports and imports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

### From London.

PRINTINGS.—To Australia, 372 cwts.; Africa, 83 cwts.; Belgium, 148 cwts.; B. Columbia, 50 cwts.; Canada, 29 cwts.; China, 918 cwts.; Egypt, 21 cwts., 16 rolls; France, 858 cwts.; Holland, 101 cwts.; India, 273 cwts.; Italy, 15 cwts.; Japan, 40 cwts.; New Zealand, 1,122 cwts.; Newfoundland, 8 cwts.; Portugal, 272 cwts.; Spain, 49 cwts.; United States, 143 cwts.; W. Indies, 16 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 159 cwts.; Africa, 88 cwts.; Canada, 38 cwts.; China, 122 cwts.; Germany, 12 cwts.; Holland, 1 cwt.; India, 479 cwts.; New Zealand, 460 cwts.; Newfoundland, 38 cwts.; Portugal, 78 cwts.; Spain, 2 cwts.; Turkey, 11 cwts.; United States, 49 cwts.; W. Indies, 6 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Australia, 76 cwts.; Africa, 497 cwts.; Belgium, 18 cwts.; B. Guiana, 173 cwts.; Cape, 197 cwts.; Channel Isles, 32 cwts.; Canada, 33 cwts.; China, 81 cwts.; Egypt, 16 cwts.; Germany, 16 cwts.; Holland, 6 cwts.; India, 187 cwts.; Japan, 83 cwts.; New Zealand, 402 cwts.; Portugal, 6 cwts.; Russia, 7 cwts.; Sweden, 11 cwts.; United States, 35 cwts.; W. Indies, 12 cwts.

### From Glasgow.

PRINTINGS.—To Africa, 21 cwts.; Australia, 2,715 cwts.; Canada, 119 cwts.; China, 436 cwts.; India, 1,837 cwts.; Japan, 678 cwts.; New Zealand, 1,068 cwts.; S. America, 32 cwts.; Sweden, 10 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 356 cwts.; Chile, 140 cwts.; Egypt, 22 cwts.; India, 216 cwts.; New Zealand, 38 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Australia, 1,131 cwts.; Belgium, 19 cwts.; Canada, 72 cwts.; Cape, 63 cwts.; Holland, 152 cwts.; Sweden, 20 cwts.

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—10 cases, J. Spicer and Sons; 56 bales, Leykam-Josefsthal.

BELGIUM.—3 bales, T. H. Lee; 13 bales, 14 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 32 bales, G. S. N. Co.; 5 cases, London and Rhine S. Office; 53 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 198 bales, R. Ulrich; 17 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 3 bales, 9 rolls, J. R. Grant; 87 bales, Leach and Co.; 6 bales, Sheldon and Co.; 14 bales, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 63 bales, P. Heydemann.

CHINA.—1 case, L. and I. D. Co.

DENMARK.—107 bales, Lucas and Spencer Wf.; 35 bales, M. Dk. Co.

FRANCE.—126 bales, E. Lloyd, Ltd.; 8 cases, European and General Express; 1 bale, 2 cases, Atkins and Nisbet; 25 bales, Symons and Co.; 16 bales, Coppo and Co.; 5 cases, Bennet S.S. Co.; 3 cases, 25 rolls, B. and F. Wf. Co.

GERMANY.—10 bales, 607 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 148 bales, 44 rolls, Beck and Pollitzer; 118 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 51 bales, 7 cases, Greenmore Wf.; 131 bales, 7 cases, R. Ulrich; 61 bales, Craven and Co.; 22 bales, 15 cases, Hay's Wf.; 82 bales, 7 cases, 11 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 101 bales, 6 cases, Foley and Co.; 139 rolls, J. Spurling; 302 bales, Trinity Wf.; 44 bales, Litchfield and Soundy; 19 bales, 12 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 6 rolls, Union Cold Storage Co.; 172 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly. Co.

HOLLAND.—72 bales, Evans and Sons; 627 bales, 90 cases, Muller and Co.; 35 bales, 28 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 167 bales, 55 cases, 291 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 480 bales, 3 cases, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 134 bales, Little and Johnston; 50 bales, 17 cases, Lovell and Sons; 5 cases, 350 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 79 bales, Foley and Co.; 25 bales, 13 cases, T. H. Lee; 632 bales, 21 cases, Van Dam and Co.; 8 bales, Phillipps and Graves; 154 bales, Barber and Co.; 7 cases, 132 rolls, Dowgate Dk.

ITALY.—40 bales, Atkins and Nisbet.

JAPAN.—5 cases, H. Grey, jun.; 1 case, L. and I. D. Co.; 17 cases, Warner and Co.; 17 cases, Pickfords, Ltd.

NORTH RUSSIA.—830 bales, 140 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 58 bales, Thames S.T. Co.

NORWAY.—88 bales, 650 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 63 rolls, W. Guppy; 77 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 52 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 294 rolls, S. E. Dk. Co.; 10 cases, Page, Son and East; 28 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 61 bales,

Foley and Co.; 106 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 154 bales, Lowe and Hurley; 185 bales, R. Ulrich; 16 bales, Dessen and Co.; 41 bales, 21 rolls, Van Dam and Co.; 103 bales, Lucas and Spencer Wf.; 23 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 18 bales, M. Dk. Co.

SWEDEN.—31 bales, Trinity Wf. Co.; 200 bales, Davies and Royle; 71 bales, 32 rolls, L. and I. D. Co.; 16 bales, 320 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 92 bales, Fellows, Morton and Co.; 578 bales, Phillipps and Graves; 143 bales, R. Ulrich; 1,060 bales, 2 cases, 427 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 38 rolls, Peabody and Co.; 58 bales, Litchfield and Soundy; 413 bales, 1 case, 84 rolls, M. Dk. Co.; 155 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 580 bales, Foley and Co.; 25 bales, 376 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 105 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 20 bales, Van Dam and Co.

UNITED STATES.—63 bales, 38 cases, Lunham and Moore; 23 cases, American Express Co.; 25 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 181 cases, B. Gallaway; 80 cases, R. Longford; 2 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 77 rolls, Taylor Bros..

### Printed or Coated.

BELGIUM.—184 bales, 11 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 73 cases, T. H. Lee.

FRANCE.—16 cases, Bennett S. S. Co.; 6 bales, Mory and Co.; 16 bales, Coppo and Co.

GERMANY.—13 cases, Craven and Co.; 37 bales, 68 cases, Argo S. S. Co.; 3 bales, 15 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

HOLLAND.—38 bales, 15 cases, Muller and Co.; 22 bales, 44 cases, Phillipps and Graves; 32 bales, Van Dam and Co.; 28 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

INDIA.—6 cases, Strome and Co.

ITALY.—3 cases, Nicholas Wf.

JAPAN.—3 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

UNITED STATES.—2 cases, Lunham and Moore; 7 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 5 cases, American Express Co.; 56 cases, Field and Co.; 1 case, Mertens and Co.; 1 case, Armour and Co.; 8 cases, Meadows and Co.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal ports were:—

From Belgium, 2,248 bales, 116 rolls; Channel Islands, 5 bales; Canada, 425 rolls; France, 1,107 bales, 166 cases; Finland, 2,385 bales; Germany, 1,063 bales, 48 cases, 102 rolls; Holland, 929 bales, 19 cases, 91 rolls; Italy, 9 cases; Norway, 4,185 bales, 1 case, 193 rolls; Spain, 10 bales; Sweden, 1,888 bales, 15 cases, 557 rolls; United States, 678 bales, 2 cases, 958 rolls.

CHEMICAL TRADE DEVELOPMENTS IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—It is reported that Messrs. Chance and Hunt, Ltd., of Oldbury and Wednesbury, have acquired land near Stafford, with the object of erecting a large chemical works. It is stated that the land in the vicinity has been proved to contain coal and salt.

An advertisement in the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW and WOOD PULP INDUSTRY is always a good investment.

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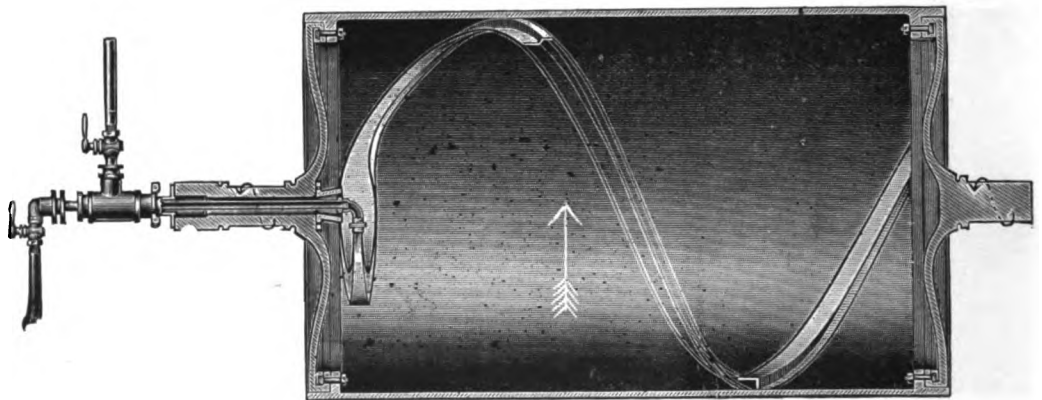
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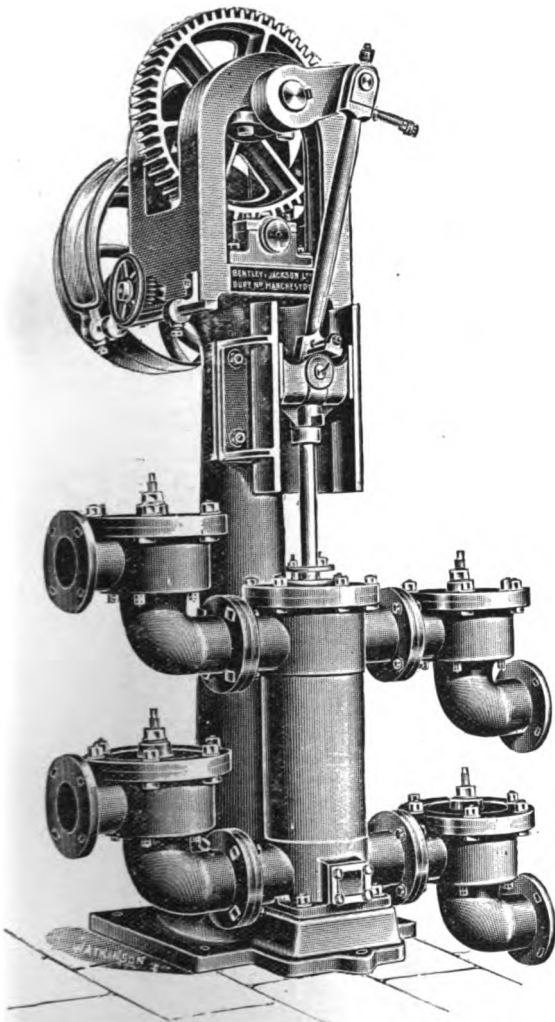
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AND  
"Coburn - Taylor"  
Rag Cutters.

the Manufacture of Paper.

## Wood Pulp.

### Countries Supplying the Requirements of British Papermakers.

The following figures show the quantities and values of dry and wet chemical and mechanical wood pulp imported into the United Kingdom, from the countries mentioned, during the year 1906 as compared with 1902:—

#### CHEMICAL—DRY.

Quantities.		1902.	1906.
		Tons.	Tons.
Russia	...	2,404	11,698
Sweden	...	102,174	127,046
Norway	...	57,413	77,047
Germany	...	3,870	7,584
Netherlands	...	5,309	2,595
Portugal	...	1,576	2,219
Austria-Hungary	...	218	1,765
United States	...	2,878	2,691
Other Foreign Countries	...	477	707
British Possessions	...	9,124	7,297
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>185,443</b>	<b>240,649</b>

Values.		1902.	1906.
		£	£
Russia	...	18,443	99,839
Sweden	...	824,825	1,077,801
Norway	...	466,213	663,204
Germany	...	32,665	67,664
Netherlands	...	46,776	23,829
Portugal	...	12,984	16,485
Austria-Hungary	...	1,596	17,412
United States	...	23,848	25,982
Other Foreign Countries	...	3,995	6,154
British Possessions	...	76,210	57,458
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>1,507,555</b>	<b>2,055,828</b>

#### CHEMICAL—WET.

Quantities.		1902.	1906.
		Tons.	Tons.
Norway	...	8,358	9,109
Sweden	...	4,587	7,261
Other Foreign Countries	...	216	—
Canada	...	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>13,161</b>	<b>16,370</b>

Values.		1902.	1906.
		£	£
Norway	...	42,281	36,581
Sweden	...	20,994	29,660
Other Foreign Countries	...	1,929	—
Canada	...	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>65,204</b>	<b>66,241</b>

#### MECHANICAL—DRY.

Quantities.		1902.	1906.
		Tons.	Tons.
Russia	...	70	1,999
Sweden	...	3,957	1,936
Norway	...	2,394	2,733
Netherlands	...	858	1
U.S.A.	...	1,727	—
Other Foreign Countries	...	85	—
Canada	...	2,012	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>11,103</b>	<b>6,669</b>

Values.		1902.	1906.
		£	£
Russia	...	350	8,210
Sweden	...	23,861	8,666
Norway	...	12,539	11,884
Netherlands	...	8,450	5
U.S.A.	...	11,743	—
Other Foreign Countries	...	597	—
Canada	...	8,740	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>66,280</b>	<b>28,765</b>

#### MECHANICAL—WET.

Quantities.		1902.	1906.
		Tons.	Tons.
Russia	...	—	1,686
Sweden	...	32,014	31,212
Norway	...	211,196	229,202
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	64
Canada	...	72,635	80,959
Other British Possessions	...	247	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>316,092</b>	<b>343,123</b>

Values.		1902.	1906.
		£	£
Russia	...	—	3,364
Sweden	...	73,203	69,897
Norway	...	516,059	505,929
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	162
Canada	...	169,420	185,023
Other British Possessions	...	494	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>759,176</b>	<b>764,475</b>

A POWER STATION of 24,000 h.p. is being erected at Gullspång, in the province of Värmland, Sweden, by the Kraftaktiebolaget Gullspång, Munkfors. A smaller power station for 4,000 h.p. is also being erected at Häfverud, in the province of Dalsland, which will provide power for Häfverud's paper mill and to Asen's paper mill and other works. At Långed, in the province of Dalsland, a power station of 6,000 h.p. is being built. Amongst establishments that will utilise the latter power are the Langed's cellulose and paper mills. Another power station is to be built by the Graningeverkens Aktiebolag at Forse works, in the Angerman river.

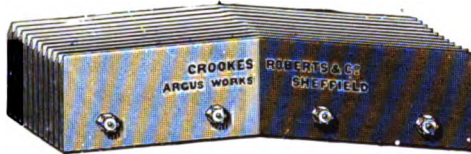
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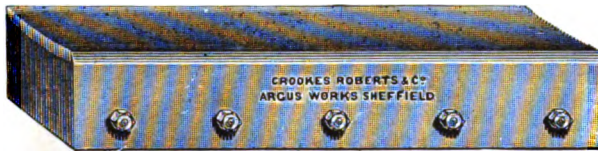
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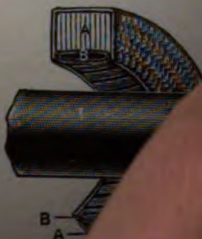
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## Paper Manufacture.

### City and Guilds of London Institute.

We have received from the Department of Technology, Exhibition-road, London, S.W., the programme for the Session 1907-8, containing regulations for the registration, conduct and inspection of classes and examination of candidates, etc. In regard to paper manufacture, the consultative examiner is Mr. E. Bevan, and the acting examiners, Messrs. G. Clapperton and J. Hubner. The date of the examination is Saturday, May 2nd, 2.30 to 6.30 p.m.

With a view of encouraging young persons engaged in Paper Mills to attend classes for technical instruction in paper manufacture, the Papermakers' Association will give a prize of £1 to each candidate who passes the Institute's examination in the Honours Grade, and a prize of 10s. to each of the first twenty candidates who pass in the Ordinary Grade.

The examination will include questions founded on such subjects as the following:

#### ORDINARY GRADE.

1. Fibre-yielding raw materials. Chemical and structural features. Celluloses and compound celluloses.
2. Mechanical preparing processes. Sorting, picking, cutting, dusting.
3. Boiling processes. (a) Alkaline treatments. Theory of action. The various types of boilers or digesters for rags, esparto, straw, wood. (b) Acid processes. The bisulphite system of wood treatment. (c) Treatment of waste papers, "broke," and air dry pulps.
4. Washing processes. Special methods directed to economical recovery of chemicals. Breaking engines: construction and working.
5. Bleaching processes. Chemistry of hypochlorites and their action; electrolytic processes of production. The variations of bleaching methods commonly practised. Auxiliary agents and their effects. Conditions affecting economy of process and permanence of bleaching effects.
6. Beating process. Construction and working of beaters. The factors of the treatment considered in relation (a) to the working of the pulp on the machine, (b) to the structure and mechanical properties of the finished web of paper.
7. Engine sizing. Rosin size: preparation and composition. Starch, casein. Alum and sulphate of alumina. Loading and colouring. Tub sizing. Preparation of gelatine size.
8. The paper machine and its adjuncts. Stuffboxes, strainers, sand tables, the wire, couch and press rolls, felts, drying cylinders. Adjustments of speed. Backwater. Effects of rapid and slow drying. Water marking. The hand-making process. "Board" processes.
9. Calenders. Appliances for dampening. Effects of calendering upon the mechanical properties of the paper. Plate-glazing.
10. Treatment and utilisation of waste products and spent liquors. Soda recovery. Principles of multiple effect evaporation.

11. The various classes of paper in relation to composition and trade uses. Sizes and weights.

12. The laboratory. Methods of sampling for analysis. Qualitative examination of papers to determine composition, pulp, sizing, loading.

Estimations of moisture and ash.

Determination of specific gravities by weighing and by hydrometers.

#### HONOURS GRADE.

*Candidates for Honours must hold a Certificate in the Ordinary Grade.*

In the Honours Examination more difficult questions will be set on the above subjects, and in addition a knowledge will be required of:-

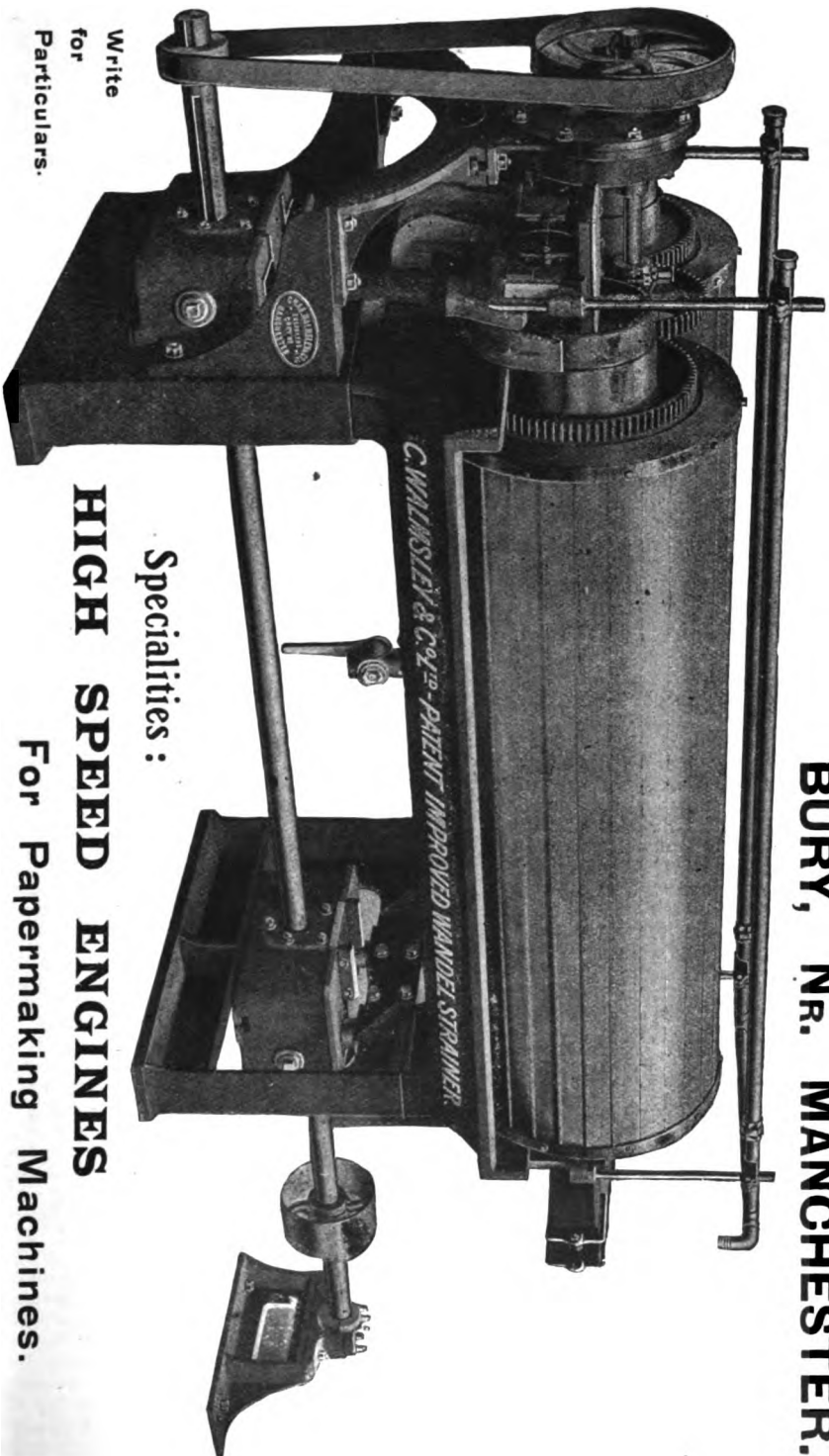
1. The mill: site, general arrangement, water supply, desirable features in each. Treatment of waste waters.
  2. Costs of production in relation to raw materials, labour, chemicals and steam.
  3. Laboratory work: methods of estimating cellulose: valuation of raw fibrous materials. Chemical characteristics of celluloses and compound celluloses. Test solutions and their preparation. Quantitative estimation of: Acids, Alkalies; Hypochlorites; Sulphites and Bisulphites (sulphurous acid). Sulphates of Alumina. Comparative colouring powers of dyes and pigments. Chemical methods generally required for the routine of the mill.
  4. Microscopic features of fibres in relation to papermaking value: quantitative analysis of papers (pulp) by microscopic methods.
  5. Mechanical properties of papers: quantitative measurements.
  6. Special varieties of papers: blottings, vegetable parchments, imitation parchments, filtering papers, enamel papers, waxed papers, water proof papers, "safety" cheque papers, drawing papers, photographic papers.
- The fee for the examination in either grade is one shilling and sixpence.

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It is very often the ill-luck of the trading world to find that, at the very moment when the flowing tide of business is running smoothly, its course is interrupted by some untoward international incident. Just at present the cloud on the international horizon has arisen from differences of an almost domestic character which have occurred between the Governments of the United States and Japan. These have somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly assumed an acute stage, and, although it is difficult to believe in the possibility of a conflict resulting from these differences, still many much more unlikely things have happened between even the most peaceably disposed nations. Everybody must be pretty well convinced that neither the United States nor Japan desires to fight one another, but there is always the possibility of events so shaping themselves that questions of national pride and honour render war ultimately inevitable.

\* \* \*

THAT is where the business man's anxiety comes in. In the language of the once famous music-hall war song, "By Jingo if they do"—fight! Not only will the business affairs of the world be put out of joint, but untold complications may arise, of which it would be, seemingly, practically impossible for this country to steer entirely clear. For one thing we are bound by ties of kinship and friendship of the most pronounced character towards the United States. On the other hand a treaty is a treaty, and an alliance is an alliance, and these are what bind us to the Japanese. France, too, is bound by ties of the closest friendship with the United States, and with obligations of a treaty character towards Japan. It is not, therefore, a difficult matter to conjure up difficulties full of the most momentous possibilities, arising in the two hemispheres if, by any false or tactless move on the side of either America or Japan, these two great nations fiew at each other's throats.

\* \* \*

I do not personally think that peace is likely to be disturbed. The American and Japanese methods of diplomacy are different from those of Russia, which precipitated the conflict in the Far East, and neither country will have difficulty in accepting the good offices of other friendly nations, such as Great Britain or France, in smoothing over the asperities which the situation in California has created. There are, however, jingoes of the most militant type amongst the countrymen of both nations, and both countries also possess an incendiary element in their Press. Already the conditions are such as to have

aroused a good deal of anxiety amongst the Peace delegates at The Hague, and that in turn has been reflected not only on the Stock Exchanges of London and New York, but on the principal Continental bourses. Altogether just at the moment there is a full measure of the element of disturbance before the business world, but it would be premature to assume that the universal desire for peace, combined with the good offices of tactful diplomacy, will be unequal to the task of placing relations between the United States and Japan once more on a normal basis.

\* \* \*

A CASE of considerable importance to newspaper proprietors, printing machinery manufacturers, and consumers of "news" paper generally, was concluded before Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury on Monday last, after a hearing which lasted rather over a week. As the daily reports will have apprised readers, the plaintiffs were the Northern Press and Engineering Co., Ltd., who sued Mr. Franklin Thomasson for the recovery of £6,649, being the cost of a printing machine supplied to them for the purpose of printing the *Tribune*, of which daily the defendant was originally sole proprietor. It seems that the essential point in the contract under which this "Annand" machine was to be supplied was that it should be "capable of printing a newspaper of the length and breadth of the *Daily Telegraph*, at a running speed of 48,000 complete copies of the *Tribune* per hour." This was not disputed, but it was stated that the paper to be used in the printing of the *Tribune* should have been, in accordance with understanding, of the same quality as that ordinarily used in printing the *Daily Telegraph*.

\* \* \*

IN the course of this very interesting case—interesting especially to those practically identified with Paper and Print—it was given out that the "Annand" machine in question was the largest printing machine yet constructed in this country, its nearest rival being the "Hoe" of American production. The *Tribune* had also in its machine-room two "Hoes"; and Mr. Rufus Isaacs, for the plaintiffs, pointed out that although the *Tribune* came out with a flourish, and issued 299,000 copies of its first number, its circulation had dropped steadily, until by the time the paper had ceased to be a novelty, it had fallen to something like 50,000 copies, which could be readily printed by the "Hoe's," and rendered the "Annand" superfluous. It would seem that Mr. Thomasson established the *Tribune* on the model of the *Daily Telegraph*, the intention, the plaintiffs alleged, being that a paper "quite as good as that of the *Daily Telegraph*, but of a whiter colour" should be used. We are familiar with the quality of the paper used for the *Daily Telegraph*, which is made at the *Daily Telegraph Mills* at Dartford by the proprietors of that journal themselves. It has been found that the average breaking strain of the *Daily Telegraph* paper was 12'19 lbs. to the inch, and that of the paper used by the *Tribune*, and which the plaintiffs declared to be accordingly faulty, and to prejudice the

working of their machine, was from 6 to 7 lbs. to the inch. It was therefore claimed, and given in evidence, that the "Annand" machine had proved itself capable of doing all that it was contracted it should do, but that the breaking of the paper and the inconvenience thereby caused in printing the *Tribune* was solely the result of the inferior quality of the paper used for that journal.

\* \* \*

In the result, the verdict of the jury was a complete vindication of the plaintiffs' claim, and they were awarded the sum of £6,649 for which they sued, less £350 as a set-off for experimental work, while the counterclaim against them by Mr. Thomasson for damages was dismissed. No one, I think, who has read the evidence as reported, will find fault with the verdict, and few practical printers will dispute the capabilities of the "Annand" machine. I have seen "Annand" machines, built on the same lines as that installed at the *Tribune* offices, although somewhat smaller in size, in newspaper offices all over the country, and I have never yet heard anything said derogatory to their efficiency by those whose newspapers they printed. It is obvious that a machine which is to turn out newspapers from the reel as rapidly as the exigent conditions of newspaper production render necessary in these days, can only be expected to give the best account of itself when it is supplied with a paper of resistance-capacity commensurate with the strain to which it is subjected in the course of passing through the machine. The *Daily Telegraph* paper is, perhaps, exceptionally good for "news," just as that employed in the production of some other dailies that could be named is of the most extreme poorness—indeed, the wonder is sometimes that it will stand the strain of rapid rotary printing at all.

\* \* \*

THE question of paper tests involved was one of some importance to the paper trade, as well as to newspaper proprietors, although I do not think that anything new cropped up in the course of the evidence. Mr. George William Young, the paper buyer of Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., found that the *Tribune* paper which he tested averaged a breaking strain of 841 lbs. to the inch in January, and 6 lbs. in April, while the *Daily Telegraph* paper tests resulted in an average of about 12 lbs. to the inch. He was naturally curious to ascertain the difference in the composition of the two papers, and submitted them to a rough microscopic test, which confirmed the impression he had formed that the *Tribune* paper contained a larger percentage of mechanical wood pulp than that of the *Daily Telegraph*.

\* \* \*

MR. YOUNG, by the way, was rather unhappy in offering as a synonym for "mechanical wood" the expression "saw-dust," and I can quite understand that Mr. Justice Phillimore, who is not expected to be a technical expert in paper trade nomenclature, had never heard "such a grand title for sawdust before." All the same, mechanical wood and saw-dust have only a family resemblance; they are not the

same, in fact, if nearly so in substance. Anyhow, the case in question will clear the atmosphere a little, as between printers' engineers and the quality of "news" paper capable of being satisfactorily dealt with by fast-running modern printing machines. The *Tribune* incident is far from being the first from which differences have arisen based on this very important point.

\* \* \*

THE action, mentioned in last week's *Review*, which is to be brought by McMurray's Royal Paper Mills, Limited, of which Sir Thomas Vezey Strong is liquidator, against Messrs. Willans and Robinson, Limited, the well-known engineers, suing for over £100,000 for damages for breach of contract, should surely, when it comes into Court, be one of the biggest things of its kind heard of late years. It will represent also the heaviest claim probably ever brought by a papermaking concern against an engineering house. The breach of contract, it will be remembered, consisted in alleged failure to supply McMurray's Mills with power, gas-producing plant and engines, and to this failure has mainly been attributed the position in which the McMurray company found itself, and resulted in its liquidation. In some respects the case will be a test one, and also, in all probability, a *cause célèbre* in recent industrial litigation.

\* \* \*

VARIOUS paragraphs which appeared in last week's *Review* served to remind us that whatever may be said for this summer's weather, the wayzgoose season is now fairly upon us. Every succeeding Saturday brings forth its one or more trade outings. Very excellent means of promoting good feeling between employers and employed, these wayzgooses—or should I say wayzgeese?—are. There is only one thing about the principle of the annual outing to which objection may sometimes be taken, and that is where trading firms and private individuals are badgered for subscriptions to wayzgoose funds. In this particular, however, papermaking concerns are comparatively free from blame, while probably the greatest offenders are printing trade houses.

\* \* \*

SOME firms I know have found it quite a severe tax, alike upon their sense of generosity and their banking account, to meet the seemingly unending list of requests for "support" in the shape of coin of the realm for the outings of firms to which they supply goods. This is a form of corruption which is in my view almost as heinous as that of secret commission. I should be delighted to hear authoritatively that this year has shown some mitigation of the evil.

\* \* \*

I HAVE not heard recently how matters are proceeding with the Paper Trades Exchange and Market projected under the auspices of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades. There is surely room for something of the kind, although it is not the first time by any means that the idea has been mooted, and, indeed, secured a certain amount of

actuality, though insufficient, it would seem, to render it an abiding success. A Paper Exchange, some of my readers may recollect, was established as a semi-private undertaking about twelve or thirteen years ago. I remember having heralded its existence in the *Review* at the time with a long leading article.

\* \* \*

"REMAINDERS" in paper, as in books, sometimes take a long time to secure buyers. There are lots of old stocks of paper in city warehouses to-day which have been lying there for anything up to a dozen or more years, and are as far off finding purchasers as ever. Yet there is no reason in the world why they should not sell if possible buyers could only get into touch with the holders of the dead stock. I heard the other day of a quantity of paper which had been returned by a customer to a paper warehouse because it was not, admittedly, according to sample. It had too much "filling" it was too fully loaded and it will not go off. I mentioned that paper to my friend Winklebotham the other day, remarking that I could not see why it could not find a purchaser. "Ah!" said Winklebotham, "it is like my old grandfather's gun that I've got at home." "How is that?" I asked. "Well, you see," he replied, "it won't go off, even if it's fully loaded!"

\* \* \*

THERE will be a general feeling of regret throughout the scientific and industrial worlds at the news of the death of Sir William Henry Perkin, F.R.S., which took place on Sunday evening last. Sir William was the pioneer and founder of the great coal tar colour industry, the jubilee of his great discovery of mauve, the first of the aniline dyes to be introduced, having been celebrated just a year ago. Few discoveries in the domain of chemistry have been of greater industrial importance than that made by Dr. Perkin, and quite a series of important auxiliary industries have resulted from his valuable researches, and those of other chemists who have followed up his discoveries. The papermaking industry was one of the many which have benefited by the introduction of aniline colours, and although the Germans have been singularly successful in using Dr. Perkin's discoveries as industrial bases, still we have in this country a coal tar colour industry of great significance and far-reaching commercial results.

\* \* \*

HEARTY congratulations to *The City Press* on the attainment of its jubilee. Long has it been, perhaps, the best representative of local journalism, because it is *par excellence* the local newspaper of the City of London. It has not been without rivals even in that field in its time, but it has outlived them all in the direct maintenance of its own particular functions. As a reader of *The City Press* every week, I sometimes fancy that it is not quite what it was some years ago, but possibly this is the result of the inevitable proviso, *autre temps, autre choses*. At all events, *The City Press* still lives up to its high traditions, and long may it continue to do so. It is to be

regretted that neither Mr. W. H. Collingridge nor Mr. Leonard Collingridge are alive to receive the congratulations of many readers of *The City Press* on the attainment of its jubilee. but the paper itself, let us hope, will remain the best monument of their services to local metropolitan journalism. I remember them both well, and about a quarter-of-a-century ago I received a good deal of encouragement from Mr. Leonard Collingridge, when I was an applicant for an editorship, which h'm I did not get.

\* \* \*

I HAVE heard with a good deal of regret of the death of a well-known paper stainer—that is, a stainer of paper by the abundant use of pen and ink in the person of Mr. Harry Quilter, who attained a certain distinction and celebrity in several walks of life, and especially in connection with literature, journalism and art. He was the son of a member of a well-known firm of accountants, and himself became the first president of the Society of Accountants. He was also for a time art critic of the *Times*, and for a more extended period of the *Spectator*. He was a hard hitter when he was in the vein, and a pungent critic. He was as lavish with his praise, however, as with his blame, when he considered occasion required either.

\* \* \*

MR. HARRY QUILTER was the founder of the *Universal Review*, which he conducted unaided for more than a couple of years, and he dabbled considerably in journalism otherwise. Original in most respects, he started in 1900 what was hoped would be an annual publication on the lines of "Who's Who," and to which he gave the title of "What's What." It was a compendious book, half year book and half book of reference, and was original at that. I do not, however, think a second volume ever appeared. It was originally published at six shillings, but the "remainder" has lately been selling at Smith's bookstalls at the seemingly absurd price of one shilling per copy. Mr. Quilter made some rather original remarks in that volume on the subject of paper, and perhaps some of my readers may remember that I devoted about a page of "Commentarium" to extracts therefrom, and criticisms upon them.

\* \* \*

MR. QUILTER was the author of various works of a somewhat ambitious character, dealing chiefly with art in its relation to life, and the first picture from his own brush appeared at the exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters and Water Colours, in 1884. He was a great art collector, and had some fine examples amongst his treasures. It will be remembered, too, that he was responsible for the elaborate designs and ornate borders which embellished that artistic publication, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," two or three years ago. Mr. Quilter was as original and amusing in his correspondence as in his journalistic writings, and of his epistolary style I have some typical examples in my correspondence files.

ANOTHER distinguished paper-stainer one of the most delightful and loveable of men—has just left us, not happily for the silent bourne, but for his native America. Dr. "Mark Twain" has just concluded what he pathetically regards as his farewell visit to the land he loves more than any other save his own, and we can readily imagine that when he saw the fading outline of England drop behind the horizon the lump in his throat would become very difficult indeed to swallow. When Mark Twain was entertained at dinner at Delmonico's, in New York, in celebration of his 70th birthday in 1905, he told his 200 literary hosts that he made it a rule only to go to bed when there was nobody left to sit up with, and that he persistently stuck to a diet that didn't agree with him until one or the other got the best of it. As regards drinking, he said his rule was when others were drinking to help them, otherwise he remained dry, while as for exercise the only kinds he ever took were sleeping and resting. He had only two restrictions with respect to smoking, and these were never to smoke more than one cigar at a time, and never to smoke when asleep. *Per contra*, he never refrains from smoking when awake.

IN FACT Dr. Samuel Langhorne Clemens is an inveterate smoker, and gets through an average of twenty cigars a day. And thereby hangs a tale: One winter evening after having entertained a party of gentlemen at Hartford, he gave to each, just before the party left his house, one of a new brand of cigar. He had heard the brand highly praised but did not himself think highly of it, so he thought he would try samples on his guests. He made each guest light his cigar before leaving. The next morning he found all the cigars he had given away lying on the snow beside the pathway across his lawn! Each smoker had been polite enough to smoke until he got out of the house, but everyone, on gaining his liberty, had yielded to the instinct of self-preservation and tossed away his cigar. The carpet of snow revealed the unanimity of the smokers, and the verdict against the new brand was accepted. Mark Twain smoked it no more.

MARK TWAIN had a great deal of journalistic, as apart from strictly literary experience, his connection with the Press, however, commencing in the composing-room. His father died when he was twelve years of age, and young Sam had then to start earning his own living as a type-setter in the printing office of his brother, who ran a country paper. Three years later he worked as a "comp" on the *Philadelphia Ledger*. Then after serving for seven years as a pilot on the Mississippi River, followed by two years of mining life, he became local editor of the *Enterprise*, and then a reporter for the *San Francisco Call*. Next he went to the Sandwich Islands for the *Union*, was a city editor for a time, and "did" Europe for another Californian journal, the outcome of which tour was the "Innocents Abroad." Then, marrying in 1870, his father-in-law gave him a

third share in the *Buffalo Express*. So he has helped to consume "news" as well as "printings" and "book papers," with regard to which last he has important claims upon the consideration of both British and American paper-makers, for of his "Innocents Abroad" alone there have been sold, I believe, over a million copies, and it still sells freely.

ACCORDING to Mark Twain's own account, his journalistic experiences were not wholly devoid of vicissitude. He once edited an agricultural journal for one week during the absence of its usual conductor, and introduced a new feature, which he thought would be of value to the farmer, consisting of a column of useful hints. One of the hints ran thus: "Turnips should never be pulled: it is better to shake the vine." His first leader commenced, if I remember rightly, with the words: "At this time of the year, when the ganders commence to spawn—!" On the return of the editor from his short holiday there was er—some slight unpleasantness, and Mark Twain quitted agricultural journalism for ever.

MARK TWAIN has always regarded George Washington as his great model. "Washington," he once said, "could not tell a lie. He was the only American who never told a lie. I can—but I won't." Again, he once said that the first time he ever stole a melon—or, rather withdrew one from the possession of its owner, for "stole" is a harsh word to use in such a connection—his conscience pricked him severely, more particularly when, on taking it to a secluded spot to consume in solitude, he found it was a green one. So he asked himself: "What shall I do? What would George Washington have done? Take it back, of course." "I took it back," said Mark Twain, "—and made the farmer give me a ripe one for it!"

BUT once one gets right in *medias res*, which is my best Latin, with Twainiana, it becomes like Tennyson's brook, and is apt to run on for ever. If space and other things permit, perhaps, I may return to it briefly next week, but for the present must conclude with one more "bit," which is told at the humorist's expense. Once he and Mr. Chauncey Depew, a man with an international reputation as an after-dinner speaker, were fellow passengers on a trip across the ocean. One night a dinner was given, and Mark Twain was called upon for a speech, and he made one of his best and most characteristic. Then Mr. Depew was called upon, and on rising said: "Mr. Clemens and I exchanged speeches before dinner, and he has delivered mine. His is so bad that I won't disgrace him by repeating it." Then Mr. Depew sat down, while everybody laughed. Next morning, while Mr. Clemens was pacing the deck an Englishman went up to him and said: "Mr. Clemens, I always thought that Depew was a smart man, but that speech of his which you delivered last night was certainly the most infernal drivel I ever heard!"

THE CENTENARY  
OF THE  
Firm of W. and R. Balston.

Springfield Mill, Maidstone.

Although it was 100 years ago last January that Springfield Mill was started, old books state that it was built in 1806 by William Balston, grandfather of the present head of the firm, nothing in the way of celebrating the centenary took place until July 1st. On the morning of that day £500 was divided among the employees engaged at Springfield and Medway Mills, and in the afternoon the gardens and grounds attached to "Springfield," the residence of Mr. R. J. Balston, the principal of the firm, were thrown open to the employees, and through the kindness of Mrs. Balston refreshments were provided, and the band of the Maidstone Volunteers, under Bandmaster Hunt, played selections of excellent music. After tea dancing was indulged in on one of the lawns until 8 o'clock.

Advantage was taken of the occasion by the employees to present Mr. R. J. Balston with a magnificent illuminated address, Mr. C. J. Jones, the manager, being deputed to make the presentation on their behalf. Some particulars of this testimonial, a reduced facsimile of which is shown herewith, were given in our issue of July 12th. A committee had been formed, of which Mr. Jones was chairman, Mr. E. N. Beeching, head foreman, treasurer, Mr. E. C. Riddle, hon. secretary, other members representing all the various departments. The nature and design of the address was decided on, and the work eventually entrusted to Mr. E. T. D. Stevens, of Leicester, an old Maidstonian, to execute. Mr. Stevens ad-

mirably carried out the work, as will be seen from the illustration, and with the exception of a little gilding, the whole is painted in water-colours by hand, the portraits of the heads of the firm, past and present, being in monotone. The frame, of hand-carved oak, in Louis XV. style, measures over five feet by four. With the address was presented an illuminated album with the autographs of the subscribers written on the celebrated Whatman vellum, and bound in red morocco covers, this being also the work of Mr. Stevens.

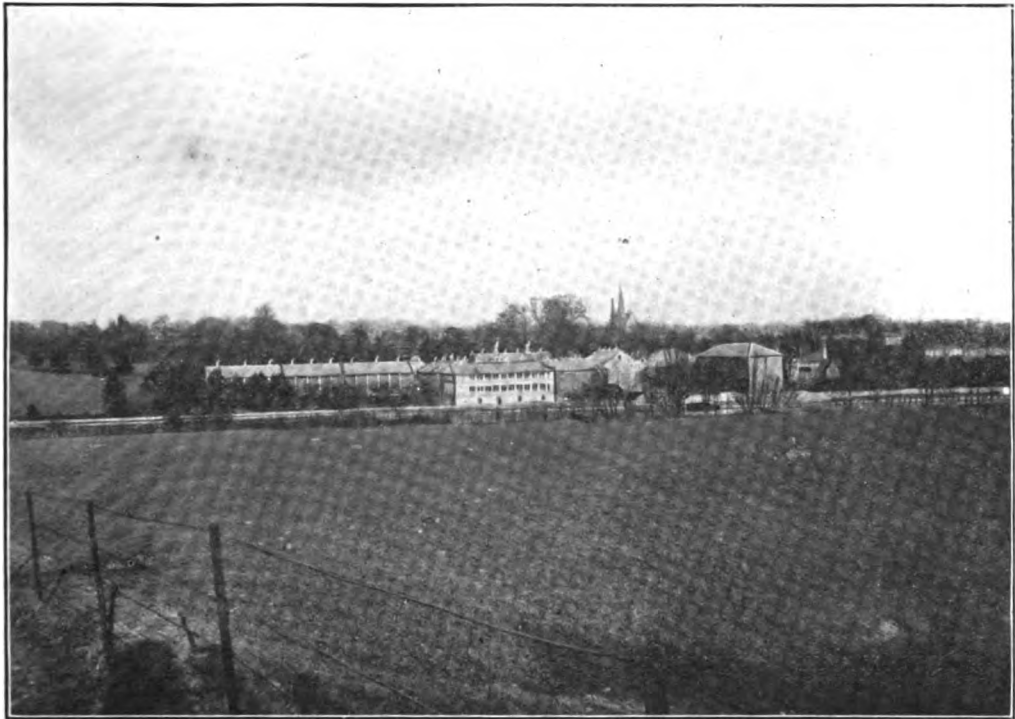
Mr. Jones, in asking Mr. Balston to accept the address as an expression of the sentiments of the employees on that auspicious occasion, the celebration of the centenary of the firm, said they had all taken the greatest interest in

the event, and felt they should like to mark it by some suitable memorial, emblematic of the business of the firm, and also as a mark of the respect felt by them towards the head of the firm, and an appreciation of the kindly feeling he had always shown towards them. He hoped it would recall many pleasant recollections of his active business connection with the firm, and prove to future generations of his family the great esteem the employees of Springfield and Medway Mills had for him. He also thanked Mrs. Balston for the entertainment so kindly provided for them that day.

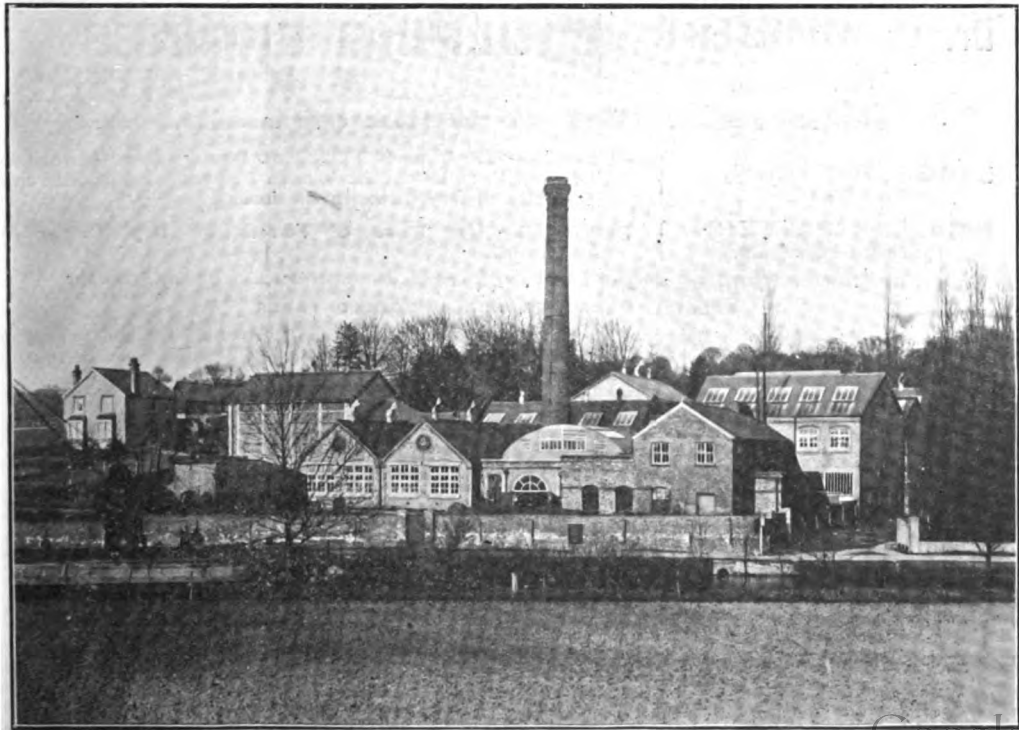
Mr. BALSTON, who, on rising to accept the address, was very heartily cheered, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to meet them that day, and he thanked them most heartily for the beautiful address they had presented to him. He was pleased to see that they had not forgotten his predecessors, and that they had found a place for them by giving their photographs on the address. He supposed there were not many who remembered the mill as long as he did—63 years—and as his active connection with the business commenced 51 years ago, he had witnessed the success of the firm for over half the century they were now com-



REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE ADDRESS.



SPRINGFIELD MILL. FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE MEDWAY.



MEDWAY MILL, FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE MEDWAY.



memorating, and also the many changes which it had been necessary to make in order to cope with the exigencies of the times. He remembered his grandfather, the founder of the firm, who died when he was nine years old, and there was a considerable span between him and his the speaker's youngest son Maurice, who had recently entered the business. They had referred in the address to the world-wide fame of the Whatman papers, and from incidents that had occurred during his travels in different parts of the world he could bear that out. He remembered on one occasion, when going up the Nile, a gentleman who was engaged in the work connected with the Barrage, and had occasion to use drawing paper, mentioned in his presence that he was using paper called "Double Elephant," "Double Elephant," remarked Mr. B., "what a curious name to call it." "Yes," said the gentleman, "I understand it is made by a man down in Kent, and I hear he is making a very good thing out of it." (Laughter.) He also said he found it the best paper for his work. On another occasion, when on board a steamer on his way to India, a gentleman told him he had to give up using Whatman paper because it was too expensive, and had used a cheaper article, but had had to return to the use of the former, as the latter would not stand erasures. (Cheers.) Well, it had pleased God to prosper the firm, but he thought it a very rare occurrence for a business to be carried on for a hundred years practically on the same lines, by members of the same family living on the same spot. (Hear, hear.) He had

always tried to work harmoniously with the staff, and he believed that during the whole of that 100 years just past no serious difficulty or difference had ever occurred between the firm and the workpeople. (Cheers.) That was a lot to say. In conclusion, he hoped they would all spend an enjoyable afternoon.

Mrs. Balston was then presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers by Mrs. Parks, for over 50 years an employee at Springfield Mill, and Mr. C. H. Balston acknowledged this on behalf of Mrs. Balston.

Photographs of those assembled were then taken by Mr. J. Dunk (Messrs. De'Ath and Dunk, Week-street, Maidstone), who also took the photographs of the interior and exterior of the mills which are reproduced on the address.

Among those present at the presentation ceremony, besides Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Balston, were: Messrs. C. H. F. and M. Balston (sons), Mrs. Hildebrand, the Misses E. M., F. C., A. M. and M. E. Balston (daughters), and Miss Balston (sister of Mr. R. J. Balston).

The centenary of the foundation of their business being an event few British paper-making firms are, or have been in a position to celebrate, many of our readers will no doubt be sufficiently interested to turn to our issue of February 27th, 1903, in which we gave some particulars of Springfield Mill. Both it and Medway Mill are situated on the east bank of the Medway, about a mile from Maidstone. Medway is some 400 or 500 yards lower down the river than Springfield, the mansion standing between the two.

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## WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW.

Office : 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.

## TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. EDWARD LLOYD, LTD., are contemplating considerable extensions at their paper mills at Sittingbourne. At the last meeting of the Milton Urban Council, the application of the firm for permission to divert a portion of Queen-street, in view of the proposed enlargement of the paper mill, formed the chief subject of discussion. There was a difference of opinion, an alternative scheme being suggested, but it was pointed out that it would be impossible to effect the enlargement if this alternative scheme were insisted upon. In the end the application of the firm was granted by eight votes to three.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A correspondent writes:—"Have you any means of being able to find for me the addresses, if living, of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Ladelle, who used to own Wraisbury and Hythe End Mills, I should think 40 years ago; or Mr. Wood, who followed him a few years later, probably 25 or 30 years ago?" Perhaps some of our readers can supply information.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" PAPER MILLS, SITTINGBOURNE.—The members of the Associated Wholesale Newsagents recently visited Sittingbourne, when an inspection, on the invitation of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., was made of the important *Daily Chronicle* Paper Mills. Mr. F. W. Bayliss, manager, Salisbury-square, London, E.C., accompanied the party, which numbered nearly sixty. On arriving at the works they were received by Mr. Densen, manager of the mills, and Mr. Bell, assistant manager. Light refreshments were served in the office. Mr. Densen briefly referred to the various processes of papermaking, beginning with the pine tree as the source of material, and concluding with the paper as it is seen in the form of *Lloyd's News* and the *Daily Chronicle*. All the departments of the works were visited. In the engine and boiler houses the visitors were under the guidance of Mr. Hutchinson, the chief engineer. Each visitor was given a sample of chemical and mechanical wood pulp, also samples of paper used for *Lloyd's* and the *Daily Chronicle*. Luncheon was served at the Bull Hotel, the party being welcomed by Mr. Bayliss. Mr. Densen spoke of the small beginning and the present size of the firm of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, and he urged the visitors, at the expressed wish of Mr. Frank Lloyd, to enjoy themselves as much as possible. Mr. C. S. Toler paid a well deserved tribute to *Lloyd's* newspaper, and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the firm for the privilege granted by them to visit the mills.

THE CHINA CLAY INDUSTRY.—Important extensions are being carried out by several of the china clay companies. Owing to the enormous increase in demand, it is felt necessary to put down plant for increasing production. The West of England Co. are

introducing a new method of drying. The system consumes its own smoke, burns less fuel, dries the clay quicker and does away with the erection of costly chimney stacks. The company have installed the latest electric generating plant for driving purposes, etc. Messrs. Lovering and Co. are also making considerable extensions at Carclaze. The firm have sunk a new shaft at Lower Nine-stones and at Cleaves. Messrs. Nicholls and Co., at North Goonbarrow, are also carrying out extensions, whilst at Central Treviscoe, Messrs. Dyer and Knight are carrying out important developments. Messrs. Martin Bros. at Little Treviscoe are adding to their plant, whilst the new works of the North Cornwall China Clay Co., Ltd., at St. Breward, are approaching completion. The company are opening up and working some 400 acres of china clay land between Advent and Roughtor, seven miles north-east of Bodmin.

BROWN, STEWART AND CO., LTD.—The accounts for the year ended April 27th show profits, after paying debenture interest and all other charges, amounting to £7,832. It having become necessary to replace some of the old steam-engines at Dalmarnock, the directors have entered into contracts for the erection of modern engines and dynamos, and as this is not an addition, but the substitution of new for old machinery, they recommend that this year's profits be carried to a special reserve account and used to pay for this replacement. The bank loan, against £28,700 of the company's debentures, has been further reduced to £14,000.

THE ADULTERATION OF SODA CRYSTALS.—At Acton Petty Sessions, last week, T. Batstone, a grocer, trading at Chiswick as Batstone's Stores, was summoned for two offences under the Merchandise Marks Act. The first offence alleged against him was for selling goods to which a false trade description, "soda," was applied; and the second was to applying to such goods a false trade description. Mr. Munby (Messrs. Munby and Nevile) appeared for Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. in support of the summonses. Defendant was not legally represented. He was fined £5 with three guineas costs.

RAMSBOTTOM PAPER MILL.—At a meeting on Friday last, the directors of the Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., decided upon the usual dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares (free of income-tax) and 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares (less income-tax), for the half-year ended June 29th. The dividends to be posted on the 19th inst.

NATIONAL UNION OF PAPER MILL WORKERS.—The Executive Council of this Union held their quarterly meeting at the Head Office, 84, Bristol-street, Manchester, on Saturday, 13th inst. The previous minutes being read and approved, the general secretary, Mr. Wm. Ross, read correspondence re hours of work in the trade, and the Saturday to Monday Stop Bill. The Bill had come up for second reading twice, but had been blocked by Capt. Craig and his brother, Chas. C. Craig, the Unionist Members for East Down and South Antrim. It

was resolved: "That having heard report by General Secretary stating that out of 60 paper mills he had recently written to in Lancashire, Yorkshire, North of England and Midlands, he had so far received replies from 45 mills stating that they always shut down at or before 2 p.m. on Saturday (many of them at 12.30 p.m.), and that only three mills in that area were being run until 6 p.m. on Saturdays; we therefore most earnestly appeal to all workers still working systematic overtime on Saturdays or Sunday nights to organise and try to also secure shorter hours by legal enactment or otherwise. We further pledge such workers, if they will join us, the hearty support of the Union in resisting any encroachments on the recognised closing hour on Saturdays in this district." It was also resolved to make a grant of £1 is. towards the expenses incurred by the Bradford and District Trades and Labour Council in promoting the Saturday noon to Monday morning Stop Bill. In submitting his report on finance and organisation for the quarter, the general secretary stated that after paying £37 18s. in funeral, out-of-work, and accident benefits, they had a clear gain of £50 3s. 11½d. on the quarter's working, and that new members had been made at Bury, Broughton, Bolton, Darwen, Hyde and district, and Ordsal branches, totalling 145. An application for legal assistance from a member who had got discharged without receiving the customary week's notice, or week's wage in lieu thereof, was fully considered, and it was resolved to take up the case and if need be to sue for the week's wage due.

**PAPERMAKERS' EXCURSION.** The annual excursion of the employees of Chartham Mills, near Canterbury (W. Howard and Son), took place on Saturday, the 6th inst. The majority visited Margate and Ramsgate, others going to Dover and Folkestone, and a few to Hastings, and from thence to Eastbourne by steamer.

The first of the annual summer excursions in connection with the *Daily Chronicle* Paper Mills took place on Saturday last, a special train, containing 700 excursionists, leaving Sittingbourne for Margate.

MANY friends of the late Mr. James Marsden will be glad to learn that Mr. Hugh Anderson and Mr. Walter H. Smeed have joined the board of Messrs. Chas. Marsden and Sons, Ltd. We hope sincerely that Mr. Anderson's appearance on the board will have the same excellent effect as it had at Gigg Mills four years ago. Mr. Anderson of course remains managing director of the Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd.

**PERCY EDGERTON, F.C.S.,**

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**Stocks and Shares.**

The following report is supplied by Mr. F. D. Dean, stock and share broker, 36, Corporation-street, Manchester. (Telegrams; "Fredean, Manchester"; Phone, No. 2180).

**PAPER, &C.**

Amount Paid.	Nominal Amount	Name of Company.	Dividend last half-year.	Prices July 17.
1	1	Annandale & Son ord.	%	21/6-22/6
5	5	do. do. pref.	5	5-5½
100	100	Bergvik Co., 4½ deb.		
		Nos. 1-3,000	4½	100-103½
10	10	do. deferred	24/-	26-29
10	10	do. 6% cum. pref.	6	12-13
4	5	Burnley Paper Co.	10	7½-7¾
7	7	Bury Paper, ord.	7½	9-9½
7	7	do. 6% pref.	7½	9-9½
5	5	Darwen Paper Mill Co.		
		"A"	10	10½-11
4½	5	do. do. "B"	10	8-8¼
1	1	do. do. "C"	10	37/0-39/0
10	10	E. Lancashire Paper Co.	10	15-15½
10	10	do. do. 6% pref.	10	15-15½
5	5	do. do. bonus	5	4½-4¾
10	10	Townsend (C.) Hool & Co.	18	6-7
5	5	Kellner-Partington Co.	10/-	23½-24
100	100	do. deb. (red, 1914)	4½	103-103½
5	5	N. of Ireland Paper Co.	10	7½-7¾
5	5	Olive & Partington 5%	5	5½-5¾
8	10	Olive Brothers [pref.]	nil	4-4¼
10	10	do. do. fully paid	nil	7½-7¾
5	3	do. do. pref.	10	4½-5½
1	1	Owen, T. & Co. 6% pref.	6	17/6-18/6½
100	100	do. do. 5% deb.	5	95-97½
5	5	Feebles (A. M.) & Son		
5	5	do. 5% cum. pref.	5	3¼-4
100	Stock	do. 4½ deb.	4½	90-95
3	5	Ramsbottom Paper Co.	10	5½-6½
1	1	do. do. cum. pref.	5	21/0-22/0½
4½	5	Rosch Bridge Paper Co.	nil	4½-5¼
5	5	Star Paper Co.	10	8-8¼
3	5	do. do. cum. pref.	10	5½-5¾
100	100	do. do. deb. stock	4½	100-102
10	10	Spicer Brothers cum. pf.	5/-	8-9½
10	10	Waterlow & Sons 6%		
		non-cum. def.	13	23-25
		do. 6% non-cum. pf.	4	12½-13½
10	10	do. cum. pref.	3½	7½-8½

**CHEMICALS, &C.**

1	1	Brunner, Mond & Co.	3/-p.sh	55½-57½
10	10	do. do. 7% cum. pf.	7	17½-17¾
1	1	Castner-Kellner Alkali		
		Co.	9½	25/3-25/9
100	Stock	do. do. 4½ deb.	4½	99-101
5	5	Clayton Aniline ord.	5	2½-3½
5	5	do. do. cum. pf.	3/-	3½-4½
1	1	Electrolyte Alkali ord.	nil	5/9-6/3
5	5	do. do. 7% pref.	nil	19/0-20/0
		Langdale's Chemical		
		Co., Ltd.	4	36/0-38/0
9	10	Lawes Chemical ord.	6/6	4¼-4½
10	10	do. do. pref.	7	10-10½
6	4	Salt Union ord.	nil	18.0-18.6
6	6	do. 7% non. cum. pf.	3/-	4½-4¼
100	Stock	do. 1st mort. deb.	4½	88½-89½
10	10	do. "B" mort. deb	4½	84-86½
10	10	Steiner (F.) & Co. ord.	4	8¼-8½
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	5	9-9¼
100	Stock	do. do. deb. stock		
		(red. 1912)	4	89-91½
10	10	United Alkali Co.	4/-	82.0-83.0
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	7	11¾-12
100	Stock	do. mort. deb. (red. after 1901)	5	110-110½
1	1	United Indigo & Chemical	nil	3/3-3/9
1	1	do. do. 6% cum. pf.	6	7½-8
1	1	Yorks. Dyeware & Chemical 6% pref.	nil	4/8-5/6

\*Interim. †For year. ‡Div. to 31/12/06. ||Arrears ‡xd.

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Also another Machine, Second-hand, for wire 82-in. wide, having eight Drying Cylinders 4-ft. 6-in. diam. and one Cylinder 7-ft. diam., Brass Cooling Rolls, one Stack of Chilled Calendar Rolls, and Gearing for the Machine, exclusive of Steam Engine or Strainers.

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FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

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#### Strikes and the Paper Trade.

The striker, like the poor, we have always with us, in fact he generally tells us that it is in order to avoid being of the poor that he is a striker. This is largely a question of local conditions or special environment, but there can be little doubt that an epidemic of *strikitis*

in any of the industries on which the paper trade is dependent would have a very disturbing effect on business. At present the existing agitation in this direction does not seem likely to spread, although it is a decided sign of the democratic tendency of the times that the stolid, unexcitable Scandinavian should resort to a strike in order to gain some betterment in his conditions of labour, and what is more, stick doggedly to his purpose in face of the organised opposition of his employers. This movement, occurring as it does in some of the largest pulp mills in Norway, must constitute a source of anxiety to the British papermaker, who cannot foresee to what extent the disturbing element may operate to delay or prevent contract deliveries, with a consequent hardening of prices all round. Our latest information on the subject is to the effect that there seems no prospect of an early settlement, a piece of intelligence which is not calculated to allay doubts as to the future. Each side is apparently convinced of the justice of its cause, and thus disinclined to give way in favour of the other. The mill owners have been placed in a position which is practically new to them, and seem to consider that the best line of policy for them to follow is one of firmness from the outset, perhaps thinking that to show weakness by easily granting concessions will encourage the discontented elsewhere to follow the example already set. It is to be hoped, in the interests of all parties concerned, that some *via media* will speedily be found, along which both employers and employed can proceed to a prompt, honourable and lasting settlement.

#### Is the Yankee Bogey Toppling?

FOR at least a couple of decades past, the effete Britisher has been in the habit of regarding the American trader or manufacturer as being little else than a monument of human smartness and business capacity, pinnacled on an eminence unapproachable by ordinary mortals. It really seems, however, as if this estimate is to a large extent unfounded, and that the Yankee is but an ordinary man after all. Last week the writer of our "Commentarium" pages had something to say about the lack of method and disregard of local requirements displayed by the average American export shipper, and now we have a decided hint from official quarters that if Brother Jonathan is to progress in the markets of the world he will have to hustle a bit more than he has been doing in the direction of technical education. Mr. William Whittam, a United States special agent, has recently made a report to the Washington Bureau of Manufactures on technical education systems. He says that it

has long been fully recognised by manufacturers in Great Britain and Continental Europe that it is only by imparting a thorough technical training to their young men that they can maintain their present commercial standing or hope to increase it. The value of technical education has been indisputably demonstrated, and the skilled hand, guided by trained intelligence, is security for superior results. The British Government has recognised the importance of a system of technical science; and their technical schools have furthered education to such an extent that the complete scheme is under the control of the National Board of Education and regulated by that board. Rather too much credit is given here to the British Government, which, as a matter of fact, does little directly for technical education. The classes in paper-making, for instance, are all the result of the enterprise of local bodies, over whom the Board of Education has very little control, perhaps not so much as the authorities in Washington have over the various State educational systems.

#### British Methods to Prop Him Up.

HAVING thus given the Old Country its due meed of praise, Mr. Whittam proceeds to point out that his countrymen are a long way in the rear in these matters, and that they cannot do better than take a leaf out of John Bull's book and study it carefully. Says he: "The more impressed our manufacturers become, and the sooner they realise that their best asset and that of the nation lies in the brains of their people, the more quickly shall we see an extensive system for supplementary education in evening classes, which will cover technical and scientific subjects established in our industrial centres. We must take advantage of every legitimate resource which we can command, if we wish to succeed in this strenuous campaign for commercial supremacy in the markets of the world." Which suggests that even the cute Yankee has still a lot to learn in this direction. It is true that in the States nearly every trade or business under the sun is taught, from writing advertisements to selling chewing gum or peanuts, but all these educational facilities emanate from private individuals or business "colleges," which have not the slightest recognition or support from the State. Establishments of this kind are not unknown over here, but they fill a very subordinate position as compared with that occupied by the technical institutes and schools conducted under the auspices and with the funds of the local governing authorities. In many cases these are subsidised by the organi-

sations connected with the particular trades taught, but classes in papermaking do not seem to have yet attained that degree of dignity, the annual feed having perhaps greater and more important claims.

## The Bleaching of Wood Pulp.

In a recent communication to the *Papier-Fabrikant*, Herr Willy Ebert enunciated certain general principles as a basis for further treatment of the above subject. Wood pulp (apart from the question of its quality) he regards as the crudest form of cellstuff fibre, its manufacture having required, in addition to water, only a relatively coarse form of preparation without the general use of special chemicals. The fibre of the wood in its natural state is brittle, and it is clear that the process to which it is usually subjected does not alter its character.

Herr Ebert claims, however, that the inferior quality of this fibre is susceptible of methodical improvement, particularly by means of the use of warm or hot water, or of steam in connection with the grinding; the improvement being progressive, according to whether steam under pressure is used, whether the treatment is direct with water and steam, or whether boiling takes place either with water or a watery solution of lye. This only extends to the point of the mechanical pulverisation of a ligneous material saturated, by boiling with a watery lye solution, as usual, or the systematic production of cellulose.

Among other principles laid down by Herr Ebert, he urges that under no circumstances should there be any deterioration of the quality of the ground wood, nor should any further impurities be added. Any further treatment should be free from too many complications, and should not require extensive apparatus or numerous manipulations. The cost of any such treatment should not be such as to affect the consumption of the article. There should also be no loss in fibre, which would increase the cost of the product. In fact, the value of any process would depend on its either making a perfectly white product at a relatively small cost, or on its so improving the quality of the material as to cover at least the extra cost of the process.

This would imply such an improvement in the pulp that the qualities of the fibrous mixture in its finished state should approach as nearly as possible the characteristic features of pine-wood cellstuff as to whiteness, relative freedom from encrusting substances, strength, suppleness, and extension of the cells. The production of paper similar to that made from the latter should be possible without the need of adding any important quantity of cellulose. This is considered by Herr Ebert as the only way to make any progress in the solution of this much discussed problem. The first requirement would seem to be the choice of such a description of material as would in its fibrous qualities resemble pine-wood cellstuff, and would thus afford prospects of a satisfactory result.

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ADRESSBUCH DER PAPIER-, PAPPEN- UND PAPIERSTOFF-FABRIKEN DEUTSCHLANDS UND DER SCHWEIZ. A. Birkner, Berlin SW. 48, Wilhelmstr. 121. Imperial 8vo., 224+80 pp., cloth. 5 marks.

This directory of the paper and pulp mills of Germany and Switzerland is a very well got up volume, easy of reference, comprehensive and intelligible. The arrangement adopted is a geographical alphabet, comprising the various kingdoms and principalities making up the German Empire, under which principal headings the places containing paper or pulp mills, are also enumerated in alphabetical order, other alphabetical lists of firms and places

mentioned providing the necessary cross references. The information given with regard to the mills is very full and detailed in the majority of cases, and includes particulars of the date of the foundation of the firm, the capital in the case of companies, names of chief and principal members of staff, telegraphic address and telephone number, number and size of papermaking machines employed, with notes respecting power, accessory plant, etc. There are also some details of the class of paper made, and nearest railway or post stations. All this leaves little to be desired, the only improvement we can suggest being that in future editions a list of the makes generally produced in Germany, with names of mills turning out each, be added for the benefit of the paper-buying trade generally, more particularly abroad, our experience being that enquiries for German made papers are in most cases made by persons who know little or nothing of the names of firms engaged in the German papermaking industry.

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# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON : 68, SHOE LANE, E.O.

**Sources of Supply.**

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended July 6th were from the following countries :—

CHEMICAL.

*Dry.*

Sweden	...	...	2,804 tons	£23,183
Norway	...	...	807 "	7,013
Prussia	...	...	439 "	4,393
Canada	...	...	201 "	1,608
Finland	...	...	110 "	923
Holland	...	...	76 "	743
Germany	...	...	55 "	527
Austria	...	...	31 "	376
Portugal	...	...	10 "	80

*Wet.*

Sweden	...	...	350 tons	£1,485
--------	-----	-----	----------	--------

MECHANICAL.

*Wet.*

Norway	...	...	2,728 tons	£5,078
Canada	...	...	2,753 "	6,883
Sweden	...	...	568 "	1,387

**Norway.**

THE following figures show the exports of chemical and mechanical wood pulps from Norwegian ports (including Swedish transit goods) :—

	MECHANICAL.		CHEMICAL.	
	<i>Dry.</i>	<i>Moist.</i>	<i>Dry.</i>	<i>Moist.</i>
May:	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1907	2,659	33,669	11,946	510
1906	2,124	35,278	14,276	310
1905	1,790	31,571	9,298	2,542
Jan.-May:				
1907	9,675	174,450	63,652	5,006
1906	9,205	149,001	62,738	4,651
1905	7,094	105,247	49,799	8,920

THE strike at the mills of the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co. is greatly inter-

fering with shipments of bleached sulphite to the States. The steamer "Helig Olav," from Christiania, recently arrived at New York with 50 tons of bleached sulphite, as against its usual average cargo of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons.

**Sweden.**

A DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. has been declared by the Mölnbacka-Trysil. At the annual meeting Mr. A. Holmgren was re-elected business manager.

**France.**

AMONGST the recent nominations to the grade of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, we notice the name of M. Wilhelm Bulow, of the Parisian wood pulp firm of Bennet and Bulow, and a member of the Norwegian Benevolent Committee at Paris, and also that of M. Wilhelm Gutzheit, a brother of M. Karl Gutzheit, one of the directors of the Parisian wood pulp firm of Lorentzen and Gutzheit.

**United States.**

DURING May last the imports of wood pulp into the United States were as under from the countries mentioned :—

	Tons.	Dollars.
B. N. America	13,128	300,743
Norway	2,290	116,512
Germany	1,507	73,524
Other European Countries	2,146	90,791
	<u>19,071</u>	<u>581,570</u>

The receipts of wood pulp during May in the previous year amounted to 11,543 tons of the value of 342,159 dols., B. N. America contributing 8,741 tons valued at 183,368 dols.; Norway, 1,704 tons, 100,885 dols.; Germany, 469 tons, 27,058 dols.; and other European countries, 629 tons, 30,848 dols.

THE receipts of wood pulp into the United States during the eleven months ended May last were :-

	Tons.	Dollars.
B. N. America ... ..	137,653	2,930,490
Norway ... ..	24,424	1,301,496
Germany ... ..	14,939	747,496
Other European Countries	17,253	750,811
Total ... ..	193,869	5,730,293

Compared with the corresponding period of a year ago an increase is shown of 49,503 tons and 1,514,302 dols. The imports from B. N. America improved to the extent of 31,115 tons and 641,364 dols.; Norway, 7,537 tons, 394,493 dols.; Germany, 7,434 tons, 345,218 dols.; and other European countries, 3,417 tons, 133,237 dols.

THE United States exported wood pulp during May to the extent of 2,424,998 lbs. of the value of 46,442 dols., as against 2,752,169 lbs. and 54,635 dols. for the corresponding month of last year. During the eleven months July May the exports amounted to 22,765,595 lbs. valued at 451,053 dols., a decrease compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, when the figures stood at 27,352,649 lbs. of the value of 548,502 dols.



### France.

**FIBRE AND RAG BLEACHING.**—A French patent has been granted M. Rene Schuemaker for a process of bleaching fibres and coloured rags, the treatment of which by the old chloride of lime and hypochlorite method has been found troublesome. Succeeding a lixiviation suitable for the material treated (for instance by the use of soda or lime), the fibres or rags are purified from all traces of bases resulting from the last named operation, through acidulation by mineral acid or other appropriate organic substance. The material to be bleached is then treated with a solution of permanganate of potash or other substance, or with a solution of manganate, which is always acid in the centre, and is maintained in that condition at a temperature suited to the material under treatment. This process is intended to oxidise the colouring substances fixed on the fibre. When this treatment is finished and the water runs clear from the centre, the material is still of a brownish tinge. To destroy this colour the material is treated with hydrosulphite of soda  $\text{CSO}_2\text{NaH}$ , or of lime  $(\text{So}^?)^2\text{CaH}^2$ . In case of need this process of bleaching can be combined with the preliminary operations of incomplete bleaching, or with the chloride of lime process. The use in this combined form of permanganate of potash (or of its equivalents) and of hydrosulphite of soda, or of lime, not only effects a

saving as compared with the actual processes (particularly on account of the high price of chloride of lime), but the bleach produced is said to be much superior to that obtained by present methods. The patent likewise covers the use of bisulphites of soda or lime in place of hydrosulphites.

THE strikes at the paper mills in the valley of the Aa (Pas-de-Calais) have terminated. Five mills were affected, and the result of the trouble is that the strikers have obtained an increase of salary amounting to 7½ per cent., taking as a basis the wages paid at the neighbouring mill of Avot Vallée and Son.

**VAPOUR RESISTING PAPER TUBES.**—According to a report on a French patent granted to M. Jules Delmotte, and described in the *Moniteur de la Papeterie Française*, paper tubes composed of the ordinary material furnished by paper mills cause trouble in the textile industry through vapourisation. This defect, it is claimed, can be obviated by first treating the paper with sulphate of alumina or its derivatives, before it is dried and made into tubes. In the manufacture of these tubes casein or a similar compound is usually employed, which, coming into contact with the sulphate of alumina in the paper, makes the tubes resist vapourisation. Of course the same effect could be produced by immersing the tubes in a solution of sulphate of alumina and again immersing them in casein. It is, however, considered preferable to dissolve 20 to 30 grammes (0.706 to 1.059 oz.) of sulphate of alumina per litre (0.264 gallon) of the water used in making the size for the pulp. There is then no need to immerse either the paper or the tube.

### United States.

THERE is a rumour that efforts are being made to effect a combination of the print paper mills of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. The scheme, if carried through, will include the owners of about twenty-five news mills and manilla and fibre mills in the west.

THE death is announced of Mr. Francis C. Huyck, of Messrs. F. C. Huyck and Sons, well-known manufacturers of papermakers' felts.

**AMERICAN MACHINERY.**—Particulars have been received from the Pusey and Jones Co., Wilmington, Del., regarding the achievements of two 166-in. paper machines built by them for the St. Croix Paper Co. These two machines, which are furnished with the P. and J. Co.'s standard basement drive, have attained and maintained a paper speed of 560 feet per minute, and the latest report received from them is, that in one week (of six days and eight hours) the two machines produced six hundred and sixty (660) tons of finished shipping rolls of news paper—the greatest output ever secured from news papermaking machines in any mill in any part of the world. The Pusey and Jones Co. have also built for Messrs. Finch, Pruney and Co., Glen Falls, N.Y., a machine 118-in. wide, which has produced in one day 76,850 pounds of finished shipping rolls of news paper. This is probably the greatest production for any news paper machine of that width.

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whilst in the Paper Machine or Calender.

SUCCESSFULLY AT WORK IN CLOSE ON 300 MILLS.

**HENRY SIMON, Ltd.,** 20, MOUNT STREET,  
MANCHESTER.

**It Pays to Advertise in this Journal.**

# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—STONHILL, LONDON.  
Telephone—14,305 CENTRAL.

## Chemicals.

There is a fair demand both for home and export. AMMONIA ALKALI stands at £4 10s. to £4 15s.; BLEACHING POWDER (soft wood), £4 12s. 6d.; CAUSTIC SODA, 76 per cent., £10 10s.; SODA CRYSTALS, £3 2s. 6d.; SALT CAKE, £2 f.o.r.; RECOVERED SULPHUR, £5.

## Chemical Wood Pulps.

From all appearances the available quantity of this material for delivery during this year is very small indeed and higher prices are expected. For 1908 delivery, makers are doing good business at satisfactory prices.

## Mechanical Wood Pulps.

There is a growing scarcity and consumers are experiencing very great difficulty in obtaining supplies. It is evident that prices will not fall, but on the other hand there is every appearance of them going still higher.

## Esparto.

Enquiry for distant contracts is maintained, but there is still some disparity between buyers' and sellers' ideas of future value and negotiations are slow.

The arrivals of ESPARTO at British ports during the week were:—From Almeria: 1,841 bales, landed at Liverpool. From Oran: 1,092 tons, to the order of Vilumbrales, Son and Co., landed at Granton.

## Home Rags.

In the Home market prices are keeping up fairly well. Fines are somewhat neglected and Canvas and White Manilla show a decline in value; other grades are holding their own.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:—To Africa, 3 tons; Belgium, 231 tons; France, 159 tons; Germany, 83 tons; Holland, 188 tons; India, 112 tons; Norway, 5 tons; Spain, 23 tons; Straits Settlements, 41 tons; United States, 129 tons.

## Foreign Rags.

There is a good demand experienced for French and Dutch rags, shippers of other stock report a quieter tone in the market.

The arrivals of RAGS, ETC., at British ports during the week were:—From Africa, 2 bales; Australia, 3 bales; Belgium, 554 bales; Channel I., 27 bales; Denmark, 41 bales; Egypt, 427 bales; E. Indies, 5 bales; France, 1,161 bales; Germany, 759 bales; Holland, 885 bales; Italy, 215 bales; Norway, 52 bales; Prussia, 36 bales; Spain, 100 bales; Sweden, 53 bales; S. America, 20 bales; United States, 33 bales.

## Sizing.

There is a good enquiry for Animal Sizing and the market fully maintains its firmness.

## Loadings, etc.

The market for all classes of MINERALS, CHINA CLAY, FRENCH CHALK, PLASTER, SATINITE and SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, is brisk at firm prices, and contracts are being booked for forward delivery.

# GAZETTE.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

TAYLOR, E., and SHEPHERD, R. W., trading as Jeffery Stones, paper merchants, 1a, Cooper street, Fountain-street, Manchester. Debts by R. W. Shepherd, who will in future carry on the business in his own name. July 24th.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890.

### RECEIVING ORDERS.

TUCKER, G., trading as George Tucker, George, Tucker and Co., and John Wood and Co., sealing wax and fountain pen and stationers' hardware manufacturer. Date of order July 9th, made on debtor's own petition.

# ARLEDTER SIZE.

**Most Economical.**  
**HARD SIZED PAPER PRODUCED.**

**Foreign and Colonial Agents Wanted.**

**The Arledter Size & Chemical Co., Ltd.**  
**Works: WIDNES.**

**FARBWERK RHENUS LTD.,**  
**COLOGNE-EHRENFELD.**

**SOLUBLE**  
**Vandyke Brown**

(SAPBROWN),

OF BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY.

SOLE AGENT:—

**Wm. POWELL, Charles Road, Birmingham.**

**JAMES STEELE, Junr.,**  
**Papermakers' Agent,**  
**EAST STREET (Opposite Central Station)**  
**MANCHESTER.**

Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW,

Telegrams: "SPONHILL—LONDON.

38, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Telephone: No. 14,305 CENTRAL.

# CURRENT PRICES OF PAPERMAKING MATERIALS.

## CHEMICALS.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Alkali, Ammonia, 58% ... f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
" " 48% ... " "	4 10 0
Alum (Ground), tierces ... " "	2 1/2 5 12 6
" " barrels ... " "	2 1/2 5 15 0
" " tierces ... Hull	2 1/2 5 10 0
" " " Glasgow	2 1/2 6 5 0
" (Lump) barrels ... Liverpool	2 1/2 5 7 6
" " tierces ... " "	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " barrels ... Hull	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " tierces ... London	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " " f.o.b. Glasgow	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " " Tyne	3 10 0
Alumina Sulphate Bags ... Liverpool	2 17 6
Aluminoferric Cake, slabs... tierces	3 5 0
" " " Glasgow	2 15 0
Alumina Cake, slabs ... f.o.b. Tyne	net 6 5 0
Blanc Fixe ... " "	net 5 5 0
Bleach ... f.o.r. Lancs.	net 4 12 6
" (soft wood) ... f.o.b. Liverpool	net 4 15 0
" (hard wood) ... land d London	net 5 5 0
" (soft wood) ... f.o.b. Liverpool	net 15 0 0
Borax (crystals) ... " "	net 16 0 0
" (powdered) ... f.o.b. Liverpool	net 10 10 0
Caustic White, 76% ... " "	net 10 5 0
" " 74% ... " "	net 9 15 0
" " 70% ... f.o.r. Lancs.	net 9 12 6
" " 70% ... f.o.b. Liverpool	net 8 15 0
" " 60% ... f.o.r. Lancs.	net 7 0 0
Caustic Bottoms ... Tyne	net 6 0 0
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda ... f.o.b. Liverpool	net per lb. 4 0 0
Oxalic Acid ... f.o.r. Lancashire	2 0 0
Salt Cake ... f.o.b. London	5 0 0
Satin White ... Liverpool	net 6 7 6
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ... " "	net 6 5 0
" 48% ... f.o.r. Widnes	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ... " "	net 6 2 6
" 48% ... f.o.b. Liverpool	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48% ... " "	6 7 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52% ... Liverpool	42 0 0
Sal Ammoniac (1st) ... " "	40 0 0
" (2nd) ... Tyne	net 3 2 6
Soda Crystals ... ex ship Thames	2 1/2 3 5 0
" " " f.o.b. Liverpool	5 3 7 6
Sulphate of Ammonia ... " "	11 18 9
Sulphate of Copper ... Liverpool	5 31 15 0
Sulphur, rolls ... f.a.s. works	net 6 7 6
" flowers ... " "	7 5 0
" recovered ... " "	5 0 0

## ESPARTO.

Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Cranton, Cornton and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—

Spanish—Fair to Good ...	£4 7 6—4 15 0
" Fine to Best ...	4 17 6—5 2 6
Oran—Fair to Good ...	3 0 0—3 2 6
" First Quality ...	3 4 0—3 5 0
Tripoli—Hand-Picked ...	3 5 0—3 7 6
" Fair Average ...	3 1 3—3 3 9
Boda and Philippeville ...	3 5 0—3 6 3
Stax and Gabes ...	3 5 0—3 6 3

## ESPARTO PULP.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.).

First quality ...	Frs. 43. —44.
Second quality ...	41. —42.

## CHEMICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.

Sulphite, Bleached ...	£11 10 0—12 10 0
" Easy Bleaching Quality ...	9 0 0—9 10 0
" "News" or Strong Quality ...	7 10 0—7 15 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st ...	8 10 0—9 0 0
" " 2nd ...	8 0 0—8 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Cothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Kr. 150—160
" " 2nd ...	140—
" " Strong quality ...	130—140

### FRANCE.

C.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos (2 cut.).

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Frs. 22.50—23.50
" Ordinary ...	21 —22
" 2nd quality ...	19 —20
" Bleached, Superior ...	31 —33
" Inferior ...	29 —30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached ...	21 —22
" " 2nd quality ...	20.50—21

### UNITED STATES.

Sulphite, American, Bleached ...	2.60—3.05
" " Unbleached ...	2.20—2.30
" Foreign, Bleached ...	3.25—3.50
" " Unbleached ...	2.25—2.45
Soda, American, Bleached ...	2.15—2.25
" Foreign, Bleached ...	3.10—3.40
" " Unbleached ...	2.35—2.45

### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill ...	\$40.00—45.00
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## MECHANICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Preston, Granton, etc.:

Pine, 50% moist, unwrapped, prompt ...	£2 12 6—2 15 0
" " forward ...	2 12 6
" dry, prompt delivery ...	5 5 0—5 10 0
" " forward delivery ...	5 0 0—5 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Cothenburg, per 1,000 kilos. (Unwashed):

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery ...	Kr. 42.50—45.00
" " forward ...	40.00—42.10
" dry, prompt delivery ...	90.00
" " forward ...	85.00—90.00

### FRANCE.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.)

Pine, 50% moisture ...	Frs. 13 —14
" dry ...	13.50—14.50
Aspen, " fine dry ...	18 —19
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture ...	13 —14
" " dry ...	14 —15

### CANADA.

1st ton, f.o.b. mills ...	\$27.00
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**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
*Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.*

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	5/6
White Linens, No. 1... 26/0	Fustians ... ..	5/6
" No. 2... 20/0	Old Bagging (solid) ...	2/0
" No. 3... 15/0	" (common) ... ..	2/0
" No. 4... 9/0	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" No. 5... 5/0	Hemp strings ... ..	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) 13/0	New Cuttings ... ..	1
(extra) 18/0	White Linen ... ..	3 1/0
White Cotton, No. 1... 15/0	Unbleached Linen ...	24/0
" No. 2... 12/0	Grey Linen ... ..	25/0
" No. 3... 9/0	Extra White Cotton ...	24/0
" No. 4... 7/0	Ordinary " ... ..	26/0
" No. 5... 5/0	Curtain Cuttings ...	16/6
White Knitted ... 22/0	Stay ... ..	16/6
Muslins ... ..	Extra Light Prints ...	16/6
Extra Light Prints ...	Unbleached Cotton ...	26/0
Light Prints ... ..	Oxford ... ..	16/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Flanelletts ... ..	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ...	Blue Cotton ... ..	12/0

**GERMAN:**  
*Quotations are as follows*

NWC ... ..	23/0 to 24/0	Dark Cottons ... ..	3/6
SPFF ... ..	20/0 to 22/0	Grey Linens I. ... ..	11/10
SPFF and SPFF ...	18/0	" II. ... ..	7/0
SPFF ... ..	14/0	CSPFFF ... ..	14/0 to 15/0
SPF ... ..	11/0	CSPFF ... ..	6/10
Light Prints ... ..	8/0 to 8/6	CSPF ... ..	8/6
Fustians ... ..	3/10	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/0
Mixed Coloured Cot-		Jute, No. I. ... ..	4/0
tons ... ..	3/10	" No. II. ... ..	1/0

**PRUSSIAN:**  
*C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leth.*

SPFF ... ..	13/6	CC (cotton) ... ..	3/0
SPF ... ..	9/0	Jute, I. ... ..	2/3
FG ... ..	8/0	" II. ... ..	1/6
LFB ... ..	6/3	Rope, I. ... ..	7/3
FF ... ..	3/0	" II. ... ..	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
*Quotations, f.o.b. Gode or Thames.*

White Linens, No. 1 ...	24/0	House Cloths... ..	5/6
" No. 2... ..	20/0	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3... ..	15/0	" (common) ... ..	2/9
Fines (Mixed)... ..	14/6	" Naw. ... ..	
Grey Linens (strong) ...	12/0	White & Cream Linens ...	25/0
" (extra) ... ..	16/0	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	21/0
Blue Linens ... ..	10/0	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 ...	18/0	Print Cuttings ... ..	12/0
" No. 2 ... ..	15/0		
Outshots ... ..	11/6	<b>FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.</b>	
Seconds... ..	7/6	Flax Waste, washed	
Prints (Extra Light) ...	8/0	and dried ... ..	10/0
Fustians (Light) ... ..	5/6	Fair ... ..	8/0
Black Cottons ... ..	6/6	Flax Card Waste ... ..	8/0
Hemp Strings (Extra		Hemp Waste, No. 1... ..	8/0
Light) ... ..	11/0	" No. 2 ... ..	3/0

**DUTCH.**  
*F.o.r. Hull, Goolle, Leth. C.i.f. Bristol, Plymouth, Thames.*

Whites, No. 1... ..	16/6	Broken (in sales) ...	8/0
" No. 2... ..	13/6	W. Manilla Rope (coils) ...	18/9
" No. 3... ..	10/9	do. Tarred " ... ..	11/6
" No. 4... ..	8/0	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	18/0
" No. 5... ..	5/3	" No. 2 ... ..	14/0
Grey Linens ... ..	10/6	" No. 3 ... ..	10/6
Clean House Cloth ...	5/0	W. Untarred Rope... ..	14/6
Mixed Fustians ... ..	5/6	White Paper Shavings ...	7/0
Coloured Prints ... ..	5/6	Best Bagging... ..	5/6
Do. free from Black stuff	5/9	Mixed ... ..	4/6
Dark Prints ... ..	4/0	Bright New Gunny... ..	5/6
Blue Cottons ... ..	6/9	White Bleached Cut-	
Light Lilac Cottons ...	8/0	tings ... ..	24/6
Muslins... ..	14/6	Unbleached Cuttings ...	24/0
Mixed Hemp Rope			
Colls ... ..	9/6		

**STRAW.**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames	... ..	£2 0 0
Wheat " "	... ..	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**

*Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.*

German, dry, No. 1 ...	... ..	£13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	... ..	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ...	... ..	13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	... ..	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cut-		Canvas, No. 1 ...	14/0-17/0
tirings ... ..	22/6-28/6	" No. 2 ...	10/0-12/0
Fines (selected) ...	15/6-20/0	" No. 3 ...	4/6-7/0
" (good Lon-		Mixed Rope ...	3/6-5/0
don) ... ..	14/6-15/0	White Rope ...	4/0-8/6
Outshots (selected) ...	10/6-13/0	White Manilla	
" (ordinary) ... ..	8/6-9/0	Rope ... ..	12/0-14/0
London Seconds ...	2/6-3/0	Coil Rope... ..	10/0
Country ... ..	4/6-9/0	Espping ... ..	2/3-2/0
London Thirds ...	2/6	Gunny ... ..	3/0-3/6
Country " ...	3/6		

**BRISTOL.**

Fires ... ..	17/6	Clean Canvas ...	14/6
Outshots ... ..	11/0	Secord " ...	11/0
Secords ... ..	6/6	Light Prints ...	7/6
Thirds ... ..	2/0	Hemp Coil Rope	10/0
Mixed Espping... ..	2/3	Tarred Manilla...	5/6

**MANCHESTER.**

Fines ... ..	14/6-15/6	Blues ... ..	4/0-5/3
Outshots (best) ...	9/0-10/0	Espping ... ..	3/6-4/0
" (ordinary) ... ..	8/6-9/0	" (common) ...	2/6-3/0
Seconds ... ..	5/0-5/6	W. Manilla Rope	12/0-13/0
Thirds ... ..	2/6-2/9	Surat Tares ...	6/0-6/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ... ..	17/0	W. Manilla Rope	16/0-17/0
Outshots ... ..	13/0	Tarred Manilla	
Mixed Fines ... ..	14/0	Rope ... ..	10/0-11/0
Common Secords ...	9/0	" Hemp Rope	9/6-9/6
First ... ..	12/0	Rope Ends (new)	6/6
Prints ... ..	6/6-7/6	" (old)	4/0
Canvas (best) ... ..	15/6	Espping ... ..	2/6-2/6
" (second) ... ..	11/0	" (clean) ...	4/6-4/6
Black Cottons ...	4/0		

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Shavings	9/6-10/0	Crushed News ...	2/0
Fine " "	8/6-9/0	Small Letters ...	3/6-4/6
White " "	8/6-8/6	Large " ... ..	4/6-4/9
White Wood ... ..	5/0-5/6	Light Browns ...	2/9
Mixed " "	3/0-4/6	Dark " ... ..	2/6-2/9
(Containing Coloured.)		Ecals and Pamphlets	3/3
White Waste ... ..	3/6-4/0	Strawboard Cuttings	6/6-9/0
Wood Pulp Cuttings	2/3-4/0	Jacquards ... ..	2/6
Blue Paper ... ..	3/9		

**JUTE.**

Good White ... ..	... ..	£27 0 0-34 0 0
Good ... ..	... ..	22 0 0-24 0 0
Medium ... ..	... ..	19 0 0-21 0 0
Common ... ..	... ..	15 0 0-17 0 0
Rejections ... ..	... ..	10 0 0-13 0 0
Cuttings ... ..	... ..	6 0 0-8 0 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ... ..	£1d. per lb.	£2d. per lb.	£d. per lb.
Mixed ... ..	£d. "	£1d. "	£d. "

**SIZING.**

*Prices are nominally as under.—*

English Gelatine ...	Per cwt.	£3 0 0-4 10 0
Foreign " ... ..	... ..	3 10 0-5 0 0
Fine Scotch Glues ...	... ..	2 0 0-2 10 0
Best Long Scotch Glues	... ..	1 12 0-1 18 0
Common Black ... ..	... ..	1 4 0-1 6 0
"Town" Glues... ..	... ..	1 10 0-1 15 0
"Bone" Glues... ..	... ..	1 8 0-1 12 0
Foreign Glues ... ..	... ..	1 8 0-1 11 0
Bone Size ... ..	... ..	5 0 0-9 0 0
Gelatine Size ... ..	... ..	6 6 0-10 0 0
Dry B.A. Pieces ... ..	... ..	2 5 0-2 10 0
"English Pieces ...	... ..	1 10 0-2 0 0
Wet " " ... ..	... ..	5 6 0-7 0 0
"Sheep Pieces ... ..	... ..	3 0 0-4 0 0
Buffalo Hide Shavings	... ..	1 10 0-2 8 0
"Picker Waste ... ..	... ..	1 15 0-2 0 0

**ROSIN.**

*Quotations, per cwt. (ex w.l.arf, less 2 1/2% discount):—*

B/C	D	E	F	G	I	K	M	N	WG	WW
11/0	11/3	11/9	12/0	12/1 1/2	12/0	14/3	14/6	14/9	15/0	15/6

**ROSIN SIZE.**

Ardleter make, 70 per cent. dry weight, per ton £8 10 0

**STARCH.**

*F.o.r. London, less 2½%*

Maize—Crisp ... ..	£10 15 0
Pearl ... ..	10 10 0
Powder ... ..	11 0 0
Special ... ..	11 10 0
Farina—Prime ... ..	10 10 0
B.K.M.F. ... ..	17 17 6

*Delivered.*

Rice—Special (in chests) ... ..	net	19 10 0
Crystal (in bags) ... ..	less 2½%	18 10 0
Granulated (in bags) ... ..	"	17 10 0
Waste ... ..	"	13 0 0
Dextrine— ... ..	"	17 0 0

**COLOURS.**

*Nominal Prices*

Mineral Black ... ..	Per Ton	£3 10 0
Black (Carbon) ... ..	"	56 0 0
Ochre (English and Irish) ... ..	"	3 10 0
(French) ... ..	"	4 0 0
Pure Crawshaw Turkey Red ... ..	"	20 0 0
Red Oxide and Venetian Red ... ..	"	4 0 0
Umber (Derbyshire) ... ..	"	4 0 0
Chrome (Pure) ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Yellow (Imperial) ... ..	"	0 14 0
(Bordeaux) ... ..	"	0 12 6
*Higher Prices according to strength and shade.		
PASTE COLOURS, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/d.)		
Orange Pulp ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Golden Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0
Lemon Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0
Prussian Yellow ... ..	"	1 16 0
Green (free from Arsenic) ... ..	"	1 16 0
Paste Blue, 33% ... ..	"	1 10 0
" 40% ... ..	"	1 14 0
" 50% ... ..	"	2 0 0

**LIME.**

Per ton, f.o.r. works ... ..	0 11 0
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**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Cornwall, qs. to £1 7s. od. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra, delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. od. (for best papers), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 3s/6 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £2 7s. od. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £1 18s. od. to £2 8s. od. for export.

French Chalk, W.E., W.F.G., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most papermaking towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.

Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.

Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered.

Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 4s/- per ton and upwards.

Patent Hardening (2 ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. od.

Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—

- Superfine, best picked white, finely ground ... ..
- Superfine, second quality ... ..
- Pottery, best quality ... ..
- Pottery, No. 2 quality ... ..

18/0—28/0

Gypsum—

- Light Pink ... ..
- Seconds ... ..
- Brown ... ..
- Thirds, selected ... ..

6/9—18/0

Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.

Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.

Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. od. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.

Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. od. No. 3, £2 2s. od.; No. 4, £1 15s. od. per ton, less 2½%.

Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. od.; calcined, £7 15s. od.

Magnesite (in lump), £1 14s. od. per ton.

Satinite, £3 2s. 6d., in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester

Chloride of Zinc, £6 15s. od. per ton.

# A. L. GRÖNDAL, PARIS:

3 rue Grammont

SUPPLIES ALL KINDS OF

# WOOD PULPS

— CHEMICALS AND MECHANICALS —

OF ALL ORIGINS.

---

## AMERICAN POPLAR SODA PULP.

---

STRAW  
ESPARTO

}

PULPS.

. . PULP WOOD . .

Telegrams: "GRÖNDAL, PARIS."

Codes used ZEBRA A B C Own Code.



## The Esparto Trade.

Messrs. Ide and Christie, in their July-Circular, report: The imports during the past month were again somewhat under the estimated consumption, and only slightly in excess of those of May. The heaviest receipts were those from Algeria and Tripoli—the other two descriptions being below the average. For the half-year the arrivals, taken altogether, have been full and larger than in any corresponding period since 1901, so that it may be taken for granted there is no actual diminution of consumption, notwithstanding the closing of several esparto using mills in the last year or two. The market has been generally steady although here and there a slight concession has been made in prices for a series of shipments extending over 1908 and beyond. A fair demand has been manifest and a moderate extent of business carried through both for this and next year's fulfilment. Early loading steamers of convenient size have not been freely obtainable, and even at full rates of freight charterers find some difficulty in securing transport for contract obligations.

Spanish has been a small import, but the quantity received during the six months, 24,937 tons, is somewhat greater than last year, which recorded 23,336. There has been no material change either in the demand or market values, but the amount of business reported, or believed to have been done, is not extensive.

Algerian arrivals in June have to be compared with an unusually heavy import in corresponding month of last year, but the supplies of the six months have been so bountiful that the total, 48,572 tons, falls little short of the 49,166 in 1906. There has been a fair but not very eager enquiry for new season contracts, and the prices accepted have either been without change or mark a further slight recession in favour of buyers. Sellers seem rather disposed to withstand any further downward movement until at least the new season's gathering begins to come into the up-country and coast depôts.

Tunisian has been only a limited arrival and the sum of the six months' receipts stands at 16,953 tons, against 16,282 last year. There has been an enquiry from Scotland for contracts both of this and next year's fulfilment, and business done at steady to firm prices for autumn and winter shipment. Sellers are influenced by the threatened "close time" fixed to begin in January, and unwilling to bind themselves to ship Tunisian without the option of Tripoli.

Tripoli has been a full import and brought up the half-year's figures to 20,840 tons, being but little below those of 1906, which amounted to 21,468. The local markets abroad have been poorly supplied up to the present, the cereal crop still absorbing attention, and stocks are much reduced at the ports. Although the enquiry for autumn and winter shipment has not been large, buyers who required to operate for these positions have found it necessary to pay the price quoted by sellers.

The following is an official summary of esparto arrivals at all U.K. ports during past month:—

Bristol ... ..	660 tons	Liverpool ... ..	865 tons
Manchester ... ..	9 "	Glasgow ... ..	2,319 "
Aberdeen ... ..	287 "	Dundee ... ..	880 "
Methil ... ..	261 "	Burntisland ... ..	1,969 "
Grangemouth ... ..	1,662 "	Granton ... ..	2,058 "
Leith ... ..	436 "	Sunderland ... ..	3,319 "

Making a total of 15,425 tons, to which Spain contributed 2,241 tons; Algeria, 6,375 tons; Tunis, 1,753 tons; and Tripoli, 5,056 tons.

## Strawboards, &c.

British imports of Strawboards, etc., during the week ended Saturday last were:—

STRAWBOARDS.—From Belgium, 480 cwts., 560 bales; Germany, 358 cwts.; Holland, 21,841 cwts., 23,610 bales, 95 cases, 36 rolls; Sweden, 170 cwts.

WOOD PULP BOARDS. From Canada, 3,097 cwts., 89 bales; Germany, 160 cwts., 354 bales; Holland, 11 cwts.; Norway, 1,014 cwts., 201 bales; Russia, 3,399 cwts., 590 bales; Sweden, 1,420 cwts., 25 bales.

PASTEBOARDS.—From Belgium, 3 cases; Germany, 17 cases; Holland, 4,337 bales; Sweden, 14 bales.

MILLBOARDS.—From Austro-Hungary, 1,420 cwts.; Belgium, 37 bales; France, 5 cwts.; Germany, 23 cwts.; Holland, 120 cwts., 3,571 bales; United States, 24 cwts.

CARDBOARDS. From Holland, 11 bales.

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GOTHENBURG (Sweden) ... ..	"Hertzia," Packhusplatsen No. 2.
MANCHESTER ... ..	Guardian Buildings (opposite Exchange).
LONDON ... ..	77a, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
PARIS ... ..	Rue de Turin No. 22.
LYONS ... ..	54, Cours Gambetta.
MILAN ... ..	24, Via Solferino.
TOLOSA (Spain) ... ..	18, Calle San Francisco.
ST. PETERSBURG ... ..	Kleine Podjatscheskaja, No. 4, Qu. 16.
NEW YORK ... ..	99, Nassau Street.

*Telegraphic Address :*

**"WERTHEIMO, HAMBURG."**

# BRITISH IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended July 6th, 1907.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

An Official Account of the Registered Quantities and Values of Chemical and Mechanical Wood Pulp imported at the various ports of the United Kingdom.

## CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
July 1	London	Romeo	Riga	184 bales	41	340	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 1	"	Ebro	Trieste	104	21	260	Thames Steam Tug & Ltg. Co.
" 1	"	Mallard	Hamburg	52	10	88	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 1	"	Import	Rotterdam	260	50	487	"
" 1	"	Bonheur	Christiania	410	50	390	"
" 2	"	Gascon	Oporto	100	10	60	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 2	"	Louise	Konigsberg	25	5	45	Becker & Co.
" 2	"	Helios	Kotka	210	25	215	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 3	"	Vingo	Hamburg	25	5	65	Becker & Co.
" 5	"	Thule	Gothenburg	480	60	500	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 6	"	Ring	"	410	50	400	Tough & Henderson
" 6	"	Louise	Konigsberg	388	77	693	Becker & Co.
" 6	"	"	"	233	41	355	A. H. Keep, Ltd.
" 6	"	"	"	478	86	690	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 6	"	Cameo	Christiania	400	50	310	"
" 6	"	Ebro	Trieste	52	10	126	A. E. Piggott
" 6	Liverpool	Pioneer	Danzig	149	25	242	London & N. W. Rly. Co.
" 3	Bristol	Gard	Drammen	480	60	550	C. K. Smith
" 3	"	"	"	400	50	450	Berner & Nielsen
" 4	Hull	Moskov	Konigsberg	1,476	290	2,610	Becker & Co.
" 1	Manchester	Nordvest	Gefle	1,200	150	1,350	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 1	"	"	Skutskar	150	15	120	G. Simpson & Co.
" 1	"	"	"	400	50	388	H. Raby & Mather
" 2	"	"	Gefle	6,328	630	5,345	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 3	"	"	Skutskar	1,572	197	1,572	W. H. Stott & Co.
" 3	"	"	Sundsvall	1,610	210	1,600	"
" 3	"	Ravn	Tonsberg	400	50	450	Becker & Co.
" 4	"	"	Tofte	2,560	320	4,623	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 5	"	{ Manchester Exchange }	St. John, N. B.	1,611	201	1,608	E. Partington, Ltd.
" 3	Preston	Gro	Drammen	2,080	260	2,200	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 3	"	Ivy	Domjo	7,600	946	7,710	Churchill & Sim
" 1	South Shields	Brussel	Porsgrud	500	100	900	Becker & Co.
" 1	Aberdeen	Femern	Gothenburg	136	20	168	W. Todd Moffatt
" 1	"	Garthdee	Drammen	800	110	910	Becker & Co.
" 4	"	Rubialaw	Hamburg	75	15	132	R. Cornon Reid & Co.
" 1	Dundee	Quentin	Rotterdam	115	24	240	G. W. Gibson & Co.
" 3	"	Femern	Gothenburg	275	38	245	A. Leitch & Co.
" 5	Glasgow	Winga	"	410	50	450	Glen & Co.
" 6	"	"	"	16	20	180	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 2	Grangemouth	Scotland	Christiania	264	30	270	J. T. Salvesen & Co.
" 4	"	Norway	"	416	50	450	"
" 4	"	"	"	56	7	63	"
" 1	Granton	Baldor	Gothenburg	330	58	532	C. Salvesen & Co.
" 2	Leith	Midairt	Riga	195	44	368	J. Cormack & Co.
" 4	"	Durward	Rotterdam	80 bags	2	16	G. Gibson & Co.
Add to correct:							
June 7	London	Thule	Gothenburg	800 bales	110	833	A. F. Reed & Co.
" 10	"	Norissa	Hamburg	100	50	170	Henderson, Craig & Co.
Deduct to correct:							
June 25	London	Helios	Abo	—	—	200	Becker & Co.
" 11	Liverpool	Alactian	Oporto	25 bales	7	72	London & N. W. Rly. Co.
" 13	"	"	"	50	4	36	(No goods).
" 25	Bristol	Tasso	Rotterdam	40	8	90	"

## CHEMICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
July 2	Goole	Astrid	Gothenburg	3,600 bales	300	1,275	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 4	Hull	Calypso	"	410	60	210	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.

MECHANICAL—WET.

Date.	Ports.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
July 1	London	Bonheur	Christiania	1,000 bales	100	237	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 2	"	Borga	Kragero	750 "	160	331	Becker & Co.
" 6	Liverpool	Empress of Britain	Quebec	3,861 "	503	1,269	"
" 3	Hull	Montebello	Christiania	500 "	110	225	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 3	"	Eldred	Bergen	145 "	27	60	"
" 4	"	Sjofna	Christiansand	2,200 "	275	6-8	Becker & Co.
" 4	"	"	Larvik	1,600 "	310	750	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 5	"	Salmo	Drontheim	1,479 "	595	595	"
" 3	Manchester	Nordvest	Geile	110 "	18	43	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 3	"	"	Sundsvall	1,210 "	250	594	W. H. Stott & Co.
" 3	"	Ravn	Drammen	200 "	40	86	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 6	"	Oxford	Christiania	2,110 "	270	597	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 3	Preston	Gro	Selvik	2,452 "	245	521	Star Paper Mill Co.
" 3	"	"	Drammen	70 "	14	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	"
" 3	"	"	Fredrikshald	1,500 "	300	650	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 3	"	"	Drammen	1,045 "	209	438	H. Raby & Mather
" 6	Queenboro'	Norfolk	Chicoutimi	12,504 "	2,250	5,826	Becker & Co.
" 1	Aberdeen	Garthdee	Drammen	2,730 "	273	6-6	"
" 1	"	"	Skien	1,016 "	217	544	"
" 2	Grangemouth	Scotland	Drammen	750 "	100	162	"
" 7	"	"	Christiania	100 "	13	32	J. T. Salvesen & Co.

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SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

## Lallang Grass.

POSSESSING GOOD PAPERMAKING  
QUALITIES.

Found on Rubber Plantations.

By CLAYTON BEADLE.

Lallang (or lalang) grass has come to my notice, more particularly during the last few years, on account of the clearing of rubber estates in the Malay Peninsular from this grass for the purposes of the plantations of rubber trees. It is, of course, regarded by the planter merely as a weed which has to be eradicated. It probably is not known to planters that the utilisation of this grass prior to the introduction of rubber trees formed the subject of a Concession fifteen years ago. The idea of cultivating this grass, or even collecting or harvesting it, as a source of profit to the rubber planter would no doubt be scouted; in fact, catch crops generally may be set aside as being hardly worthy of consideration, at least for the present.

But it is as well to look ahead, and the time may come in the East when such products as Lallang grass can with advantage be turned to good account. The East will no doubt grow, in fact is growing, as a field for the papermaker. The utilisation of bamboo as a papermaking material in British Burma is receiving serious consideration at the hands of the Government. I do not wish to suggest that the time has yet come to consider the utilisation of Lallang in the same direction, but the time may come when such a material will have to be used to meet the increasing demands. All I seek to do in this article is to place on record that which has already been attempted in this direction.

The Johore Malay Peninsular Papermaking Concession was granted by H.H. the Sultan with the object of utilising Lallang grass for the manufacture of all classes of paper, and in 1902 a pamphlet was published containing a synopsis of this Concession, with reports of the experiments made. The opinions expressed, as set forth in this pamphlet, would lead one to conclude that this grass is superior to esparto as a papermaking material. The date of the granting of the Concession was February 20th, 1891, wherein H.H. the Sultan of Johore conveyed "to the Concessionaire, or to whomsoever he may assign it, a monopoly to utilise for the manufacture of paper, Lallang Grass and all fibrous plants that are indigenous or can be cultivated in the territory of Johore for the term of fifty-five years, free of rent, taxes, or import duty of any kind, in consideration of establishing the papermaking industry in the territory, and turning Lallang Grass, known as the pest of the

country, into a valuable commercial product." The concession also covered the right to make use of any clay suitable for paper manufacture, "of which class of clay there is abundance throughout the territory." The Concession provided for "grants of 5,000 acres of Government land to be taken up in blocks, not exceeding 1,000 acres each, for the cultivation of the plantain tree, or other fibrous plants or grasses (other than Lallang) that could be utilised in the manufacture of paper; a grant of 50 acres of land as a factory site, and also a site of sufficient area for the construction of a wharf or jetty at deep water to admit of ocean-going vessels loading and discharging in event of the factory not being erected close to the sea. The whole of the above were granted for the full term of the Concession free of rent, or taxes of any kind whatsoever, and every facility was to be afforded by the Government of Johore to secure a sufficient and permanent supply of clear soft water, such as is required for papermaking. All machinery, tools, chemicals, or materials of any kind whatsoever, required for the construction of buildings, or in the manufacture of paper or half-stuff were to be admitted into the territory free of import duty during the term of the Concession." The Concession also stipulated "that not less than 1,000 tons of paper or half-stuff, or both shall be manufactured per annum after the third year from date of the Concession. The fourth year the Concessionaire must pay to the Government of Johore a royalty of one dollar per ton on all paper or half-stuff manufactured; the fifth year two dollars per ton, and the sixth and subsequent years, three dollars per ton."

The Lallang grass grows in wild luxuriance on all cleared uncultivated lands throughout the territory, and is procurable in great abundance on the banks of the river, thus reducing the cost of freight to a minimum. The rivers of the territory may be divided into three watersheds: The Southern, in which the first factory was to have been erected four or five miles to the west of the city of Johore, being then the most populous; the Western is the next in importance, draining the large and populous district of Muar, in which there is a railway constructed (at the time of granting the concession there was in this district 20,000 acres under banana (*Musa Paradisiaca*) cultivation, and this material, under the very favourable local circumstances, it was thought could be worked up into a raw material of considerable value for papermaking); and the third watershed drains the East coast of the territory. The two latter watersheds were regarded of great importance, as available for disposing of to subsidiary companies if deemed advisable. The cost of cutting and delivering the Lallang at the proposed factory from the waste lands comprised in the Southern watershed was estimated at less than 10s. per ton, but the Concessionaire, when submitting this statement, preferred to estimate it at 15s. per ton.

From estimates obtained at the time, the cost of a complete mill, fitted with all the

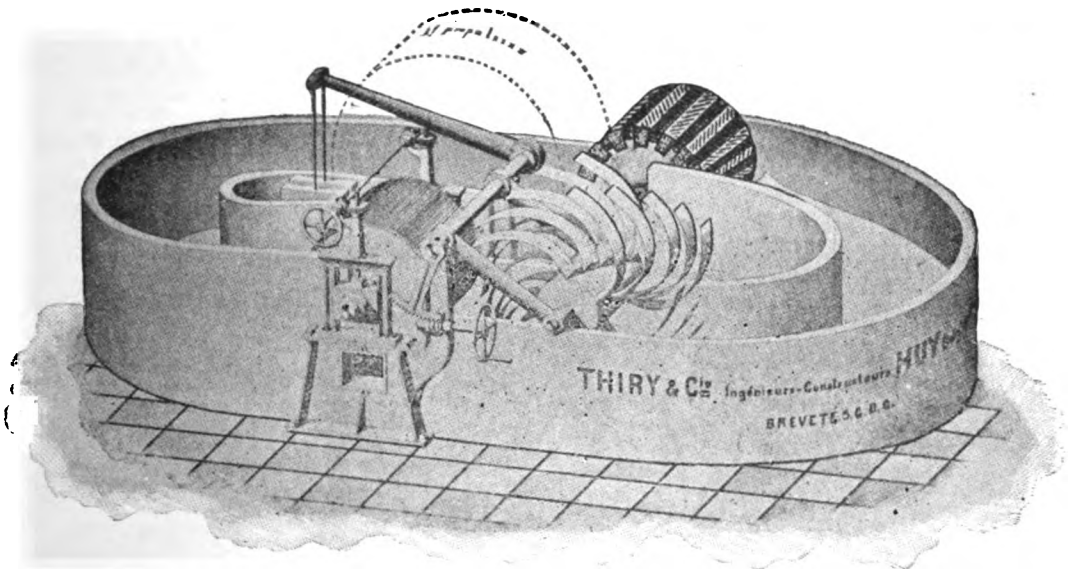
modern appliances and capable of turning out 3,000 tons per annum of "air-dry" bleached half-stuff, would not exceed £8,000. The freight and erection of the machinery, wharf, buildings, fresh water supply, etc., etc., it was thought would be amply covered by allowing an extra £6,000.

Lallang, it was claimed, could be delivered at a factory in Johore in large quantities for one-sixth the price that esparto then commanded in Great Britain, and for one-third the cost of straw in India or China. The cost for boiling and bleaching is about the same as for treating esparto, and the establishment of the industry under the terms of

the concession was regarded as possessing the following advantages:—Unlimited quantity of fine clay for loading (free); a monopoly of all fibrous materials their territory produces, adaptable for the manufacture of paper, including banana, and with a grant of 5,000 acres of land for cultivating fibrous plants, free of rent or taxation; cheaper labour; complete immunity from import duty, rent or taxes, and no inland carriage freight; a large market for the consumption of the material produced in the Straits Settlements, the Eastern Archipelago and Australia.

(To be continued.)

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## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned:—

### Rags.

ANTWERP.—Boston: 142 bales, L. A. Salomon Bros. Co.

CENTRAL AMERICA. New York: 40 bales, Chas. Harley.

CHRISTIANIA.—New York: 1 bale, Chas. Harley.

HAMBURG.—New York: 181 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 17 bales, Salomon Brothers and Co. Philadelphia: 91 bales, Brown, Bros. and Co.

LEGHORN.—New York: 75 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 474 bales, Train, Smith Co.

LONDON.—New York: 1,109 bales, P. J. Fearon; 191 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton. Boston: 155 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 55 bales, to order.

ROTTERDAM.—New York: 150 bales, Train, Smith Co.

### Manillas.

ANTWERP.—Boston: 258 bales, A. Katzenstein.

CHRISTIANIA.—New York: 111 bales, A. Katzenstein; 187 bales, F. Salomon and Co.; 38 bales, Salomon Brothers and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 317 bales, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.; 15 bales, Train, Smith Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 192 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.; 80 bales, to order.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 151 bales, American Express Co.; 252 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

ST. JOHN.—New York: 63 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

### Waste Papers.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 159 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 318 bales, American Express Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 303 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 147 bales, Crocker, Burbank and Co.; 270 bales, American Express Co.; 151 bales, to order.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 92 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 124 bales, H. R. Smith,

### Bleaching Powder.

ANTWERP.—New York: 236 drums, 76 tierces, A. Klipstein and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 168 casks, Arnold, Hoffmann and Co.; 135 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Philadelphia: 194 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 35 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

### Wood Pulp.

ANTWERP.—New York: 1,168 bales, 250 tons, R. Helwig.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 1,385 bales, 244 tons, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 400 bales, 50 tons, F. Bertuch and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 655 bales, 85 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.; 931 bales, 121 tons, Felix Salomon and Co. Philadelphia: 1,000 bales, Continental Colour and Chemical Co.; 440 bales, Lee, Higginson and Co.; 960 bales, Brown, Brothers and Co.; 120 bales, M. Gottesman and Son; 1,240 bales, to order; 150 bales, Merchants' National Bank of New York; 1,130 bales, Jessup and Moore Paper Co.; 600 bales, F. Bertuch and Co.

### China Clay.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 40 casks, C. S. Bush and Co.; 50 casks, to order; 560 casks, Moore and Munger; 100 casks, Warren and Co. Philadelphia: 496 casks, Baring Brothers and Co.

### Soda Ash.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 26 tierces, Wing and Evans; 65 tierces, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 20 casks, Stone and Downer Co.

### Sizing.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 209 bags, Train Smith Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 254 bags, Baeder, Adamson and Co.; 84 bags, W. N. Proctor and Co.

## New British Patents.

### APPLICATIONS.

- 15,137. Improvements in and relating to bleaching fibres. A. G. Bloxam.
- 15,194. Improvements applicable to apparatus for removing water from the drying cylinders of papermaking and like machines. J. White.
- 15,257. Improved apparatus for boiling easily foaming or frothing substances, more particularly rosin size. O. Schmidt.

## SUMMARY OF BRITISH & FOREIGN PATENT LAWS, 2/6.

Notes on British Patent Law and Practice (gratis).

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**LE GRAND & SUTOLIFF, Magdala Works,** 126, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

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**POCHIN, H. D. & Co., Ltd., Manchester, and St. Dennis, Cornwall.** Stocks:—Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Runcorn, Glasgow, Warrington. 9605

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## General Notes.

THE prices of all grades of box board, with the exception of patent coated board, were advanced two dollars per ton at the recent quarterly meeting of the Box Board Manufacturers' Association, held in New York.

THE Hartford City Paper Co., of Hartford City, Ind., are making a speciality of glassine, a strong fibred, semi-transparent paper. It is used for book covers, boxes, or any article which it is desired to open to view without removing the wrapper. The paper is also grease-proof.

THE International Fibre and Paper Co. has been incorporated at Bescott, Ariz., with a capital of five million dollars. The company will cultivate and deal in fibrous plants, particularly in Central America.

IN the Finnish paper trade it has been customary hitherto to work in twelve-hour shifts, but a strong agitation is now going on for the reduction of the shifts to eight hours, thereby necessitating three shifts. In addition to this demand the workmen insist on receiving the same wages for eight hours as for twelve hours. It is felt certain that some concessions will have to be made, and no doubt the price of paper will be advanced.

MR. HEINRICH TOELLE, of Niederschlema—who is a partner in the firms of Gustav Toelle, engineers, Niederschlema; Gustav Toelle, papermakers, at Wildenfels; and Toelle and Co., wood pulp manufacturers, at Auerhammer—has had conferred upon him the title of Königlich Sächs Kommerzienrat (Royal Saxon Commercial Councillor).

THE MANUFACTURE OF PULP FROM REEDS.—At Braila a large new pulp mill is in course of erection. Reeds are to be used exclusively as a raw material. The erection and the future management of the mill have been entrusted to Mr. Anton Lemberger, formerly manager of the firm of Emil Hamburger, of Ternitz and Blindendorf, Austria-Hungary.

THE Akt.-Ges. der k.k. priv. Papierfabrik "Schlöglmühl" report that the reconstruction being carried out at their mills is rapidly approaching completion. A Diesel engine has been installed at the Schlöglmühl Mill, and a second one is now being installed in the ground wood mill at Stuppach. A third Diesel engine is to be erected in the paper mill at Schlöglmühl during the autumn. The output for 1906 has been seriously interfered with by these alterations, but the mills are now in a position to compete on favourable terms. No dividend has been paid on last year's working.

IN a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers partially sustain claims made by the Train, Smith Company and others, of New York and Philadelphia, regarding the rate of duty applicable to merchandise known indiffer-

ently as bagging, old waste bagging, old gunny bagging and cotton tares, used as coverings for cotton and other merchandise. It is held that large pieces of second-hand bagging suitable for patching or baling cotton, known as "selected sides," and what is known as "original gunny," consisting of pieces of old cotton bagging unsorted and indiscriminately mixed, some of which is suitable for patching cotton, are not free of duty as "fit only to be converted into paper," nor as "rags not specially provided for." On the other hand, the Board rules that small fragments of waste bagging which are usually full of holes and irregular in size, and present the appearance of being ragged and torn, are entitled to free entry. So far as the protests relate to this latter class of goods the claims are sustained.

THE Glens Falls Machine Works is a new corporation which has just been formed, and which will take over the business until recently conducted by the Moore Screen Company, Sandy Hill, N. Y., and Tromblee and Paull, of Carthage, N. Y. The officers of the new company are Messrs. W. W. Wells, president; A. R. Paull, vice-president; A. Tromblee, secretary and treasurer. The company is now building a new factory at Glens Falls for the purpose of manufacturing the Moore screen, the Tromblee and Paull rotary sulphur burner, the Bedar Point grinder, centrifugal turbine pumps, and other paper and pulp mill machinery.

PROJECTED HYDRAULIC-ELECTRIC POWER STATION IN CARINTHIA.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a very large power station on the Millstätter See. The Rivers Lieser and Möll, which flow into the Drau, are to be diverted into the Millstätter See and a new outlet made for the lake on the south-eastern side by means of which a fall of 85 metres (279 feet) can be obtained. By diverting the Lieser into the lake another fall of 17 metres (56 feet) can be made available. A further fall of 100 metres (328 feet) can be obtained by utilising the fall up the river towards Gmünd. There will be three power stations of 60,000 h.p., 2,000 h.p. and 18,000 h.p. respectively. In the largest station there will be twelve 5,000 h.p. units. The power is to be transmitted electrically to factories, the State railways and neighbouring towns and villages.

NEW TALC MINES.—It is reported that in the commonalty of Floing, in Styria, new talc mines have been discovered. Mining experts who have examined the veins report that they are of an extremely pure white and slippery quality. The plots of land in question have been acquired by Mr. Eduard Elbogen, Vienna. In order to grind the whole production of the mines, which are now in full work, Mr. Elbogen has considerably enlarged his refinery works, installing a turbine and erecting increased runs and bolting cylinders from the works of Messrs. Amme, Giesecke and Konegen.

THE Neusiedler Papierfabrik has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. on its capital of 4½ million crowns (£360,000).

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NUMBER 4.

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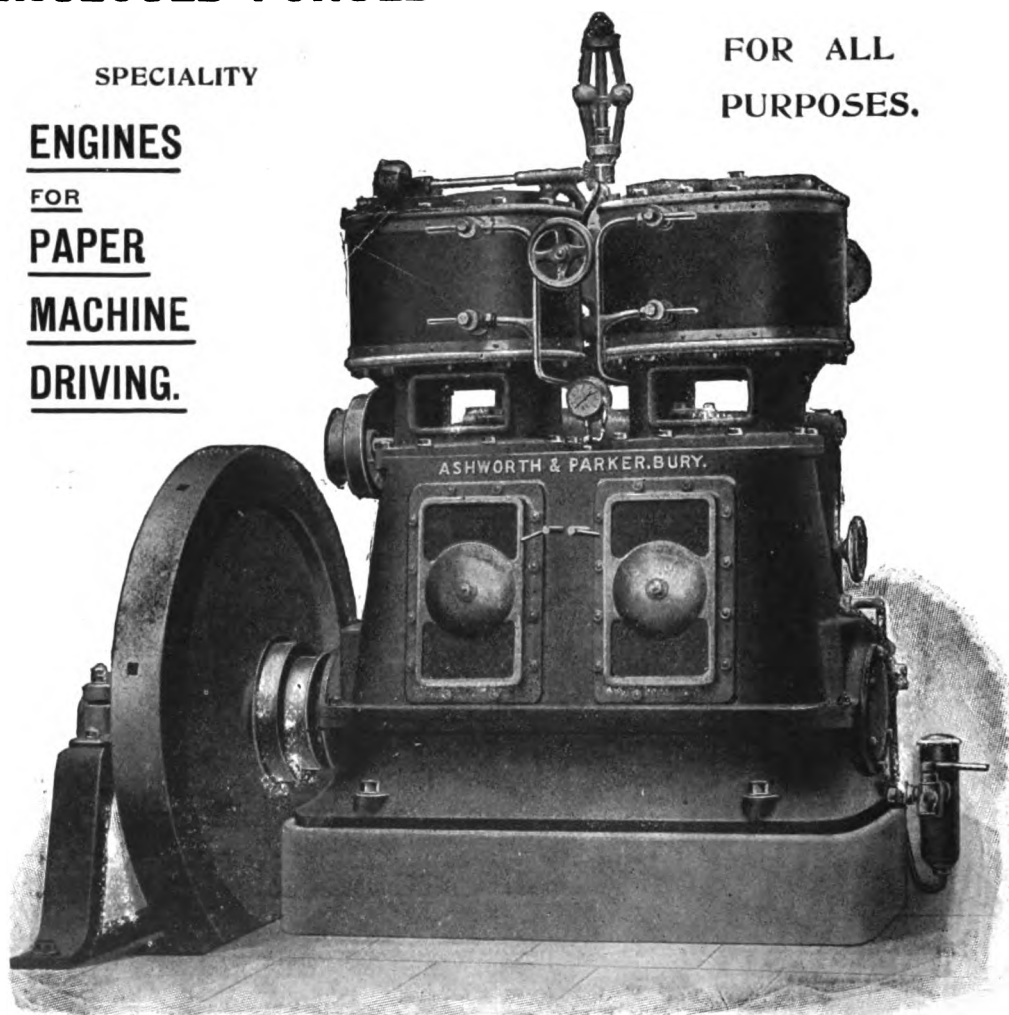
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## The Australian Demand for BRITISH PAPER.

### FIVE YEARS' SHIPMENTS.

The total shipments of "British-made" paper, etc., to Australia during 1906 and four preceding years were as under:—

1906	296,110 cwts.	£374,557
1905	278,394 "	342,633
1904	297,932 "	382,617
1903	224,209 "	297,306
1902	242,748 "	330,454

The following comparative values no doubt will interest many of our readers:—

### WRITINGS, PRINTINGS AND ENVELOPES.

	1902.	1906.
Victoria ... ..	£98,443	£98,694
New South Wales ... ..	70,220	112,207
Queensland ... ..	20,740	20,934
South Australia ... ..	18,239	22,768
West Australia ... ..	14,394	14,585
Tasmania ... ..	4,592	4,048
	£226,628	£273,236

### PAPER HANGINGS.

	1902.	1906.
Victoria ... ..	£19,134	£21,769
New South Wales ... ..	12,006	9,468
South Australia ... ..	2,578	2,176
Tasmania ... ..	2,321	1,453
West Australia ... ..	2,578	2,176
Queensland ... ..	146	219
	£38,763	£37,261

### BOARDS AND CARDS.

The Australian imports from Great Britain under the classification of "pasteboard, mill-board, cardboard and cards" (including playing cards), were of the value of £19,069 in 1906, as against £19,041 in 1902.

### BAGS.

Under this heading the Australian imports amounted to £7,085 in 1906 as against £8,347 in 1902.

### UNENUMERATED AND ARTICLES OF PAPER.

	1902.	1906.
New South Wales ... ..	£12,200	£15,469
Victoria ... ..	9,105	10,350
South Australia ... ..	5,412	3,635
Queensland ... ..	3,803	2,885
West Australia ... ..	4,610	2,078
Tasmania ... ..	1,127	394
	£36,347	£34,811

### TOTALS.

Including paper of all sorts, the imports from the United Kingdom show the following comparative values:—

	1902.	1906.
Victoria ... ..	£131,331	£137,209
New South Wales ... ..	106,706	145,963
South Australia ... ..	29,670	34,869
Western Australia ... ..	27,207	23,601
Queensland ... ..	26,798	26,030
Tasmania ... ..	8,742	6,885

# The Manchester Association

OF

## IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

### Inauguratory Meeting.

The large gathering of business men, merchants, manufacturers and others, held in the Lord Mayor's Parlour of the Manchester Town Hall on Thursday last week, initiated what Lord Mayor Harrap considered the most important piece of local work done during his term of office.

It was called together to consider the formation of an association for the development of the oversea trade of Greater Manchester. A similar association already exists in London, and the chairman of it, Mr. E. B. Tredwen, was one of those who addressed the Manchester meeting, which was under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Representatives of a great number of local firms were present, amongst them those of Messrs. Harry B. Wood, Ltd., P. R. Jackson and Co., Ltd., A. Ashworth, Bury, Richard Johnson, Clapham and Morris, Ltd., Chadwick and Taylor, Clayton Aniline Co., Crossley Bros., Ltd., I. Levinstein and Co., Ltd., H. D. Pochin and Co., Ltd., S. W. Royle and Co., Henry Simon, Ltd., Spicer Bros., Ltd., A. Wertheim and Co., Herbert Raby and Mather, W. Blythe and Co., and Peter Spence and Sons, Ltd.

In the course of his remarks, the Lord Mayor said that our shipping and railway rates should be so framed, and such concessions should be made, as to secure and increase our trade, and goods made and manufactured in England should as far as possible be carried in our own ships. The interests of shipowners and merchants are really identical. Both bodies are intensely interested in the development of the overseas trade of the country. When the Colonial Premiers visited Manchester a few weeks ago Sir Joseph Ward said: "The Germans leave nothing undone to develop their trade, and we ought to have some system to enable our merchants and our shipowners to compete with them upon level terms. . . . Let us at least try and apply some of the principles which they apply to some of their work. Let the British merchants and shipowners work together, and thus produce a powerful combination which would have its effect on all opponents, and you will find you have done a great deal to achieve the success we all desire."

Mr. Tredwen spoke next, and pointed out the advantageous position such a combination of merchants and manufacturers would be in, when it came to approaching ship-owners for a reduction of rates of freight, alteration of bill of lading clauses, charters, etc. Union was strength, and what individuals had hitherto failed to secure, the newly-formed London Association had lately secured without much trouble. There were also occasions when it was necessary to join the shipowners

against the competition of foreign interests, and here again the Association would be found of great use.

Mr. C. W. MACARA (president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations) proposed the following resolution:—

"That it will be of great advantage to the merchants and manufacturers engaged in the importing and exporting trades of the district of which Manchester is the centre, to form a powerful Association for the purpose of developing British over-sea trade, and for negotiating as a united body with combinations of shipowners, to secure the observance of just and equitable principles with regard to freight contracts, bills of lading, and other matters."

"I think, as far as industrial Lancashire is concerned," Mr. Macara said, "we can probably show an example to the world, but so far as the mercantile community is concerned we certainly do want such splendid experience as our friend has just given us. I would like to make it perfectly clear that this is by no means to be construed as a crusade against the great shipowning lines. They are quite as much entitled to fair remuneration for their capital and enterprise as the manufacturers and the merchants. A long experience has taught me that one-sided combination generally leads to advantages being taken that are not, in the long run, to the advantage of the people who combine. There ought to be a body of men who are watching all the great developments that are taking place. In this busy age, and in the fierce competition that we have now to face, people are too much engaged in the affairs of their own concerns to watch the interests of the great industries in which they are engaged, or the welfare of the community." Mr. Macara went on to maintain that such a body as that existing in London ought to be formed to watch the developments that were taking place. When combinations were being formed combinations of equal power should be formed to meet them.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. JOHNSON (Messrs. Johnson, Clapham and Morris) a resolution was passed approving of the formation of a committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking all the necessary steps to form a Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters, including the drafting of a Constitution and the enrolling of members. Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Johnson said: "I feel sure the future of trade lies more and more in these large combinations, which, while acknowledging their interests are sometimes apart, on the whole see that the prosperity of the country, and of their individual trades, rests on mutual desire to meet definite and reasonable wants. As a shipper, I feel all that we desire is to have the same rates for everybody. We do not desire that the little man shall pay more than the big man, and we do not desire that even the Australian Government should get an advantage over an individual shipper. I do not see why we should not get the rates. At the same time we are interested in seeing that the merchant from Hamburg or Antwerp does not get a

pull, say in New Zealand, Australia, or South Africa, over the merchant in this country."

Mr. J. K. BYTHELL, the Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., in supporting the resolution, advocated the necessity of shippers being combined to deal with shipowners, not merely in cases of dispute but for their mutual benefit. "I might tell you," Mr. Bythell said, "as a matter of fact, that several shipowners have told me that they wished such an association were formed in connection with trade, so that there might be a united body to deal with. The main object of this Association is to benefit the trade of this district, and I believe if an association is formed and properly worked trade will be enormously benefited. Speaking for myself, I was glad to hear Mr. Macara say that in all probability the Association would be able to foster the trade of our port. What I mean is that it would be able to point out how very much some people were saving now by importing by means of the Ship Canal at the Manchester docks, and therefore, by drawing the attention of other people to it, inducing increased trade to the port."

The meeting throughout was a very earnest and enthusiastic one, and there can be little doubt that the ultimate outcome will be the formation of a very strong association on the lines already indicated.

## Paper Stock Shipments to U.S.A.

The imports of rags for papermaking into the United States during May amounted to 15,673,298 lbs. of the value of 232,030 dols., as against 5,950,727 lbs. and 88,599 dols., for the corresponding month of the previous year. During the eleven months ended May last the United States imported 148,267,256 lbs. of rags valued at 2,148,769 dols., and for the corresponding period of the previous year 129,379,966 lbs. of the value of 1,943,095 dols.

All other kinds of paper stock imported during May amounted in value to 337,761 dols., as against 276,747 dols. for May of last year; and during the eleven months ended May last, the value reached 3,031,104 dols. as against 1,990,348 dols. for the corresponding period of the previous year.

PORTO RICO imported from the United States during 1906 paper and manufactures of paper to the value of £35,297, as against £34,986 for the previous year.

ACCORDING to a consular report recently issued on the trade of Mexico for the year 1906, trade in writing paper with Germany has increased very considerably during the last few years, while the imports from the United Kingdom do not show any very marked difference. The total value of the writing paper received in Mexico amounted to £30,313 to which the United Kingdom contributed £1,196, and Germany £7,207 worth.

## AMERICAN Exports and Imports of Paper, etc.

### EXPORTS.

The following comparative values relate to the exports of paper, etc., from the United States during the periods mentioned:—

	MAY, 1906.	MAY, 1907.
Writing paper and envelopes ...	\$81,392	\$92,080
Printing paper ...	334,343	185,725
Paper-hangings ...	22,111	26,322
Playing cards ...	21,133	11,888
All other paper ...	429,040	414,818
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$888,019</b>	<b>\$730,842</b>

The eleven months' statistics are as under:

	JULY-MAY, 1906-7.	JULY-MAY, 1906-7.
Writing paper and envelopes ...	\$893,123	\$1,101,836
Printing paper ...	3,412,448	3,304,996
Paper-hangings ...	292,199	281,027
Playing cards ...	230,662	172,389
All other paper ...	3,980,855	4,237,684
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$8,809,287</b>	<b>\$9,097,932</b>

### IMPORTS.

The United States imported from the countries mentioned paper, including parchment, lithographic labels and prints, etc., during May (compared with the corresponding month of the previous year) as follows:—

	MAY, 1906.	MAY 1907.
United Kingdom ...	\$105,499	\$107,141
Belgium ...	25,936	41,675
France ...	53,642	94,720
Germany ...	345,908	727,197
Other European countries ...	33,473	82,691
Japan ...	28,921	51,422
Other countries ...	5,115	159,514
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$602,494</b>	<b>\$1,264,360</b>

For the eleven months ended May the imports were:—

	JULY-MAY, 1906-7.	JULY-MAY, 1906-7.
United Kingdom ...	\$919,250	\$1,068,543
Belgium ...	237,117	323,849
France ...	512,138	685,364
Germany ...	3,923,366	6,184,749
Other European countries ...	360,001	666,134
Japan ...	238,115	372,507
Other countries ...	156,040	401,957
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>\$6,346,027</b>	<b>\$9,703,103</b>



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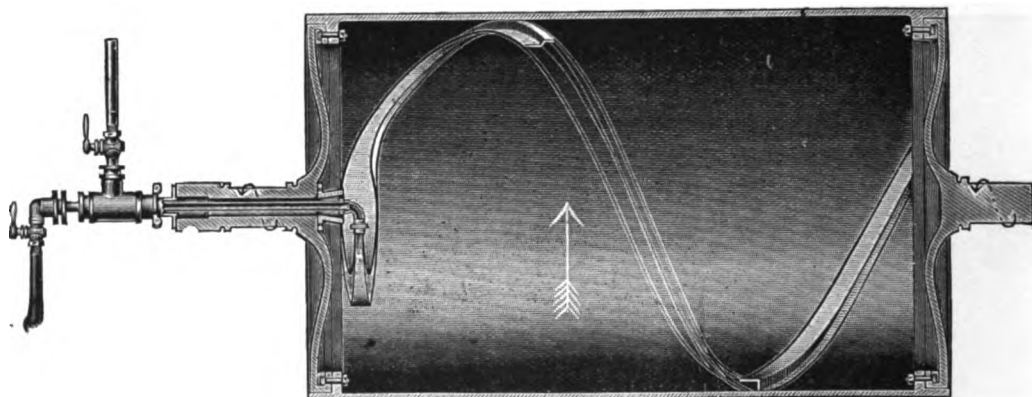
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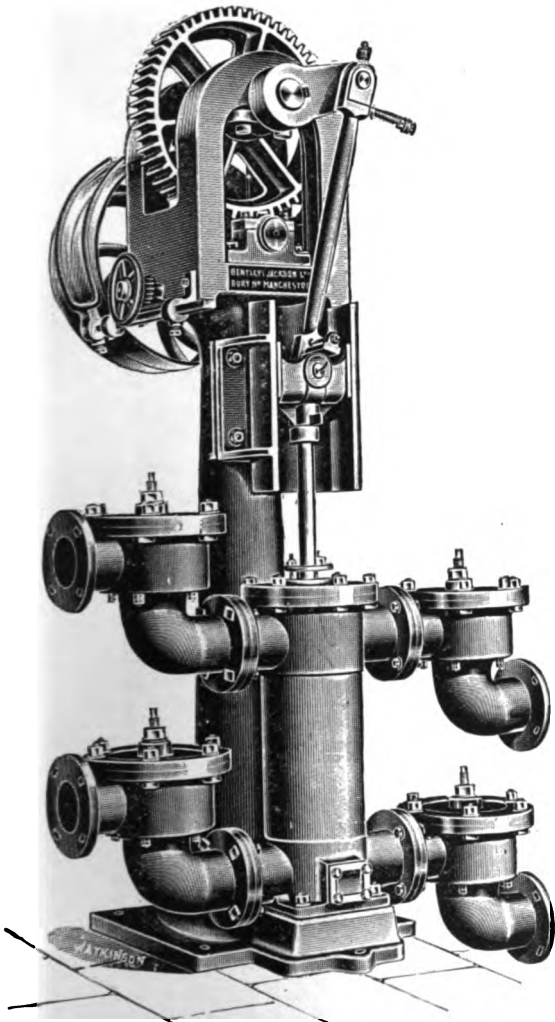
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AND THE

## MOISTURE QUESTION.

It will be remembered that in our issue of October 7th, 1904, appeared a letter from Messrs. Lambleth and Cornet, of Paris, with regard to the manner in which the French Customs officials made their moisture tests for the determination of the import duty on wood pulp. This point has ever since been a sore one with French importers of pulp, and in view of its importance M. F. Persoz, the Director of the Paper Testing Laboratory attached to the Parisian Chamber of Commerce, has been appealed to for an expert opinion on the subject. An article by him, dealing with the matter, accordingly appears in the current issue of *La Papeterie*.

It is obvious, he says, that a material which may contain 50 per cent. of water at the time it is shipped is pretty certain to lose some of its moisture *en route* to its destination, according to the season and the delays—frequently long—which may take place before it reaches a French port. If the weight of the bales at that port is less than that which is given on the bills of lading, it is evident that some moisture has been lost by evaporation, so that the good faith of the importer cannot in such case be impeached, when he declares to the Customs that the pulp is "moist," and thus entitled to entry at the rate of 50centimes per 100 kilos., in place of the franc that is chargeable on "dry" pulp.

M. Persoz mentions that his laboratory has had several cases of the kind to deal with. It was recently called upon, for instance, to sample a consignment of 4,880 bales, some days after its arrival in France. There were two parcels, sold as containing 55 per cent. of water. The bales selected for sampling were weighed with great care, the average weight in one lot being 108.9 kilos., and in the other 110.45 kilos., instead of 127 kilos. apiece, which was the weight declared by the importer. The bales having thus lost so much of their original weight, the percentage of moisture was, of course, considerably lowered. In the end it was found to be only 48.9 per cent. in the case of the first lot, and 49.8 per cent. in that of the other. If the Custom House officers had acted on the letter of their instructions, they could have stopped these two parcels of pulp and subjected them to the higher rate of duty, as "dry" pulp, a decision which would have been doubly unfortunate for the seller, as he would have been liable to pay duty on the declared weights, which were, as we have just seen, much higher than the actual ones, owing to the loss of moisture by evaporation. As it was, he was a loser to the extent of about two kilos. per bale, owing to the variation in the percentage of moisture.

It often happens that, in a lot of which the average humidity is superior to that classed by the Customs as "moist," one comes across

a certain number of bales containing much less than the regulation 50 per cent., as low as 42 per cent. for instance, a circumstance that has occurred in M. Persoz's experience. In fact, it is practically impossible that such a material as wood pulp, delivered without protective wrapping, and thus constantly exposed to the air, should retain 50 per cent. moisture for any length of time.

Having regard to this, and the other considerations touched upon, M. Persoz thinks it would be well for the French Customs Department to instruct its officers to take their samples of pulp from the centres of the bales, that is to say from those parts which are least affected by evaporation. As far as possible, also, the samples should be taken from those bales which most nearly approach the declared weight. It seems only reasonable, too, that in cases where the percentage of moisture is only a trifle below 50 per cent., that some allowance should be made for the evaporation of moisture which has occurred between the port of shipment and that of arrival, so as to account for the difference between the declared and the actual weights. M. Persoz's idea of how such a calculation should be made is as follows:—

Let P represent the declared weight of the moist pulp, H the percentage of moisture at the place of origin, P' the actual weight as ascertained by the Customs officials, and H' the percentage of moisture found by them on the basis of their own weights. It is evident that the moisture contained in P, before evaporation, is represented by P-P', or with the moisture found in P', a total of P-P' + P' H'. The percentage of moisture H originally contained in the pulp will be expressed by

$$\frac{P}{P-P' + P' H'} = H.$$

$$\text{in which } H = \frac{100}{P} (P-P' + P' H').$$

In order to show how this formula works in practice, let it be applied to an example. Suppose that in a parcel of 2,000 bales, of the declared weight, as supplied by the exporter, of 127 kilos. each, the Customs people find that on arrival at a French port the bales only weigh an average of 100 kilos. each, with a percentage of moisture of 46.5 per cent. In this case the value of H is 53.6, that is to say that the pulp passes from the category of "dry" pulp into that of "moist."

In conclusion, M. Persoz considers that it is an anomalous position for the Customs authorities to take up, to calculate the percentage of moisture from bales which have lost water by evaporation, and then to calculate the duty on the full declared weight, when this is much greater than the actual one.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, Italy, and France were responsible for the supply of £25,040 worth of paper and stationery to Alexandrette (Turkey) during last year. This is a decrease compared with 1905, when the value reached £26,229. Diarbekir also received £10,000 worth from the same sources during 1906.

# PURE ALKALI

CRESCENT



BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

Equal to 98 per cent. Carbonate of Soda.

The STRONGEST and PUREST form of the article in the market, and therefore the MOST ECONOMICAL for the use of PAPER MAKERS.

## CAUSTIC SODA,

EXCEPTIONALLY PURE.

76 TO 77 PER CENT. 70 TO 72 PER CENT. 60 TO 62 PER CENT.

## BLEACHING POWDER,

HIGH STRENGTH.

**BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Limited,**

**NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**

## Consular Reports.

**FRENCH PAPER EXPORTS.**—The exports of paper and manufactures of from France during the years mentioned were of the values stated:—

Francs.		Francs.	
1892 ...	56,727,000	1899 ...	56,409,000
1893 ...	55,159,000	1900 ...	54,216,000
1894 ...	47,578,000	1901 ...	57,394,000
1895 ...	51,277,000	1902 ...	58,140,000
1896 ...	54,243,000	1903 ...	63,591,000
1897 ...	53,432,000	1904 ...	65,203,000
1898 ...	49,853,000	1905 ...	74,492,000

ACCORDING to a consular report recently published, Marseilles exported to the United Kingdom and British Possessions during the year 1906 paper, etc., as follows:—Cardboard, 421,869 kilos.; fancy paper, 49,636 kilos.; wall-paper, 157,039 kilos.; and all other kinds of paper, 9,576,343 kilos. Of this quantity the United Kingdom received: Cardboard, 2,010 kilos.; wall-paper, 70 kilos.; and other kinds of paper, 75,457 kilos. Malta and Gibraltar: Paper of all kinds, 44,419 kilos. Australia and New Zealand: Cardboard, 3,543 kilos.; fancy paper, 286 kilos. British India and Burmah: Cardboard, 1,095 kilos.; fancy paper, 1,637 kilos.; wall-paper, 828 kilos.; and all other kinds of paper, 11,468 kilos. B. W. Africa: Wall-paper, 489 kilos.; and other kinds of paper, 8,977 kilos. B. E. Africa: Cardboard, 955 kilos.; fancy paper, 1,444 kilos.; wall-paper, 2,777 kilos.; and other kinds, 52,828 kilos. The imports of paper at Marseilles during the same period were: Cardboard, 16,107 kilos.; fancy paper, 4,889 kilos.; wall-paper, 67,574 kilos.; and all other kinds of paper, 382,993 kilos. Of this quantity the United Kingdom supplied 8,705 kilos. of cardboard, 1,110 kilos. of fancy paper, 35,436 kilos. of wall-paper, and 238,271 kilos. of other kinds of paper.

MARSEILLES imported 3,194,976 kilos. of esparto during last year, and exported during the same period 128,409 kilos., of which the United Kingdom received 58,300 kilos.

BORDEAUX supplied the United Kingdom with 14,747 cwts. of common paper during 1906, a slight increase compared with the previous year.

THE TRADE OF FINLAND.—In a report issued by Mr. Consul C. J. Cooke on the trade of the Grand Duchy of Finland for the year 1906, it is stated that the export of wood pulp and paper amounted during that year to £1,539,600, against £1,371,720 in 1905. The following shows the quantity and value of the export of the various kinds of wood pulp and of paper in 1906: Wet mechanical pulp, 10,674 metric tons (value not stated); dry mechanical pulp, 32,103 metric tons, £147,680; dry chemical pulp, 13,283 metric tons, £143,440; cardboard, 40,593 metric tons, £259,800; and paper of all kinds, 60,507 metric tons (value not given). Of late several extensive chemical wood pulp

mills have been erected and planed in various parts of Finland to utilise the refuse from the saw mills. These, when they arrive at a producing stage, will materially augment the export of chemical wood pulp.

JAPAN imported £23,482 worth of Chinese paper during the year 1906. In the previous year the value of the paper received from that country amounted to £33,956.

THE exports of paper from Yokohama last year were of the value of £77,334, an increase compared with the previous year when the amount stood at £61,854. Paper napkins were exported in 1906 to the value of £16,411 and in 1905 to the amount of £12,108.

SANTO DOMINGO.—The imports of paper and manufactures of paper into the Republic of Santo Domingo last year were of the value of 36,207 dols., the sources of supply being:—United Kingdom, 53 dols.; United States, 13,165 dols.; Germany, 18,670 dols.; France, 1,007 dols.; Italy, 982 dols.; Spain, 2,145 dols.; and other countries, 185 dols. In 1905 the imports amounted to 28,249 dols.

CHINA.—At Newchwang the imports of foreign paper last year were of the value of £62,274 and in the previous year £64,933. Native paper of all kinds were imported to the value of £227,780 last year and of the value of £373,915 in 1905. Newchwang is a distributing centre.

PAPER is fairly largely exported from Shanghai, the value in 1906 being £340,213 as against £258,117 in the previous year.

GERMANY.—Reporting on the trade of the consular district of Leipzig for the year 1906, Consul-General Baron Bernhard von Tauchnitz says:—"There was much activity in all special branches of paper manufacture, and as overtime did not always suffice to enable the demand to be met, a longer period for delivery had sometimes to be called for. This was accounted for partly by the increased use of paper, and partly by covering orders given against the coming into force of commercial treaties, which represented a considerable exaggeration on the actual demand of the moment."

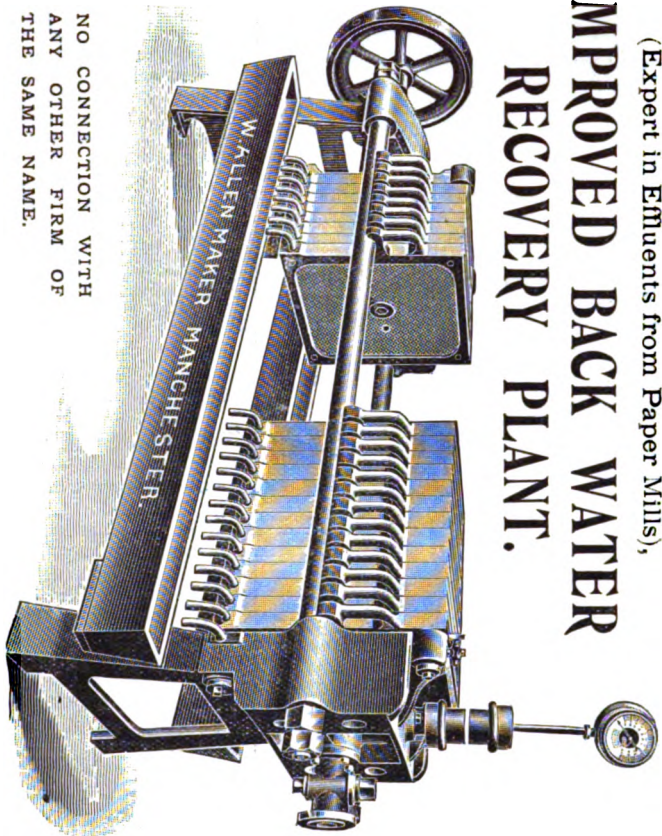
PAPER and paste work to the extent of 28,152 metric tons were exported from Stettin, during 1906, an increase compared with the previous year, when the quantity amounted to 24,719 tons.

Stettin imported during last year 15,132 metric tons of china clay, the United Kingdom supplying 12,497 metric tons, Norway and Sweden being responsible for the remainder.

Frankfort received paper, cardboard and wares, during last year to the value of 19,123,000 marks, and during the same period exported 123,009,000 marks' worth.

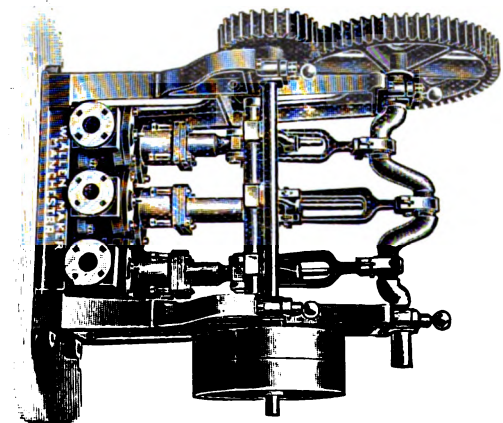
PAPER was imported into the Netherlands during last year to the extent of 127,086 tons, the greater part of which came from Germany. During the previous year the quantity received amounted to 120,258 tons.

**WILLIAM ALLEN, UNION BRASS AND IRON WORKS,**  
 (Expert in Effluents from Paper Mills),  
**IMPROVED BACK WATER RECOVERY PLANT.**  
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 Olive Bros. Ltd., Woodfold Paper Mills, Bury.  
 OLIVER & PARTINGTON, Dover Mills, Glossop.  
 DAWDEN PAPER CO. LD., Spring Vale, Darwen.  
 POTTER & CO., Hollins' Paper Mill, Darwen.  
 ALMOND & CO., South Belgrave Paper Mills, Darwen.  
 RAMSDON PAPER MILL CO. LD., Ramsbottom.  
 STAR PAPER MILL CO. LD., Farnswolves, nr. Blackburn.  
 WARWICK ISAAC & CO., Warsley, Bricks.  
 KILLMER PARTINGTON PAPER PULP CO. LD., Barton-in-Furness.  
 LANCASTER, FURKUSON & CO., Arden Mills, Woodley.

EDWARD LOYD LD., Sittingbourne, Kent.  
 THAMES PAPER MILL CO. LD., Purfleet.  
 CHARLES MANSDEN & SONS, Caldergrove Mills, nr. Wakefield.  
 DAUWY TRIBICAVAN PAPER MILL, Darford, Kent.  
 YATES DUVBURY & SONS, Hepp Bridge Paper Mills, Bury.  
 YATES DUVBURY & SONS, Hall-1-1b-Wood, Bolton.  
 ROBERT FLETCHER & SON, LTD., Kersley Paper Works, Stoneclough.  
 GILLESPIE & MASON, LD., Newton-le-Willows, Lanc.  
 HARTLEPOOL PULP & PAPER CO., LD., West Hartlepool, Durham.

HILL PAPER PULP CO. LD., Hill.  
 THOMAS & GREEN LD., Soblo Mills, Wrobburn.  
 JAMES WIGLEY & SON, LD., Bridge Hall Mills, Bury.  
 SOCIETY DES PAPERIERES, Ballinacourt, France.  
 ROBERT CRAIG & SONS, LD., Moffat Mills, Airdrie.  
 SMITH, ANDERSON & CO., Ferrykil Mill, Leslie, Fife.  
 R. TULLIS & CO. LD., Marinch, Fife.  
 NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL CO. LD., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim.  
 J. GROOPER & CO. LD., Burnside Mill Kendal.  
 J. BRACKEN & SONS LD., Dean Mill, Luddenden, Yorks.  
 SUN PAPER MILL CO. LD., Farnswolves, nr. Blackburn.



WHIEW! It is hot. Or rather, it will be safer to say, it has been hot, because before these lines appear in print the heat-wave may have given place to a blizzard. But while it lasts, or did last, this heat wave has succeeded in making things warm for most people, and the trade in straw hats has suddenly reached dimensions of enormous importance. Now everybody desires to rush to the green fields and the yellow sands, in the neighbourhoods of which enterprising hotel-proprietors and lodging-house-keepers are making much monetary hay while the sun shines. But in other directions it is satisfactory to note that the spell of brilliant weather has also had a bracing influence on many branches of business which had commenced to languish. And so there is a good deal to be thankful for all round.

MEANWHILE, with the improvement in atmospheric conditions the international horizon has become less clouded with unpropitious indications. The difficulty between Japan and America, which recently acquired a somewhat acute stage, of which the world's jingoes, and those of Japan and the United States in particular, did not fail to make the most, has softened considerably, and the responsible statesmen and thoughtful citizens of both countries have quite satisfied themselves that no conflict is likely to take place. Consequently the feeling of nervousness on the Stock Exchange which the outlook created has subsided. The events which have taken place in Korea hardly count, at least while they continue to maintain a mainly domestic character. Indeed, probably, for all serious business purposes the domination of Japan over Korea is calculated to make for better business than the *régime* of its late Emperor.

ANOTHER event has occurred, however, which has not passed without causing a certain feeling of uneasiness in financial and Stock Exchange circles. That is the triumphant return of the Socialist candidate as Member of Parliament for the Colne Division of Yorkshire, in succession to the veteran Liberal, Sir James Kitson, who was made a peer the other day. Coming as it has immediately after the Labour victory at Jarrow, it is by many thinking persons assumed that the return of the Socialist candidate marks the beginning of a new chapter in political representation in the House of Commons, and a new chapter, moreover, which is essentially antagonistic to existing economic principles in their application to capital and property, and consequently to practically all classes of business—not excluding by any means that which "has to do" with paper—as we at present know them.

It seems to me, however, that any such nervousness is, to say the least of it, premature at present. At the moment the Labour propaganda differs very materially from that of any of the current brands of Socialism, and the Socialists have not only to reckon with the anti-Socialist Labour element, but they have yet to settle their own internal differences, for there are at least three different sorts of Socialism talked in the public parks and the street corners at the present time, namely, the Socialism of the Social Democratic Federation, that of the Socialist Party of Great Britain, and that of the sort which adheres to neither of the before-mentioned bodies—not to mention the Socialism of the Socialist element of the Independent Labour Party. So there is plenty of time to look round yet, although it is beyond all question that before long there will be a sufficient Socialist *personnel* in the House of Commons to cut some sort of a figure as a Party.

AN enquirer asks whether the lallang grass upon which Mr. Clayton Beadle discoursed in last week's *Review* is the fibre about which I recently made some guarded anticipatory remarks in these columns. In reply, I may answer distinctly in the negative. As a matter of fact, my ignorance is so extensive that I do not remember having heard more than the merest passing mention of lallang grass in the course of my life. From what Mr. Clayton Beadle has to say in last week's *Review*, however, it seems very evident that this lallang grass has a fair chance of having a very good "look-in" amongst papermaking raw materials.

NOW THAT the cultivation of rubber trees has become a recognised branch of plantation industry in the Malay Peninsula, lallang grass should have some reasonable prospect of finding a market. The land has to be cleared of this grass in order to permit of rubber trees being cultivated, and the plantation owners would be very glad to find a remunerative market for this by-product, if I may so term it. This market, however, must necessarily, for at least a long period, be confined to the East, but the existence of such a cheap and abundant raw material is in itself a fact calculated to encourage the development of papermaking in the East, where its possibilities are great. Altogether it is evident that much more will yet be heard of lallang grass, and I look forward with interest to the next instalment of Mr. Clayton Beadle's paper.

EMPLOYERS in the paper and stationery trades have not yet ceased discussing the remarkably elastic possibilities of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the more deeply it is examined the more complex its provisions appear to become. The only interests which seem to rejoice over it are the insurance offices, to whom, at present at least, it signifies a large increase of new business of what promises to be a remunerative character. Before long, too, it is likely the legal fraternity will find that the litigation arising from the

new Act will provide an unailing supply of additional practice. Yes, this brilliant new Act, for whom few have got a good word to say, is likely to provide the employing public with some lively experiences before long.

\* \* \*

ALREADY my friend Winklebotham has had a slight foretaste of what some people's brains can evolve out of the scope of the provisions of the new Act! His office boy—Uriah A. Gripper, of whom my readers have heard before, was recently indulging in "larks" with some of his senior colleagues. One of these young gentlemen in throwing a ruler at his next in seniority, by way of emphasising some statement of fact or fancy, managed inadvertently to strike the head of the lad, removing a small portion of scalp skin and causing a minute amount of bloodshed. The ultimate outward and visible indication of assault was a bump. Agrippa, as the youth is called, thought nothing of the incident, taking it in very good part. Not so his mother, who is a massive lady of pronounced commercial ideas, which she is wont to express in forcibly written language which is a source of unailing interest to students of orthography. The old lady remembered the Compensation Act, and scented business.

\* \* \*

ACCORDINGLY the redoubtable Mrs. Gripper has made a claim upon Winklebotham for compensation under the Act, ostensibly on behalf of her son. My friend says in his usually vehemently polite style that he will see her hanged first, and, if he is bound to go into Court, he adds he will go so far as to put in a counterclaim for the damage to the ruler caused by Agrippa's head having arrested its flight. There is a minute dent upon its surface, he declares, which exactly corresponds with the curvature of the boy's skull at the spot at which it was struck. Mrs. Gripper's claim was made in a letter to Winklebotham which is characteristic of many which will doubtless yet be made under the wonderful Act.

It read thus:

DEAR SIR

Wich it is along of mi sun Uriah wot met with an accent in ure orifice las week an was insured on is ead by a roolyer wot struck im on is scallup. It cut is ead open and tuk a pees out as largass a bit ov pottightoe. Is ead swole trifsk, an itis ownly rite an proper that u oughter complain im under this eer noo ack. Hif u allowe ure keelarks tw frov dngs sbart in ure orifice u arr bounder take the kenseones.

Eye dont wasterbee ard, but Eye think asow u should palme 5 pounds fur the accent an 5 pounds fur the pees ov flesh wot was tuk out bi the roolyer, wich mighter pianotrater is brains, an 5 pounds fur the dr's bill, an 5 pounds fur a noo jakut wich is other wan was awl blud frov is ead.

Wich eye am ownlay a pore widah wot does kayshonal mindin use for a lady naybar wot goes out washin. Uriah spiks very eyely ov u has a humplawyer an sees you oprove ov the noo ack, wich eye daw alaw, it bein a grate baboon two pore peepull sotto spik.

Ures trily,

MARY ANN GRIPPER.

S.P.—Polke tew scent the muny bi postle lawrdur fur kinvunnence in kashin ov em. An thankin ewin auntsipayshin.

"Yes," said Winklebotham, when I read the letter, "Mary Ann can bet her 'Auntispayshin' that if I 'scent the muny' I will be the 'grate baboon.'"

BUT, all the same, judging from a cursory perusal of the provisions of the Act, and from the various arguments I have seen put forward with regard to its legal elasticity, I am not at all sure that if Winklebotham defended his case in Court he would come off best. Although he was not in his office when the ruler, which is his property and was propelled by one of his clerks, made its passage through space, he may be held responsible because the degree of discipline which naturally should prevail in his or any other office should be of such a nature as to render the irresponsible propulsion of rulers inside its limits impossible. Moreover the accident happened during working hours in Winklebotham's office, manned and boy-ed by employees earning less than £250 a year per head. None of the mitigating circumstances prescribed by the Act seem to apply. The amount of the claim would certainly be subject by any intelligent judge or jury to considerable revision, but that is a detail, though a considerable one. Meanwhile Winklebotham declines to pay up, and so we shall probably see what we shall see.

\* \* \*

ALTOGETHER the Act is one which I commend to the careful study and intelligent understanding of all who are employers in any branch of the paper trade. No one who has any knowledge of paper mills and paper warehouses and factories can doubt the number of risks which present themselves. The Act has its good points as well as its weak ones, but they want finding out. Meanwhile it will be wise for paper trade men, in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail branches alike, to read the "Memorandum on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906," which can now be obtained at any Post Office on the disbursement of one halfpenny. It will whet their appetite and curiosity for "more," and will set them athinking. In any case the wise employer will insure right away.

\* \* \*

AS EXHIBITIONS go this is rather a slack year, although the International Exhibition at Dublin is, I hear, going very strong. Of course, the Balkan Exhibition at Earl's Court is more of a show than a serious function, although it is very interesting at that. Next year, however, the exhibition principle will be very much in evidence. In London we shall have the Franco-British Exhibition, which promises to be the biggest thing in exhibitions which has ever been seen in this country. Then, further north in Edinburgh we shall have the National Scottish Exhibition, which promises to be a very big thing also. The *entente cordiale* between Scotland and England requires no emphasising—we are all "John Tamson's bairns"—and the Franco-British display will need no further advertisement than its name in order to draw all the British world and its wife and children to the new pleasure ground at Shepherd's Bush.

\* \* \*

I UNDERSTAND that one of the finest individual displays promised will be made by Canada, the intention of the Dominion being to erect a magnificent building on its own



account. This is well, for this, as Sir Wilfred Laurier said some time ago, is to be Canada's Century. The "Nineteenth Century," he said, "was the century of the United States; the Twentieth Century will be Canada's Century." And Canada means business right from start to finish. In fact, never in the history of any British Colony was any one of them booming as Canada is to-day. In business circles it is Canada, Canada, *toujours* Canada, and Canada knows it, and rightly means to push the fact for all it is worth.

\* \* \*

In this connection there has been quite a little eruption of books having for their objects-in-chief the education of the British public up to the importance and the possibilities of the great imperial asset they possess in Canada. The latest and probably the most important of all the works which have appeared during recent years on the subject of the Colony is "Canada's Century" aptly named after Sir Wilfred Laurier's epoch-marking expression. I have just received a copy of this work, with which I hope to deal in these columns next week, more particularly because it enters at some length into questions affecting the newspaper Press of Canada, and also the wood pulp and papermaking interests of the Dominion. A preliminary survey of the volume impresses one favourably, and I think it pretty safe to say that the book seems likely to be regarded in future as one of the standard works on the Dominion. G. A. F.

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

**BELGIUM.**—54 rolls, Lucas and Spencer's Wf.; 59 bales, 1 case, J. Cockrill Line; 303 bales, R. Ulrich; 3 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 9 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 36 bales, G.S.N. Co.; 311 bales, 32 rolls, Leach and Co.; 5 bales, T. H. Lee; 255 bales, J. Harrison; 18 bales, 12 cases, P. Heydemann.

**CANADA.**—63 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 142 rolls, M. Dk. Co.; 717 bales, 918 rolls, Lowe and Hurley.

**CHINA.**—18 cases, Smith and Sons.

**EGYPT.**—1 case, M. Dk. Co.

**FRANCE.**—5 cases, Europe and Express Co.; 2 cases, Atkins and Nisbet; 20 cases, Symons and Co.; 39 bales, 2 cases, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 60 bales, Evans and Sons.

**GERMANY.**—31 bales, 5 cases, 2 rolls, L. and I. D. Co.; 250 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 25 bales, 80 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 1 bale, 12 cases, 8 rolls, Hay's Wf.; 245 bales, 72 rolls, R. Ulrich; 43 bales, 9 cases, 346 rolls, London and Rhine S.O. Office; 22 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 87 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 11 bales, Henle and Co.; 223 bales, 8 cases, Foley and Co.; 52 cases, Dowgate Dk.; 7 bales, Drolenvaux and Bremner; 19 bales, Craven and Co.; 112 bales, J. Spurling; 48 bales, E. Kammer.

**HOLLAND.**—23 bales, T. H. Lee; 131 bales, Little and Johnson; 416 bales, 75 rolls, Muller

and Co.; 14 bales, J. Spicer and Sons; 222 bales, Robinson, Roberts and Co.; 17 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 104 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 9 bales, Phillipps and Graves; 10 bales, 3 cases, Lovell and Sons; 308 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 222 bales, 4 cases, Van Dam and Co.; 7 cases, Dowgate Dk.; 20 bales, Barber and Co.; 35 bales, Beer and Co.; 1,961 bales, 206 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 75 bales, Foley and Co.

**JAPAN.**—17 cases, Berrick Bros.; 8 cases, Allen Strong and Co.

**NORWAY.**—46 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 1,588 bales, 71 cases, 44 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 69 bales, International Transport Co.; 44 bales, Lucas and Spencer; 77 bales, 115 rolls, J. Spurling; 158 bales, Davies and Royle; 13 bales, 141 rolls, S. H. Holman; 139 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 16 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 107 bales, 52 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 124 bales, R. Ulrich; 36 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 78 bales, 270 rolls, S. C. Dk. Co.

**NORTH RUSSIA.**—770 bales, Felber, Jucker and Co.; 9 bales, Spicer and Sons; 162 bales, Relph and Co.; 120 bales, E. Lloyd; 62 bales, Foley and Co.

**SWEDEN.**—336 bales, R. Ulrich; 75 bales, Fellows, Morton and Co.; 53 bales, McDougall and Bronthron; 16 bales, Trinity Wf.; 183 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 34 bales, 374 rolls, S. H. Holman; 50 bales, 1,402 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 91 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 14 rolls, Peabody and Co.; 111 bales, Foley and Co.; 181 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 372 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 75 bales, Lucas and Spenser Wf.; 249 bales, 19 rolls, M. Dk. Co.; 17 bales, Cook and Co.; 67 bales, 307 rolls, Beck and Pollitzer; 14 bales, Spicer and Sons; 445 bales, 2 cases, 103 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 81 bales, 1 case, M. Dk. Co.; 48 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 163 bales, W. Mount; 27 bales, Mount and Co.; 786 bales, Phillips and Graves.

### Printed or Coated.

**BELGIUM.**—122 bales, 14 cases, J. Cockrill Line.

**FRANCE.**—1 case, Mory and Co.; 3 cases, Albanni and Tosetti; 7 bales, Coppo and Co.

**GERMANY.**—10 cases, Craven and Co.; 34 bales, 83 cases, Argo S. S. Co.; 8 bales, 31 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

**HOLLAND.**—17 cases, Phillipps and Graves; 117 bales, Muller and Co.; 2 cases, Wheatley and Co.; 6 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 28 bales, Van Dam and Co.

**JAPAN.**—7 cases, Berrick Bros.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—2 cases, Shaw, Saville and Albion Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—24 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 1 case, Meadows and Co.; 5 cases, American Express Co.; 5 cases, Field and Co.; 5 bales, J. Graves; 4 cases, Davies, Turner and Co.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal ports were:—

From Austria, 923 bales; Belgium, 2,352 bales, 17 cases, 35 rolls; Canada, 74 bales, 868 rolls; Denmark, 2 cases; France, 480 bales, 133 cases; Finland, 174 bales; Germany, 2,458 bales, 41 cases, 84 rolls; Holland, 1,281 bales, 5 cases; Norway, 1,530 bales, 30 cases; Russia, 487 bales; Sweden, 3,021 bales, 632 rolls; United States, 763 bales, 17 cases.

# AMBER SIZE.

## FROM BARREL TO BEATER.

We guarantee to size 20 per cent. cheaper than any other size on the market, and we are prepared to prove this by demonstrating at your own Mills free of charge.

Although we have been offering Amber Size a few months only, it has been adopted exclusively by leading British Paper Manufacturers.

### REPORT.

**R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S.,**  
ANALYST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER,  
WOOD PULP AND PAPER TRADE EXPERT.  
Telegraphic Address: "Alkalinity, London."  
Telephone No.: Bank, 893.

LABORATORY AND OFFICES:  
(CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS),  
OXFORD COURT, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
(Opposite Cannon Street Station).

Messrs. FOX, STOCKELL & Co.,  
32, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

29th May, 1907.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to hand you my report on the use of Amber Size, from which you will see that the results of the experiment favour the use of this material, and I must say that **this is about the best prepared size I have seen.**

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. SINDALL.

### Report on the use of Amber Size.

Some careful comparative trials made with Amber Size, as against ordinary rosin size, gave results indicating the superiority of Amber Size.

An experiment was carried out at a well-known paper mill. Two large beating engines were utilised for the purpose, the amount of pulp taken in each case being exactly the same. To one of the engines the required proportion of clay was added, then the ordinary rosin size, followed by alum, and finally the colour necessary to tone the paper. In the second beater the conditions were exactly the same, except that instead of ordinary rosin size the new Amber Size was employed.

The proportions of Amber Size and the ordinary rosin size used in the above trial were as follows:—  
**For each 10 lbs. of Amber Size added to the pulp in one beater the amount of ordinary rosin size added to the pulp in the second beater was 18½ lbs.** A good feature of the Amber Size was the readiness with which it dissolved in water.

The rosin size was a normal material, made by boiling rosin with soda ash in the usual way, and containing 54.3 per cent. total rosin, as shown by analysis.

**The paper treated with Amber Size proved to be the harder sized than that treated with ordinary rosin size,** not only when tested by the rough and ready methods usually employed, but also when carefully examined by laboratory tests.

This paper was satisfactory in every way, having a clear, bright appearance, and feeling somewhat harder to the touch, with a distinct rattle superior to that of the paper treated with ordinary rosin size.

The cost of treatment with Amber Size under the conditions named in the experiment proved to be **20 per cent. cheaper** than the cost of sizing the paper with the ordinary rosin size.

Similar experiments were made at other mills with softer sized papers, and while it is more difficult to discriminate exactly between a number of papers which have been treated with small proportions of size, the trials were satisfactory in showing that **the cost of sizing the paper was reduced by the use of Amber Size.**

Samples of the Paper were submitted by me to the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute, and the Certificate given states that the **Paper treated with Amber Size was Superior in Sizing Quality** to that treated with the ordinary Rosin Size referred to in this report.

The Certificate of the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute thus confirms the conclusions arrived at.  
(Signed) R. W. SINDALL.

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## British Imports of Wood Pulp.

### Five Years' Statistics.

The following figures show the imports of wood pulp into Great Britain :—

	TOTAL IMPORTS.	
1906	606,811 tons	£2,915,209
1905	578,012 "	2,759,627
1904	569,245 "	2,521,048
1903	576,153 "	2,506,583
1902	525,799 "	2,398,215

The following is a list of the principal countries supplying the British market :—

	NORWAY.	
1906	318,091 tons	£1,217,598
1905	280,867 "	1,051,492
1904	300,317 "	1,016,293
1903	298,996 "	1,054,934
1902	279,361 "	1,037,092

	SWEDEN.	
1906	167,455 tons	£1,186,024
1905	177,374 "	1,214,575
1904	172,492 "	1,130,843
1903	181,485 "	1,105,093
1902	142,732 "	942,883

	RUSSIA.	
1906	15,383 tons	£111,413
1905	17,599 "	123,121
1904	9,533 "	77,370
1903	3,907 "	29,906
1902	2,404 "	18,443

	CANADA.	
1906	88,256 tons	£242,481
1905	83,219 "	206,113
1904	63,261 "	144,215
1903	72,973 "	168,206
1902	83,771 "	254,370

	GERMANY.	
1906	7,584 tons	£67,664
1905	7,231 "	63,959
1904	5,770 "	50,768
1903	5,398 "	46,067
1902	3,933 "	33,146

	HOLLAND.	
1906	2,596 tons	£23,834
1905	2,622 "	24,097
1904	2,794 "	24,566
1903	4,964 "	43,031
1902	6,173 "	55,262

	BELGIUM.	
1906	692 tons	£6,020
1905	255 "	2,373
1904	516 "	4,513
1903	450 "	3,614
1902	58 "	520

	PORTUGAL.	
1906	2,219 tons	£16,485
1905	2,482 "	17,258
1904	2,115 "	15,341
1903	1,884 "	14,521
1902	1,624 "	13,348

### UNITED STATES.

1906	2,745 tons	£26,094
1905	3,089 "	27,886
1904	1,201 "	10,992
1903	4,004 "	32,394
1902	4,764 "	37,051

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1906	1,765 tons	£17,412
1905	3,163 "	27,879
1904	2,183 "	17,106
1903	150 "	1,440
1902	218 "	1,596

## Japanese Imports of Paper, etc.

In a report supplied by Mr. Acting Consul-General Hobart-Hampden, the following imports of paper at the port of Yokohama in 1906 and the previous year are shown :—

	1906.	1905.
Cigarette ... ..	£15,502	£26,321
Drawing ... ..	11,269	17,880
Glazed or fancy ... ..	50,777	72,988
Imitation Japanese ... ..	56,814	51,872
Packing ... ..	8,869	21,686
Photographic ... ..	19,452	17,887
Printing ... ..	140,332	99,268
Writing ... ..	31,048	17,303
Other ... ..	27,074	42,839

The chief countries of supply are Germany, Austro-Hungary and Belgium. The receipts from the United States advance yearly, whilst imports from the United Kingdom show a slight decrease.

Pulp for papermaking was imported at Yokohama in 1906 to the extent of 3,833 tons of the value of £40,299, as against £2,024 tons and £21,339 in the previous year.

Papermaking machinery was imported at Yokohama to the value of £29,816. The average value for the five years, 1901-05, stands at £20,041.

## British Imports of Esparto.

The imports of esparto and other vegetable fibres into the United Kingdom during 1906 and four preceding years were :—

1906	188,192 tons	£677,055
1905	191,114 "	724,552
1904	200,245 "	746,489
1903	179,089 "	649,501
1902	198,292 "	717,854

The sources of supply are as under, with comparative values for the years 1902 and 1906 :—

	1902.	1906.
Algeria ... ..	£213,771	£283,345
Spain ... ..	264,761	188,033
Tripoli ... ..	145,296	116,038
Tunis ... ..	93,936	89,394
Other Foreign Countries	90	245

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NOW THAT we have reached the tail-end of July, and have the last Bank Holiday of 1907, save Boxing Day itself, upon us, we are apt to be convinced, even against our will, that the year is rattling along on the down-grade with a speed which is surprising. Happily, we are now getting a little bit of old-fashioned British summer after all, and really just at the moment business is conducted seemingly only under a kind of continuous protest. Nearly all the business world and his wife and family are either holiday making or on the eve of participating in their annual rustification, and notwithstanding the inevitable interruptions to the smooth course of trade which holiday-making on wholesale lines creates, still in the long run business is all the better for it. The very finest piece of mechanism fails to do its best work if it has to run continuously under high pressure, and most things, from a pair of trousers to a razor, require a rest occasionally if they are to give the best account of themselves in ordinary usage.

ALTHOUGH the trend of business has been somewhat unsettled and in some directions distinctly depressed on the Stock Exchange and in financial circles, still evidences continue to present themselves in support of the fact that the commercial prosperity of the country as a whole is well maintained, and progressive in tendency. Nothing gives a better indication of this than the proceedings at the half-yearly meetings of our great banking corporations. Look at the London and Westminster Bank, for example: for the past six months it has made a gross profit of £387,982, which marks the highest record of the Bank's earnings in any one half-year in its history. The fact that the net profit is somewhat less than the Bank's previous highest figure does not really discount the general excellence of the result. The discrepancy is explained by increased and exceptional expenses having encroached upon the earnings.

THEN again, when presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., the governor, Sir Felix Schuster, was able to announce that the net profit of that institution for the past six months had been the best in the history of the Bank. He also voiced his conviction that there can be little doubt but that in course of time prices must recover to an extent which would make the bank's investments securities increasingly valuable as assets. "Through these somewhat troubled and anxious times," remarked Sir Felix, "credit throughout the country has remained unimpaired. There have been few

failures, and according to all appearance, the general trade of the country is in a thoroughly sound and healthy condition." Very much the same sort of story was told at the meeting of the Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd. "The past financial year," said Mr. E. D. Merriman, who presided, "has been one of unbounded prosperity for the civilised community in all parts of the world, with perhaps the exception of South Africa," where perhaps, of almost all parts, it is most wanted. And so the story has repeated itself, as each bank meeting followed another.

WHETHER reaction will assert itself sooner or later, it is difficult to foresee at the moment, and this depends on the maintenance of peace amongst the great nations of the world. There seems little prospect now of the friction between the United States and Japan continuing long, and the clouds in Korea and Morocco need afford little ground for international anxiety. But it is a curious commentary upon the good sentiment of the world as a whole to note that the principal discussions at the Peace Conference at The Hague have hinged not on questions concerning the maintenance of peace, but rather upon the framing of a sort of international code for the regulation of war when any of the countries represented at the Conference fall in to conflict with one another. The prospective erection of a "Palace of Peace" at the Hague as a sort of international tribunal for the discussion of methods of warfare seems, surely, in these advanced days to be something of an anomaly.

MEANWHILE in the paper and allied trades the distinctly holiday tone to which I have made reference in my opening paragraph prevails. At the mills, in the warehouses and factories, and in the agents' offices the vacation spirit, which was a dead letter a matter of three weeks ago, is now rampant. It is not that business is bad, for the tone is healthy and order books are generally well lined, but Jack is in a playful mood at the moment, having been long enough in turns weather-beaten or becalmed in the doldrums of atmospheric depression.

TALC, or French chalk, is one of those minerals which figure with some degree of prominence in connection with the paper-making industry. In this connection I was interested in a paragraph in last week's *Review* which mentioned the discovery of some new talc-bearing properties in the commonality of Floing, in Styria. The paragraph stated that mining experts who have examined the veins report they are extremely pure white in colour, and of the slippery quality which is one of the most important properties in talc when utilised for industrial purposes. It was also stated that the areas of land on which the mines are situated have been acquired by Mr. Eduard Elbogen, of Vienna who, in order to utilise the chief products of the mines, has considerably enlarged his refinery works in Austria.

I was interested in reading this information, as some years ago I had opportunities of meeting Mr. Eduard Elbogen, who at the time of which I write 1890—was exhibiting specimens of talc and plumbago derived from his mines at the International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy, of which, as its Hon. Secretary, I happened to have the management, held at the Crystal Palace in the year mentioned. These minerals, of which, by the way, I happen to have specimens, were of very superior quality. So much did this seem to be the case that I remember as the Exhibition proceeded, Mr. Elbogen's stand, which was an open one, the minerals not being enclosed within glass, gradually became depopulated of its specimens by eager collectors until towards the close there were very few left. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Elbogen is an old reader of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, and if so still, he may now be able to recall the identity of the owner of the initials which appear at the end of these notes.

\* \* \*

THE incident of the ruler which occurred in the office of our friend Winklebotham, as related in these columns last week, would seem to be typical of a good many kinds of cases, supposititious very possibly a good many of them, which are more or less calculated to render employers liable under the new Compensation Act. Two or three others have come under my notice recently, and one of them is worth recapitulating. At a certain paper mill in the North, a machine-room hand was standing during working hours in a doorway of the said machine-room, which opened upon the roadway outside. The day was very hot, and consequently the atmosphere in the machine-room was at a high temperature. The man was leaning against the side of the doorway, with one leg in the building and the other leg outside, his nose consequently being as nearly as possible on a line with the outside edge of the mill building.

\* \* \*

JUST then another mill hand, who was also suffering from the extreme heat, went to a cupboard and procured a bottle of soda-water with which to slake his thirst. The top of its cork had a metal disc to protect it from injury by the wires with which the cork was held in position, and, when the wires released the cork from its hold, it went forward with great force, carrying the metal disc with it, and, striking the mill hand lounging in the doorway, directly on the proboscis, made rather an ugly cut in that prominent facial organ.

\* \* \*

It was quite an accident, of course, but the owner of the nose did not accept the injury without demur. He knew it was of no use coming upon his comrade for any compensation, and the happy thought struck him that it was a case which was fairly covered by the provisions of the Compensation Act, and so he put in a claim to the mill-owner under the Act. Needless to say the mill-owner declined to recognise the claim, but the injured man does not mean to be baffled if he can help it. The question is: does the case come within

the provisions of the Compensation Act? At first consideration one would naturally decide in the negative, but it is pointed out that the accident happened in the mill premises, during working hours, and as the result of oversight or negligence on the part of one of the mill-owner's employees, who should not, whatever else he might have been doing, have been opening a soda-water bottle for his personal refreshment in his master's premises during working hours. The mill-owner, or his agents, should have seen that nothing of the kind conducive to the possibility of accident took place.

\* \* \*

THEN comes a very knotty point: Was the injured employee within the premises or not at the time of the accident? He had one leg on the premises and the other leg outside of them, and his nose corresponded with the boundary line of the premises. The injured one argues that he was on the premises, for if he were not on the premises he must have been outside of them. The mill-owner, on his part, argues that he was outside the premises, and that he could not have been within them unless all of him, and not only a part of him, was within them. The injured man retorts that it really does not matter whether he was in the mill or outside of it, if he was injured during working hours by one of the mill-owner's employees *from within*.

\* \* \*

I CONFESS I do not know how far such nice points as these are covered by the provisions of the new Act, but whether the case I have quoted is a genuine one or a supposititious one—and I am not from personal knowledge in a position to state whether it is the one or the other—it shows that the Act opens up quite a vista of litigious difficulties, and a good many possibilities for fraud on the one hand, and for evasion on the other. I must leave the solution of the questions involved in the case I have quoted to those of my readers who are possessed of more legal intuition than myself.

\* \* \*

CONSIDERATIONS of space last week prevented me fulfilling my intention of then returning to the fascinating subject of Twainiana, but as trade topics this week are few, as is usual at holiday time, I venture to do so now, even if the Editor "offs" with my head for my temerity in doing so. But Twainiana is such a prolific subject—a dainty dish chokeful of choice morsels—that it is difficult to know where to begin in making a selection, and more difficult still to know where to end. Mark Twain has indirectly done so much in the direction of promoting the consumption of paper, especially "news," "printings" and "book papers," that he fully merits as much space here and now as the good-nature of the Editor will permit me to occupy.

\* \* \*

AND here I should remark that it has not only been as an editor, newspaper proprietor and author, that Mark Twain has promoted

paper consumption on a considerable scale. He was also for some years a publisher in rather a large way of business. Things had prospered with him when, in 1884, he founded the American publishing firm of Webster and Co., himself supplying two-thirds of the capital. It has been written of him that he "became thereby a millionaire and lived accordingly." Unfortunately, luck did not follow this publishing enterprise, and in 1894 "Webster and Co." collapsed. But Mr. Clemens manfully undertook to pay his firm's debts. It was a Herculean task, and few writers of his age would have ventured to assume such heavy responsibilities. He practically mortgaged his brains—as, by the way, did also at one time Sir Walter Scott—to pay his firm's debts, and he managed it all in two years, although the effort necessitated his commencing business life over again. This he did with a light heart, and it is understood that for many years he has found himself deservedly well supplied with the sinews of war.

\* \* \*

MARK TWAIN had some original ways of providing subject matter for "good copy." Once he picked up his material while riding in a tram-car in Berlin. He paid his fare to the conductor, and having done so, immediately tore up the ticket. Thereupon the military-looking official demanded repayment of the fare, as, it would seem, it was "agin the regulations" for a passenger to destroy his ticket while in a car. However, Mark Twain pointed out that he had just paid. "But," said the conductor, "you have no ticket, and you must pay again." Mark Twain at once did so, and received a fresh ticket, which, out of his native cussedness, he immediately tore up again. Again the conductor insisted upon repayment, and Mark Twain went on amusing himself in this way, paying the ten-pfennige fare over and over again, as promptly destroying each ticket as he received it. Then he went back to his hotel and wrote an article on the experience, for which he received £100! Thus we see that Mark Twain's humour is not always—and wisely so—devoid of its commercial side.

\* \* \*

BY THE WAY, do any of my readers possess a memory for theatrical events sufficiently retentive to recall the production at the old Gaiety Theatre some time in 1880—in the dog days, if I remember rightly, of that year—of "Colonel Sellers," which was described as a "Dramatic Sketch in Five Acts, by Mark Twain." I am not quite sure, but I rather think that this was Mark Twain's first and last attempt at dramatic effort in this country, and it was a dismal failure. I remember one of the leading London critics—it was Clement Scott, I think, or possibly Charles Knight, or mayhap even Moy Thomas, all, alas, gone over to the Great Bourne—described the play as a "farrago of absurdities." The play was splendidly put on the stage by the late John Hollingshead, and the principal part, the title rôle, was played by Mr. John T. Raymond. The audience at its *première* was a distinguished one, but nothing could save the play.

I am afraid if Mark Twain read these lines, he would be sorry I had recalled the event, but I do so mainly to further emphasise the sincere esteem and affection which Britishers without exception bear towards the great humorist. A man is all the better in this world for having made a mistake or two, and it is part of our national proverbial philosophy that the man who never makes a mistake never makes anything.

\* \* \*

MARK TWAIN used to tell an amusing story of an incident of which he was a witness while travelling in India some years ago. A very pompous member of the Bombay judiciary was strutting backwards and forwards on the platform of a wayside station, when a perspiring Englishman rushed up, and, touching the judge unceremoniously on the shoulder, asked, "Is this the Bombay train?" The judge drew himself up, brushed the stranger's arm aside, and with unsuppressed indignation remarked, "I am not the stationmaster, sir." "Oh, aren't you?" said the Englishman, evidently surprised. "Then if you are not, what the dickens do you mean by swaggering about this platform as if you were?"

\* \* \*

MR. CLEMENS once attended a rather high-toned dinner party, and the conversation touched upon the delicate themes of future punishment and eternal life. Mark Twain, who is a splendid talker, is also a superb listener, and while this abstruse discussion was going forward he remained silent. At last a spectacled lady turned towards him and remarked, "Why do you not say anything, Mr. Clemens? I want your opinion." The reply was given with Mark Twain's finest drawl: "Madam, you must excuse me. I am silent of necessity. I have friends in both places."

\* \* \*

ONE more. We have heard a good deal about Mark Twain's meeting with King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the recent garden party at Windsor Castle. Of course, he had previously met the King while he was Prince of Wales, but the facts recall the circumstance that once, while he (Mark Twain) was resident in England, he was made liable for a tax payment with regard to which he wrote a friendly letter of protest to Queen Victoria. "I do not know you," he wrote, with genial audacity, "but I have met your son. He was at the head of a procession in the Strand, and I was on a bus!" Years afterwards Mark Twain met the then Prince of Wales at Homburg, and they had a long walk and talk together. When bidding him good-bye, the Prince said: "I am glad to have met you again"—a remark which troubled the humorist, who began to think he had been mistaken for someone else. He communicated his suspicion to the Prince, who genially replied, "Not at all. Why, don't you remember when you met me in the Strand? I was at the head of a procession and you were on a bus!"

\* \* \*

WE are so accustomed to regard Mr. Clemens solely in the light of a humorist, that it is difficult to realise that he has a singularly



tender nature, with a deeply pathetic strain running through his character. This has been indicated in many ways and on numerous occasions, but never with more delicate simplicity than when he caused to be inscribed on the marble tombstone over his wife's grave at Elmira the following beautifully unaffected lines: -

Warm summer sun,  
Shine kindly here,  
Warm southern wind,  
Blow softly here.

Green sod above,  
Lie light, lie light.  
Good night, dear heart,  
Good night, good night.

G. A. F.

## German Wood Pulp Manufacturers' ASSOCIATION.

Rapidly following each other, the leading branches connected with the German paper industry have been holding their annual conventions.

At the pulp manufacturers' Eisenach gathering the question of a community of interest between that association and the Paper Board Manufacturers' Association was discussed, but in the unavoidable absence of delegates from the latter body nothing could be decided.

With respect to the formation of a syndicate of Saxon pulp manufacturers, one speaker referred to the difficulty arising from there being so many small plants. In reply to this assertion, it was urged that small concerns have most to gain from a joint selling arrangement, as it puts them constantly in funds for goods sold. Some Bavarian pulp mills of minor importance had profited a good deal by the formation of a syndicate for that country.

One speaker called attention to the fact that in spite of the absence from the German market of northern competition, as well as the increased cost of raw material and of labour, no important advance in prices had been established, though the demand was brisk. Another member gave an estimate of the cost of production of wood pulp per 100 kilos. Reduced to American equivalents per 100 pounds it would be: Wood, 60 cents; coal, 38 cents; and wages, 11 cents; total per 100 pounds, 1.09 dols.

As this calculation makes no provision for interest, depreciation, management, etc., it was urged by the speaker that it was impossible to produce air-dry steam ground wood under the equivalent of 1.15 dols. per 100 pounds.

Stocks were reported to be low, and the general tenor of the remarks made was that pulp manufacturers should have more confidence in themselves, and show paper manufacturers that they are dependent on the pulp mills. A resolution calling for a revision of present prices was unanimously agreed to.

## German Paper Congress.

At the recent joint congress of the Association of German Paper Manufacturers and the Papermakers' Guild, a spirited debate ensued as to the proposal introduced by the Silesian Papermakers' Association for the offering of a prize of 100,000 marks (£5,000) for a substitute for rosin sizing, the opinion being expressed in several quarters that it was unlikely a suitable alternative process would be easily discovered. Commercial Councillor Zanders remarked that a prize would not be so resultful as the allotment of a suitably large amount for the purpose of studying the question. The Silesian Association urged that the co-operation of other industries using rosin should be invited, with a view to offering a still larger amount than that already proposed. No decision was, however, reached upon the question. It appeared from correspondence subsequent that the Silesian Association explained to the Government that the rosin used in papermaking is easily saponified through boiling with soda, without leaving any insoluble residue. The rosin oil industry consumes even larger quantities of rosin than the aggregate used by paper manufacturers. Samples of American rosin were sent the German Colonial Office, with the explanation that transparency, bright fracture and extreme purity are the principal requirements of paper manufacturers in the quality of rosin. One Breslau owner of plantations in German South-west Africa offers to take up the matter with energy. Other subjects of interest discussed included the German Museum at Munich; the customs' examination of imported paper; official regulations for Government paper supplies, etc. The advertising by non-resident paper manufacturers for help in the local papers of towns where there are paper mills was condemned by the meeting as being equivalent to enticing a fellow manufacturer's workpeople to leave him.

## Strawboards, &c.

British imports of Strawboards, etc., during the week ended Saturday last were:—

STRAWBOARDS.—From Belgium, 160 bales; Germany, 205 bales; Holland, 22,768 cwts., 15,730 bales, 98 rolls; United States, 250 bales.

WOOD PULP BOARDS.—From Canada, 1,142 cwts., 100 bales; Germany, 348 cwts.; Holland, 7 bales; Norway, 774 cwts., 590 bales, 50 rolls; Sweden, 2,419 cwts., 539 bales; United States, 254 cwts., 28 cases.

MILLBOARDS.—From Austro-Hungary, 1,220 cwts.; Germany, 28 cwts., 8 bales; Holland, 7,676 bales; Italy, 19 bales; Norway, 295 cwts.

PASTEBOARDS.—From Belgium, 3 cases; Germany, 563 bales, 8 cases; Sweden, 13 bales.

CARDBOARDS.—From Germany, 8 bales.



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## WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW.

Office : 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.

## TRADE NOTES.

**THE CHINA CLAY INDUSTRY.**—In our issue of the 19th ult. we referred to several important extensions being carried out by china clay companies. Messrs. H. D. Pochin and Co., Ltd., of Salford, Manchester, we may mention, have also found it necessary, owing to the increased demand for their clays, to make very extensive additions at two of their mines, viz., Gothers and Higher Gothers. This well-known firm also work in Cornwall the Halviggan mines.

**MR. A. E. HARRIS**, who is leaving Tovil Paper Mills for Newfoundland, was presented, the other day, with a dressing case with silver mounted fittings and monogram engraved, by the members of the staff of Messrs. E. Reed and Co., Ltd., at Tovil, Bridge, Horton Kirby, Wycombe Marsh and Merton Abbey Paper Mills, together with the London Office Staff, to show their appreciation of many years close acquaintance. Mr. C. L. Stevens, the general manager of the firm, made the presentation in a happy speech. In referring to Mr. Harris's appointment in Newfoundland, he was sure he was the right man for the business to be done. He wished Mr. Harris good health and success in the name of each one of the staff of Messrs. E. Reed and Co., Ltd. Mr. Harris expressed his thanks for the good wishes of his many friends. He attributed much of whatever he had achieved to the interest shown in him by Mr. Stevens, which had been of the greatest value whilst at Tovil.

**THE DEATH OF MR. COUNCILLOR HAINSWORTH, J.P.**—In our last issue we briefly referred to the sudden death of Mr. Harry Hainsworth, J.P., managing director and secretary of Messrs. J. Bracken and Son, Ltd., Dene Paper Mills, Luddenham. Mr. Hainsworth was walking with his wife in the street at Halifax, when he was suddenly seized with heart failure and died almost immediately. The deceased spent practically all his working life with Messrs. J. Bracken and Co., Ltd., his first occupation being in the firm's warehouse in Horton-street, Halifax, 28 years ago. He displayed both talent and energy, and gradually rose in the esteem and confidence of his employers, and when the firm was converted into a limited company some years ago, he was appointed secretary and managing director. He was held in the greatest respect by the workpeople. He was thrice elected a member of the Midgley Council, and at the last annual meeting was elected chairman. He qualified as a magistrate, and sat at the West Riding Court on three or four occasions. Mr. Hainsworth was only 41 years of age at the time of his death, and a career of great promise and usefulness has been prematurely closed. He leaves a wife and three children. At the funeral there was a large number of work-

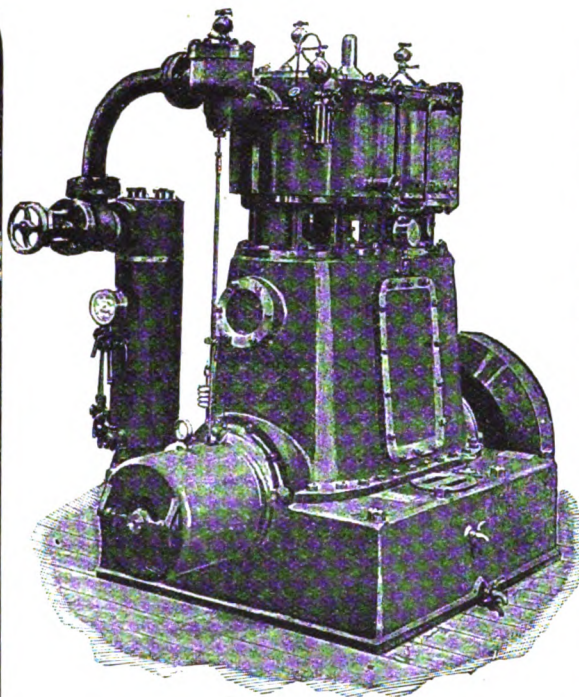
people and representatives of various organisations present. The workpeople from Dene Mills were as follows: Messrs. A. Chew, T. Bedford, R. Gaukroger, W. Patrick, W. Ingham, G. H. Dean, T. Horsfield, Henry Ackroyd, J. Horsfield, A. E. Radcliffe, J. Crabtree, J. Robson, A. Horsfield, T. Hemsley, G. Lees, R. Lees, W. R. Robson, E. Hobson, Frank Marsland, Thos. Fair, Wm. Furge, S. Bell, John Easton, Jos. Robinson (tenant), Henry Horsfield (traveller), G. Ingham, S. Fawcett, J. Helliwell, Wm. Forge, jun., W. Balmforth, J. E. Smith, D. R. Waddington, Chas. Ratcliffe, W. Ingham, E. Horsfield, B. Hobson, R. Royle (director), W. Smith (cashier), and W. Ratcliffe. At the graveside there were also present many members of the paper and allied trades, the deceased being held in high esteem by a very large circle.

**EMPLOYEES' PIC-NIC.**—The employees of Messrs. J. and J. Makin, Ltd., papermakers and merchants, 20, Mount-street, Manchester, held a pic-nic to Castleton on Saturday. It was given by the firm, and 29 took advantage of the opportunity and, blessed with fine weather, enjoyed a pleasant day. The party assembled at Victoria Station early in the morning and went by train to Hope, from whence an enjoyable drive brought them to Castleton. A visit to Peak Cavern, Peak Castle, Winnats, etc., preceded dinner, which was held at the Bull's Head Hotel, the following toasts being duly honoured:—"The Firm," proposed by Mr. H. Farrar and supported by Mr. Hopson; and "The Manager (Mr. Higginbottom)," proposed by Mr. Dyson and supported by Mr. Mellor. Afterwards another drive was indulged in to Mythan Bridge, Bamford, Yorkshire Bridge, Ashopton, Lady Bower, etc. Tea was served on the return to Castleton, and a last drive in the evening to Hope station enabled the party to catch the train back to Manchester, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, after an enjoyable day's outing.

**WANSBOROUGH CO., LTD.**—An excellent day's excursion arranged by the employees of the St. Decuman's Paper Mills, Watchet, took place on the 20th ult., when a visit was paid to Plymouth, over 300 tickets being issued. Eddystone Lighthouse, Saltash, Fowey, Keyham Dockyard, and the Japanese warships at anchor in the Sound, were all included in the day's itinerary. A splendid luncheon was provided by the firm at the Royal Hotel, Mr. A. B. L. Pearse, manager, presiding, with Mr. W. Perkhams, foreman, in the vice-chair. The toasts of "The King," "The Firm," and "The Chairman" were all heartily responded to, special mention being made of the services rendered by Mr. V. Dally in organising the excursion. As the return train did not leave until 11.5 p.m., the party had a very full day, eventually reaching their destination shortly before 3 a.m.

**MESSRS. BRUNNER, MOND AND CO., LTD.**, have added to their contribution of £1,000 a sum of £450 to liquidate the debt on the extension of the Victoria Infirmary, Northwich.

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The following report is supplied by Mr. F. D. Dean, stock and share broker, 36, Corporation-street, Manchester. (Telegrams; "Fredean, Manchester"; Phone, No. 2180).

## PAPER, &C.

Amount Paid.	Nominal Amount	Name of Company.	Dividend last half-year.	Prices July 31.
1	1	Annandale & Son ord.	8	21/6-22/6
5	5	do. do. pref.	5	5-5 1/2
100	100	Bergvik Co., 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	100-102
10	10	do. deferred	24/-	26-29
10	10	do. 6% cum. pref.	6	12-13
4	5	Burnley Paper Co.	10	718-738
7	7	Bury Paper, ord.	7 1/2	83-9 1/2
7	7	do. 6% pref.	7 1/2	83-9 1/2
5	5	Darwen Paper Mill Co.	10	103 1/2-11
		do. do. "A"	10	8-8 1/4
4 1/8	5	do. do. "B"	10	37 0-39 0
1		do. do. "C"	10	15-15 1/2
10	10	E. Lancashire Paper Co.	10	15-15 1/2
10	10	do. do. 6% pref.	10	412-43 1/2
5	5	do. do. bonus	5	6-7
10	10	Townsend (C.) Hool & Co.	8	23 1/2-24
5	5	Kellner-Partington Co.	10/-	103-103 1/2
100	100	do. deb. (red, 1914)	4 1/2	718-738
5	5	N. of Ireland Paper Co.	10	512-53 1/2
5	5	Olive & Partington 5 1/2	5	4-4 1/2
8	10	Olive Brothers [pref.]	nil	718-738
10	10	do. do. fully paid	nil	43-5 1/2
5	3	do. do. pref.	10	17 1/2-18 1/2
1	1	Owen, T. & Co. 6% pref.	6	5-5 1/2
5	5	do. do. 5% deb.	5	112-2
5	5	Peebles (A. M.) & Son	5	34-4
5	5	do. 5% cum. pref.	4 1/2	90-95
100	Stock	do. 4 1/2% deb.	10	578-618 1/2
3	5	Itansbottom Paper Co.	5	21 0-22 0 1/2
1	1	do. do. cum. pref.	nil	514-5 1/2
4 1/2	5	Roach Bridge Paper Co.	10	8-8 1/2
5	5	Star Paper Co.	10	512-53 1/2
3	5	do. do. cum. pref.	4 1/2	100-102
100	100	do. do. deb. stock	5/-	8-9 1/2
10	10	Spicer Brothers em. pf.	13	23-25
10	10	Waterlow & Sons 6% non-cum. def.	4	12 1/2-13 1/2
10	10	do. 6% non-cum. pf. cum. pref.	3 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2

## CHEMICALS, &C.

1	1	Brunner, Mond & Co.	3/-p sh	5 1/16-5 1/16
10	10	do. do. 7% cum. pf.	7	17 1/8-17 3/8
1	1	Castner-Kellner Alkali Co.	9 1/2	24 9-25 3
100	Stock	do. do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	99-101
5	5	Clayton Aniline ord.	5	23 1/2-3 1/2
5	5	do. do. em. pf.	3/-	378-418 1/2
1	1	Electrolytic Alkali ord.	nil	5/3-5/9
1	1	do. do. 7% pref.	nil	18 0-19 0
5	5	Langdale's Chemical Co., Ltd.	4	38 0-38 0
9	10	Laws Chemical ord.	6/6	4 1/4-4 1/2
10	10	do. do. pref.	7	10-10 1/2
4	4	Salt Union ord.	nil	18 6-18 9
6	6	do. 7% non-cum. pf.	3/-	438-412
100	Stock	do. 1st mort. deb.	4 1/2	88 1/2-90
100	Stock	do. "B" mort. deb.	4 1/2	86-88
10	10	Steiner (F.) & Co. ord.	4	878-918
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	5	9-9 1/4
100	Stock	do. do. deb. stock (red, 1912)	4	89-91 1/2
10	10	United Alkali Co.	4/-	81 0-82 0
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	7	11 3/4-12
100	Stock	do. mort. deb. (red, after 1901)	5	109 1/4-108 3/4
1	1	United Indigo & Chemical	nil	2/9-3/3
1	1	do. do. 6% cum. pf.	6	2/0-2/6
1	1	Yorks. Dyeware & Chemical 6% pref.	nil	4/6-5/6

\*Int-rim. †For year. ‡Div. to 31/12/06. ||Arrears 1/2d.

# GAZETTE.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

CURELL & STUCHBERY, paper merchants, etc., 27a, Lausanne-road, Peckham. Date of order, July 26th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting, August 13th, noon, and public examination of debtor, September 17th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.

MARSHALL, H., stationer, etc., 23, Victoria-embankment, lately trading at 17, High Northgate, Darlington. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 22nd, made on debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, August 7th, noon, at the official receiver's office, 8, Albert-road, Middlesborough, and public examination of debtor, August 22nd, 11.30 a.m., at the Town Hall, Swansea.

## New British Patents.

### APPLICATIONS.

- 16,359. Improvements in and in the method of making felts for papermaking and the like. K. Munzinger-Schenker.
- 16,590. Improvements in the manufacture of paper. A. Davidson.
- 16,653. Improvements in and relating to means and appliances for linensising or imparting a linen-like finish to the surfaces of paper. W. M. and C. G. Wallace.

### SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED. 1907.

- 10,163. Manufacture of cellulose products. Hanauer Kunstseidefabrik Ges.

## SUMMARY OF BRITISH & FOREIGN PATENT LAWS, 2/6.

Notes on British Patent Law and Practice (gratis).

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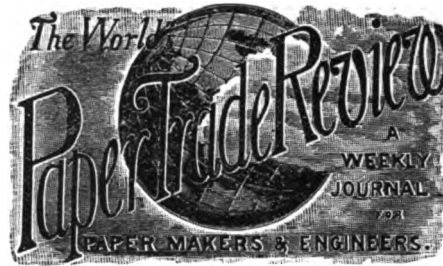
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1907.

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**Labour Disturbances in Scandinavia.**

PRICES of wood pulp continue to rise, and the outlook, owing to the prolongation of strikes in various mills, is one of great anxiety to British papermakers. The employees in the Scandinavian wood pulp industry, who claim to be badly paid compared with other indus-

tries, are making determined efforts through their Union to obtain their demands as regards wages. The Employers' Association, however, are taking a firm stand, and in any agreement want a permanent settlement established. At the various conferences the attitude shown by the Labour Union's representatives has made negotiations very difficult. Unfortunately, the information made public has been of a very meagre character. Mr. C. E. Sontum, of Christiania, in reporting upon the strikes in the Norwegian pulp mills, says that on some points the differences are comparatively trifling, but on the main question as to wages the two parties are widely separated. The employers have intimated that they had gone as far as possible in making concessions, and the question now is as to the resources and strength of the Union. The serious interference to production has completely upset normal market conditions, and the British papermaker, faced with much higher prices for his principal raw material, has had to put up the selling prices of "news" considerably during the last two months. Unfortunately, the information from Scandinavia shows that labour disturbances in the pulp and paper trade seem to be increasing instead of diminishing. A lock-out has been declared in the Swedish paper trade. The following mills are affected:—Ställdalen, Fiskeby, Vargön, Holmen, Frövifors, Skärblacka, Grycksbo, Klippan, Inlands Pappfabriksaktiebolag, Domnarfvet, Lessebo and Papyrus, the whole employing about 3,430 hands. At the mills which are not members of the Employers' Association work continues. At some of the mills affected by the lock-out, it will be attempted to continue the work with those of the hands who are not members of the Labour Union.

\* \* \*

**A General Lock-Out Threatened in Norway.**

A CHRISTIANIA correspondent writes:—During the past fortnight there have been threats of a general lock-out in the Norwegian wood pulp and paper industries. A committee, of which Mr. Berner, the President of the Storthing, was chairman, has, however, been negotiating a compromise which would have the effect of avoiding such an eventuality. The committee, unhappily dissolved without result, and the lock-out will be declared if the workmen do not submit to the conditions offered them, corresponding to their demands, but declined by their Socialist leaders.

\* \* \*

**British Imports of Norwegian and Swedish Wood Pulp.**

AS SHOWING the immense imports of wood

pulp into the United Kingdom from Norway and Sweden, it may be mentioned that nearly 83 per cent. of the total value last year represented supplies from the countries mentioned. The receipts of chemical and mechanical wood pulps from all sources at British ports during 1906 were 606,811 tons of the value of £2,915,209, and the following classification shows the arrivals from Norway and Sweden:

FROM NORWAY.			
Chemical—dry	...	77,047 tons	£663,204
" —wet	...	9,109 "	36,581
Mechanical—dry	...	2,733 "	11,884
" —wet	...	229,202 "	505,929
318,091 tons			£1,217,598
FROM SWEDEN.			
Chemical dry	...	127,046 tons	£1,077,801
" " wet	...	7,261 "	29,660
Mechanical—dry	...	1,936 "	8,666
" —wet	...	31,212 "	69,897
167,455 tons			£1,186,024

Sweden holds the market in regard to chemical wood pulp, and Norway a monopoly in mechanical. Comparing the year 1906 with that of 1902, the British imports of wood pulp from Sweden show an increased value of £243,141, and from Norway £180,506.

\* \* \*

**Paper Trade Customs.**

THE Papermakers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland (Incorporated), the Scottish Papermakers' Association, and the Association of Wholesale Stationers, have given considerable attention to paper trade customs, and as codified by the bodies mentioned, they are now being actively circulated amongst paper sellers and consumers, particularly through the instrumentality of the Papermakers' Association. At the last annual meeting of the latter organisation it was suggested as being advisable that the trade should be freely acquainted with the terms of the trade customs now in use, and it is to be hoped they will be rigidly adhered to.

\* \* \*

**Sir John Brunner, M.P., and Canals.**

THE Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways of England and Wales resumed its sittings on Tuesday in the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Right Hon. Sir John Brunner, M.P., said he made no complaint against treatment by the railway companies, but he wished to emphasise strongly his opinion that improved canals would be a great advantage to his business. He added, with regard to the control of the canals, that the purchase and modernisation by a central authority of the canals, now familiarly known



to the Commission as the "Cross," would, in his opinion, involve absolutely no loss or risk to the State. The experience of their working would be a thoroughly safe guide in future decisions as to further purchases, and he was convinced that we should be able to go cautiously forward with absolute safety.

## Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports and imports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

### From London.

**PRINTINGS.**—To Australia, 540 cwts.; Africa, 215 cwts.; Argentine, 29 cwts.; Belgium, 84 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 32 cwts.; Cape, 232 cwts.; Canada, 152 cwts.; China, 22 cwts.; Denmark, 10 cwts.; Egypt, 167 cwts.; France, 726 cwts.; Holland, 98 cwts.; Italy, 6 cwts.; India, 888 cwts.; New Zealand, 522 cwts.; Portugal, 90 cwts.; Sicily, 12 cwts.; South America, 12 cwts.; United States, 164 cwts.

**WRITINGS.**—To Australia, 268 cwts.; Africa, 139 cwts.; Argentine, 120 cwts.; Belgium, 4 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 24 cwts.; Cape, 230 cwts.; Canada, 93 cwts.; China, 31 cwts.; Egypt, 597 cwts.; France, 10 cwts.; Holland, 7 cwts.; Italy, 16 cwts.; India, 489 cwts.; Japan, 58 cwts.; Mauritius, 2 cwts.; New Zealand, 958 cwts.; Sweden, 3 cwts.

**OTHER KINDS.**—To Australia, 123 cwts.; Africa, 136 cwts.; Argentine, 14 cwts.; Belgium, 83 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 24 cwts.; Brazil, 27 cwts.; Cape, 274 cwts.; Canary I., 2 cwts.; Canada, 60 cwts.; Channel I., 35 cwts.; China, 6 cwts.; Denmark, 12 cwts.; Egypt, 82 cwts.; Germany, 22 cwts.; Holland, 105 cwts.; India, 172 cwts.; Japan, 26 cwts.; New Zealand, 376 cwts.; Norway, 9 cwts.; Russia, 8 cwts.; Spain, 27 cwts.; United States, 53 cwts.; W. Indies, 28 cwts.

### From Glasgow.

**PRINTINGS.**—To Africa, 44 cwts.; Argentine, 106 cwts.; Australia, 2,043 cwts.; Belgium, 23 Canada, 1,381 cwts.; Cape, 456 cwts.; China, 32 cwts.; Egypt, 3 cwts.; India, 520 cwts.; United States, 45 cwts.

**WRITINGS.**—To Africa, 27 cwts.; Australia, 124 cwts.; Canada, 37 cwts.; France, 83 cwts.

**OTHER KINDS.**—To Australia, 43 cwts.; Canada, 128 cwts.; Holland, 185 cwts.; India, 61 cwts.; Spain, 138 cwts.; United States, 109 cwts.

THE *Wide-World Magazine* for August is an excellent number. Descriptions of startling adventures, well illustrated, fill its pages. "An Alligator Hunt by Night" is a vivid picture of what the author describes as "one of the weirdest, most dangerous, and, consequently, most thrilling games ever devised"; "Our Bunch of Bananas, and what they cost us," is also a remarkable contribution, whilst "The Passing of a Pathan" and "The Romance of Mining" are full of interest. We

have also received from Geo. Newnes, Ltd., *Fry's Magazine* for August. In addition to a number of short and serial stories, there are many excellent articles dealing with motoring, cycling, boating, gardening, rifle shooting, etc. It is an ideal holiday number, and cannot fail to please its readers. The August number of the *Captain* contains many subjects of great interest, not the least being "The Athletic Corner (Sea-Bathing in the Summer Holidays)," by F. G. Aflalo, illustrated by George Soper.

THE death is announced, at the age of 56, of Mr. William C. Finlay, president of the Montrose Paper Co., Ltd., of Thorold, Ont. The deceased was born at Juniper Green, near Edinburgh, and went to Holyoke, Mass., when about 25 years of age. He was connected with some of the largest paper mills in the United States and Canada, and was founder of the Montrose Paper Co., Ltd. He leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons.

ABRAHAM CLEGG, aged 52, of Ramsbottom, a paper mill worker, was found on the railway embankment at the level crossing near the Square Bleach works, Ramsbottom. There was a cut in the head about two inches long, and the ribs were badly smashed. He had every appearance of having been knocked down by a passing train.

UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.—At a meeting of the directors of the United Alkali Company it was decided to recommend the payment of an interim dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable (less income-tax) August 31st, and to defer the recommendation of a dividend on the ordinary shares until the end of the year.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE.—The accounts for the six months ended June 30th last show, subject to audit, a profit of about £29,800. The directors will recommend at the half-yearly meeting, to be held in September, the declaration of a dividend of 15s. per share.

BELL'S ASBESTOS.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 6d. per share, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended June 30th, being at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable by warrant on and after the 7th proximo to shareholders on the register on the 30th. The transfer books will be closed from July 29th to August 6th, inclusive.

THE American syndicate which has been negotiating for the purchase of the Spanish River Pulp Co.'s property, recently completed the deal. The purchasers paid down 100,000 dols. cash, and will pay 1,060,000 dols. on January 1st next, and the balance of 1,000,000 dols. at a date to be arranged for, the total price to be paid for the property being 2,160,000 dols. The Spanish River Co. has 500,000 dols. in bonds, 500,000 dols. in preferred stock, and 750,000 dols. in common stock, with about 300,000 dols. of other liabilities. It will, therefore, be seen that the vendors are getting dollar for dollar of all their capital and liabilities and a good margin over.

THE E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., are now operating a plant for the manufacture of papier-maché, the first of its kind in Canada.

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## Calenders with 2—12 Rolls for all Purposes.

SUITABLE FOR GREASE-PROOF IMITATION PARCHMENT.

Goffering Machines and Rolls. Asbestos, Paper and Cotton Bowls.

Anti-deflection Rolls supported at two points.

Reelers, Guide Rolls, Rubber Rolls, etc.

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ST. MARY'S GATE.

# WOOD PULPS

## SULPHITE WOOD PULP

Mitscherlich and Ritter-Kellner Systems.

The Norddeutsche Cellulosefabrik

Aktiengesellschaft,

KÖNIGSBERG i. Pr., Holsteiner Damm,

Have commenced working, and SOLICIT

ENQUIRIES for DELIVERIES in 1907

and CONTRACTS for 1908.

# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON: 58, SHOE LANE, E.C.

## Sources of Supply.

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended July 20th were from the following countries:

CHEMICAL.			
Dry.			
Sweden	...	3,109 tons	£26,047
Norway	...	734 "	6,625
Austria	...	485 "	5,042
Prussia	...	305 "	2,607
Belgium	...	50 "	600
Germany	...	27 "	253
Portugal	...	15 "	130
Holland	...	4 "	35
Wet.			
Norway	...	130 tons	£500
MECHANICAL.			
Dry.			
Norway	...	200 tons	£890
Sweden	...	8 "	30
Wet.			
Norway	...	6,151 tons	£13,745
Canada	...	745 "	1,933
Sweden	...	4,171 "	10,427

## Norway.

MR. R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S., is on a visit to Norway. Mr. Sindall is giving attention to the question of pulp testing, and no doubt will obtain valuable data concerning Norwegian and Swedish experience.

"FARMAND," in its issue of July 27th, reports:—"A big contract in mechanical pulp has this week been concluded for delivery over 1907-1908-1909 at an average price of kr. 41.92, less 2½ per cent., f.o.b. for stavepacked pulp of good ordinary quality. The bulk of the contract is to be shipped in 1909."

## Sweden.

THE timber exporting company Sunds Aktiebolag has decided to erect a sulphite

pulp mill. The site has not yet been chosen. The directors are P. Olsen, Th. R. Thuresen and H. E. Hammarberg as managing director

## Russia.

ACCORDING to a consular report recently issued, cellulose to the extent of 22,919 tons valued at £160,210 was exported from European Russia during last year, an increase compared with 1905 when the figures stood at 17,016 tons and £94,631

ST. PETERSBURG CRONSTADT exported, during 1906, 68,880 pieces of pulp wood, the United Kingdom taking 10,969 pieces. In the previous year the quantity exported stood at 4,356,414 pieces, the United Kingdom's share being 677,587 pieces.

## To Prohibit Canadian Pulp Wood Exports.

THERE is an organised movement to impose further restrictions on exportation of pulp logs from Canada. The leading newspapers are giving considerable attention to the subject, and special articles have lately appeared in the *Toronto Globe*. The following are a few extracts:—Canada is furnishing the raw material to Wisconsin, New York and other States which, if kept at home, would result in the building up of thriving communities such as surround the mills in the States. There are signs of an awakening in Canada that something practical must be done if the forests of the Dominion are to continue as a source of revenue. Whatever is done, however, should be done by the Dominion Parliament. Quebec cannot take immediate action, as it is bound to continue its present rates for cutting on Crown lands till 1910. Besides, the politicians in Quebec fear to take any action in the matter of prohibiting the export of logs. In New Brunswick, where the export of logs is now assuming large proportions, there is a feeling

that the Dominion Government should grapple with the question of the preservation of the forests. There is nothing in the suggestion that perhaps there is still plenty of pulp wood in the States, which the paper and pulp manufacturers are reserving for future use, getting their supply from Canada meantime. The bulletins of the United States Forest Service show the falsity of this argument. The fact is that pulp wood in the States is running very short, and Canada must decide whether to let her wealth go out or to keep it in the attempt to enlist the pulp and papermaking business herself. There are 70,000 square miles of Crown lands under license in the Province of Quebec, of which 12,000 are held by Americans. But as the Americans hold limits through Canadian companies, it is impossible to tell how much of Quebec's forest areas are held by Americans. Under the present system, for every cord of wood exported there is left in

Canada the sum of 6 dols. Converted into pulp each cord of wood would yield to the Dominion Government nearly 20 dols., about 24 dols. if made into sulphite, and between 37 dols. and 38 dols. if made into paper. Canada should decide without delay what should be done to insure the turning of its raw material into the finished article. Under the heading of "What Might Follow Prohibition," the writer in the *Toronto Globe* cites three of the arguments used by those who oppose prohibition. The first one given is the fear of retaliatory measures by the United States. The second objection is that restrictions of the nature outlined would result in curtailing the cut, and also the price and market for the wood, simply because the Canadian pulp and paper mills would be able to control the market. The third point raised in opposition is that the settler and farmer would suffer.

## GREAKER CELLULOSEFABRIK, CHRISTIANIA.

HIGH GRADE EASY BLEACHING  
**SULPHITE PULP.**  
ANNUAL PRODUCTION 18,000 TONS.

Apply for Quotations and Samples to Sole Agents for the United Kingdom :  
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# RAGS, ROPES, BAGGING

and every description of Linen Rags, Cotton Rags, Woollen Rags, Surat Tares, Hessians, Twines, Canvas, Tarpaulin, Wood Pulp, Engine Waste, Sponge Cloths, Cotton, Cotton Waste New Papers, Waste Papers, etc., etc.

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## HAMBURG,

SUPPLY ALL KINDS OF

*Sulphite,*

*Soda and*

*Mechanical*

# WOOD PULPS.

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OHRISTIANIA (Norway) ... ..	Kirkegaden No. 20.
GOTHENBURG (Sweden) ... ..	"Hertzia," Packhusplatsen No. 2.
MANCHESTER ... ..	Guardian Buildings (opposite Exchange).
LONDON ... ..	77a, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
PARIS ... ..	Rue de Turin No. 22.
LYONS ... ..	54, Cours Gambetta.
MILAN ... ..	24, Via Solferino.
TOLOSA (Spain) ... ..	18, Calle San Francisco.
ST. PETERSBURG ... ..	Kleine Podjatscheskaja, No. 4, Qu. 16.
NEW YORK ... ..	90, Nassau Street.

*Telegraphic Address :*

**" WERTHEIMO, HAMBURG."**

# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—STONHILL, LONDON.  
Telephone—14,305 CENTRAL.

## Chemicals.

The market continues steady. AMMONIA ALKALI stands at £4 10s. to £4 15s.; BLEACHING POWDER (soft wood), £4 12s. 6d.; CAUSTIC SODA, 76 per cent., £10 10s.; SODA CRYSTALS, £3 2s. 6d.; SALT CAKE, £2 f.o.r.; RECOVERED SULPHUR, £5.

## Chemical Wood Pulps.

Sulphite pulp, easy bleaching qualities, are well sold and prices for this and next year are very firm; Strong Sulphite is scarce and advancing in value. Soda pulp is difficult to secure, there being little unsold for this year.

## Mechanical Wood Pulps.

Mechanical, 50 per cent. moist, has now reached 61s. c.i.f. Great Britain and there is nothing to prevent it going higher, as there is a good enquiry. The quotations for 1908 are 52s. 6d. to 55s. c.i.f. Great Britain.

## Esparto.

Prices for all positions are firmly maintained, but not much new business reported.

The arrivals of ESPARTO at British ports during the week were:—From Almeria: 401 tons, to the order of J. Wild and Co., Ltd., landed at Glasgow. From Algeria: 4,200 bales, Ide and Christie, landed at Glasgow. From Belgium: 100 bales, Cook and Co., landed at London. From Oran: 920 tons, C. J. Turcan and Co., landed at Granton.

## Home Rags.

Business dull. The retrograde movement in Bagging and White Manilla Rope continues; other grades retain their position.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:—To Africa, 6 tons; Belgium, 189 tons; Cape, 17 tons; Canada, 165 tons; France, 264 tons; Germany, 54 tons; Greece, 7 tons; Holland, 79 tons; India, 43 tons; Turkey, 147 tons; United States, 777 tons.

## Foreign Rags.

The market is somewhat quiet with no great demand for any particular grade. Reporting on Dutch rags, our correspondent states that there is a lowering in prices all round, with very few goods on the market, the merchants preferring to adopt a waiting policy even at the cost of increasing their stocks.

The arrivals of RAGS, ETC., at British ports during the week were:—From Africa, 31 bales; Australia, 8 bales; Belgium, 872 bales; Channel I., 30 bales; Denmark, 345 bales; France, 1,804 bales; Germany, 1,132 bales; Holland, 1,022 bales; Egypt, 41 bales; Norway, 5 bales; Turkey, 44 bales.

## Waste Papers.

There is a good demand for Waste Papers.

## Straw.

Straw is in somewhat better request; prices remain unaltered.

## Rosin.

Market firm, business moderate.

## Sizing.

Stocks are low, prices show little variation.

## Loadings, etc.

Business in CHINA CLAY continues good at well maintained values; MINERAL WHITE and SATINITE move off freely; FRENCH CHALKS and BARYTES find a ready market.

# WHEN BUYING ESPARTO

PLEASE ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

FROM

**W. G. TAYLOR & Co.,**  
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126, Queen Victoria Street,

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WE SUPPLY ALL QUALITIES:—

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New White Tabs and Cuttings, Print Tabs and Cuttings,  
Turkey Reds, Best Old Fines and Outshots.

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Telegrams: "STONHILL—LONDON.

58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Telephone: NO. 14,805 CENTRAL.

# CURRENT PRICES

OF

# PAPERMAKING MATERIALS.

## CHEMICALS.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Alkali, Ammonia, 58%	... f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
" " 48%	... " "	4 10 0
Alum (Ground), tierces	... " "	2 1/2 5 12 6
" barrels	... " "	2 1/2 5 15 0
" tierces	... Hull	2 1/2 5 10 0
" " "	... Glasgow	2 1/2 6 5 0
" (Lamp) barrels	... Liverpool	2 1/2 5 7 6
" tierces	... " "	2 1/2 5 5 0
" barrels	... Hull	2 1/2 5 5 0
" tierces	... London	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " "	... f.o.b. Glasgow	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " "	... Tyne net	3 10 0
Alumina Sulphate Bags	... Liverpool	2 17 6
Aluminoferrous Cake, slabs...	... tierces	3 5 0
" Alumina Cake, slabs	... Glasgow	2 15 0
Blanc Fixe ...	... f.o.b. Tyne net	6 5 0
Bleach ...	... net	5 5 0
" (soft wood) ...	... f.o.r. Lancs. net	4 12 6
" (hard wood) ...	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	4 15 0
" (soft wood) ...	... landed London net	5 5 0
Borax (crystals) ...	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	15 0 0
" (powdered) ...	... net	16 0 0
Caustic White, 76% ...	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	10 10 0
" " 74% ...	... " " net	10 5 0
" " 72% ...	... " " net	9 15 0
" " 70% ...	... f.o.r. Lancs. net	9 12 6
" " 68% ...	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	8 15 0
Caustic Bottoms ...	... f.o.r. Lancs. net	7 0 0
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda	... Tyne net	5 17 6
Oxalic Acid ...	... f.o.b. Liverpool net per lb.	4
Salt Cake ...	... f.o.r. Lancashire	2 0 0
Satin White ...	... f.o.b. London	5 0 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52%	... Liverpool net	6 7 6
" " 48%	... " " net	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52%	... f.o.r. Widnes net	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48%	... Widnes net	6 2 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48%	... f.o.b. Liverpool	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52%	... Liverpool	6 7 6
Sal Ammoniac (rst) ...	... " "	40 0 0
" (and) ...	... Tyne net	3 2 6
Soda Crystals ...	... ex ship Thames	2 1/2 3 5 0
" " "	... f.o.b. Liverpool	5 3 7 6
" " "	... "	11 18 9
Sulphate of Ammonia	... Liverpool	5 31 10 0
Sulphate of Copper ...	... f.a.s. works net	6 7 6
Sulphur, rolls ...	... " "	7 5 0
" flowers ...	... " "	5 0 0
" recovered ...	... " "	5 0 0

## ESPARTO.

Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Granton, Granton and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—

Spanish—Fair to Good	... £4 7 6—4 15 0
" Fine to Best	... 4 17 6—5 2 6
Oran—Fair to Good	... 3 0 0—3 2 6
" First Quality	... 3 4 0—3 5 0
Tripoli—Hand-Picked	... 3 5 0—3 7 6
" Fair Average	... 3 1 3—3 3 9
Soda and Phillippeville	... 3 5 0—3 6 3
Sfax and Gabes	... 3 5 0—3 6 3

## ESPARTO PULP.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (a cut.).

First quality	... Frs. 44. —45.
Second quality	... 42. —43.

## CHEMICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.

Sulphite, Bleached	... £9 0 0—£12 10 0
" Easy Bleaching Quality	... 7 15 0—8 0 0
" " " " " " " "	... 8 10 0—9 0 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st	... 8 0 0—8 10 0
" " 2nd	... 8 0 0—8 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality	... Kr. 150—160
" " 2nd	... 140—
" " Strong quality	... 130—140

### FRANCE.

C.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (a cut.).

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality	... Frs. 22.50—23.50
" Ordinary	... 21 —22
" " 2nd quality	... 19 —20
" Bleached, Superior...	... 31 —33
" " Inferior...	... 29 —30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached	... 21 —22
" " 2nd quality	... 20.50—21

### UNITED STATES.

Sulphite, American, Bleach'd	... 2.60—3.05
" " Unbleach'd	... 2.20—2.30
" Foreign, Bleach'd	... 3.25—3.50
" " Unbleach'd	... 2.25—2.45
Soda, American, Bleach'd	... 2.15—2.25
" Foreign, Bleach'd	... 3.10—3.40
" " Unbleach'd	... 2.35—2.45

### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill	... \$40.00—45.00
----------------------------	-------------------

## MECHANICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Freeton, Cranston, etc.:

Pine, 50% moist, unwrapped, prompt	... £3 1 0
" " " forward	... 2 15 0
" " dry, prompt delivery	... 5 10 0—5 15 0
" " " forward delivery	... 5 0 0—5 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos. (Unwrapped):

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery	... Kr. 42.00—47.10
" " " forward	... 40.00—42.50
" " dry, prompt delivery	... 50.00
" " " forward	... 85 cc—50.00

### FRANCE.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (a cut.)

Pine, 50% moisture	... Frs. 14.50—15.50
" dry	... 15 —16
Aspen, fine dry	... 18 —19
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture	... 14.50—15.50
" " dry	... 15 —16

### CANADA.

Per ton, f.o.b. mills	... \$17.00
-----------------------	-------------



**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	9/6
White Linens, No. 1 ...	Fustians ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... 26/0	Old Bagging (solid) ...	5/0
" No. 3 ... 15/0	" (common) ... ..	2/0
" No. 4 ... 9/0	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" No. 5 ... 5/0	Hemp strings ... ..	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) 13/0	New Cuttings ... ..	
" (extra) 18/0	White Linen ... ..	36/0
White Cotton, No. 1 ...	Unbleached Linen ...	34/0
" No. 2 ... 12/0	Gray Linen ... ..	25/0
" No. 3 ... 9/0	Extra White Cotton ...	26/0
" No. 4 ... 7/0	Ordinary ... ..	24/0
" No. 5 ... 5/0	Curtain Cuttings ... ..	20/0
White Knitted ... ..	Stay ... ..	16/6
Muslins ... ..	Extra Light Prints ...	16/6
Extra Light Prints ...	Unbleached Cotton ...	26/0
Light Prints ... ..	Oxford ... ..	16/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Flanellettes ... ..	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ...	Blue Cotton ... ..	13/0

**GERMAN:**  
Quotations are as follows

NWC ... ..	Dark Cottons ... ..	3/6
SPFFF ... ..	Grey Linens I. ... ..	11/10
SPFFF and SFFF ...	" II. ... ..	7/0
SFFF ... ..	CSPFFF ... ..	14/0 to 15/0
SFF ... ..	CSPFF ... ..	0/10
Light Prints ... ..	CSPF ... ..	8/6
Fustians ... ..	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/0
Mixed Coloured Cottons ...	Jute, No. I. ... ..	4/0
" ... ..	" No. II. ... ..	1/0

**PRUSSIAN:**  
C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leith.

SPFF ... ..	CC (cotton) ... ..	3/0
SFF ... ..	Jute, I. ... ..	2/3
FG ... ..	" II. ... ..	1/6
LFB ... ..	Rcpe, I. ... ..	7/3
FF ... ..	" II. ... ..	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
Quotations, f.o.b. Coole or Tlames.

White Linens, No. 1 ...	House Cloths ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... 26/0	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3 ... 15/0	" (common) ... ..	2/9
Fines (Mixed) ... ..	" New. ... ..	
Grey Linens (strong) 12/0	White & Cream Linens ...	35/0
" (extra) 16/0	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	26/0
Blue Linens ... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 ...	Print Cuttings ... ..	12/0
" No. 2 ... 15/0	<b>FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.</b>	
Outshots ... ..	Flax Waste, washed	
Seconds ... ..	and dried ... ..	10/0
Prints (Extra Light) ...	Fair ... ..	8/0
Fustians (Light) ... ..	Flax Card Waste ... ..	6/0
Black Cottons ... ..	Hemp Waste, No. 1 ...	8/0
Hemp Strings (Extra) 11/0	" No. 2 ... ..	3/0

**DUTCH.**  
F.o.r. Hull, Coole, Leith. C.i.f. Bristol, Plymouth, Tlames.

Whites, No. 1 ... ..	Broken (in bales) ... ..	6/0
" No. 2 ... 13/0	W. Manilla Rope (coils) ...	14/9
" No. 3 ... 10/9	do. Tarred ... ..	11/0
" No. 4 ... 8/0	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	18/0
" No. 5 ... 5/3	" No. 2 ... ..	14/0
Grey Linens ... ..	" No. 3 ... ..	10/6
Clean Hemp Cloth ...	W. Untarred Rope ... ..	14/6
Mixed Fustians ... ..	White Paper Shavings ...	7/0
Coloured Prints ... ..	Best Bagging ... ..	4/9
Do. free from Black stuff 5/0	Mixed ... ..	4/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Bright New Gunny ... ..	4/9
Blue Cottons ... ..	White Bleached Cuttings ...	24/0
Light Lilac Cottons ...	Unbleached Cuttings ...	23/6
Muslins ... ..		
Mixed Hemp Rope Coils ... ..		9/0

**STRAW.**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames ...	£2 0 0
Wheat " " ... ..	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**

Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.

German, dry, No. 1 ... ..	£13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ... ..	13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cuttings ... ..	Carvaz, No. 1 ... ..	14/0-17/0
Fines (selected) ... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	10/0-12/0
" (good London) ... ..	" No. 3 ... ..	4/0-7/0
Outshots (selected) 10/0-12/0	Mixed Rcpe ... ..	3/0-3/6
" (ordinary) 8/0-9/0	White Rcpe ... ..	4/0-6/6
London Seconds ... ..	White Manilla ... ..	12/0-14/0
Country ... ..	Rcpe ... ..	10/0
London Thirds ... ..	Coil Rcpe ... ..	2/5-2/0
Country " ... ..	Ergging ... ..	3/0-3/6

**BRISTOL.**

Fines ... ..	Clean Canvas ... ..	14/6
Outshots ... ..	Second ... ..	11/0
Seconds ... ..	Light Prints ... ..	7/6
Thirds ... ..	Hemp Coil Rcpe ... ..	10/0
Mixed Bagging ... ..	Tarred Manilla ... ..	9/6

**MANCHESTER.**

Fines ... ..	Blues ... ..	4/9-5/3
Outshots (best) ... ..	Ergging ... ..	3/0-4/0
" (ordinary) 8/0-9/0	" (common) ... ..	2/6-3/0
Seconds ... ..	W. Manilla Rcpe ... ..	12/0-13/0
Thirds ... ..	Surat Tares ... ..	6/0-6/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ... ..	W. Manilla Rope ... ..	13/0-14/6
Outshots ... ..	Tarred Manilla ... ..	10/0-11/0
Mixed Fines ... ..	Rcpe ... ..	9/0-9/6
Common Seconds ... ..	" Hemp Rope ... ..	6/6
First ... ..	Rcpe Erds (new) ... ..	4/0
Prints ... ..	" (old) ... ..	2/0-3/0
Canvas (best) ... ..	Ergging ... ..	4/0-5/6
" (second) ... ..	" (clean) ... ..	
Black Cottons ... ..		

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Shavings 9/0-10/0	Crushed News ... ..	2/0
Fine ... ..	Small Letters ... ..	2/0-3/6
White " ... ..	Large ... ..	4/0-4/9
White Wood ... ..	Light Browns ... ..	3/9
Mixed ... ..	Dark ... ..	2/0-2/9
(Containing Coloured.)	Books and Pamphlets ...	3/3
White Waste ... ..	Strawboard Cuttings ...	1/0-1/9
Wood Pulp Cuttings 2/3-4/0	Jacquards ... ..	2/6
Blue Paper ... ..		3/9

**JUTE.**

Good White ... ..	£27 0 0-34 0 0
Good ... ..	28 0 0-24 0 0
Medium ... ..	19 0 0-21 0 0
Common ... ..	15 0 0-17 0 0
Rejections ... ..	10 0 0-13 0 0
Cuttings ... ..	6 0 0-8 0 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ... ..	£1d. per lb.	£1d. per lb.	£d. per lb.
Mixed ... ..	5d. "	5d. "	5d. "

**SIZING.**

Prices are nominally as under.—

English Gelatine ... ..	Per cwt. £3 0 0-4 10 0
Foreign " ... ..	3 10 0-5 0 0
Fine Scotch Glues ... ..	2 0 0-2 10 0
Best Long Scotch Glues ...	1 12 0-1 18 0
Common Black ... ..	1 4 0-1 6 0
"Town" Glues ... ..	1 10 0-1 15 0
"Bone" Glues ... ..	1 8 0-1 12 0
Foreign Glues ... ..	1 8 0-1 11 0
Bone Size ... ..	5 0 0-9 0 0
Gelatine Size ... ..	6 0 0-10 0 0
Dry B.A. Pieces ... ..	2 5 0-2 10 0
English Pieces ... ..	1 10 0-2 0 0
Wet " " ... ..	5 0 0-7 0 0
" Sheep Pieces ... ..	3 0 0-4 0 0
Eufalo Hide Shavings ... ..	1 10 0-2 5 0
" Picker Waste ... ..	1 10 0-1 15 0

**ROSIN.**

(Quotations, per cwt. (ex wharf, less 2 1/2% discount).—

B/C D E F G I K M N W G W W	10/9 11/0 11/9 12/0 12/3 13/0 13/9 14/0 14/6 15/0 15/6
-----------------------------	--

**ROSIN SIZE.**

Arledter make, 70 per cent, dry weight, per ton £8 10 0

**STARCH.**

*F.o.r. London, less 2½%*

Maize—Crisp ... ..	£10 15 0
Pearl ... ..	10 10 0
Powder ... ..	11 0 0
Special ... ..	11 10 0
Farina—Prime ... ..	10 10 0
B.K.M.F. ... ..	17 17 6

*Delivered.*

Rice—Special (in chests) ... .. net	19 10 0
Crystal (in bags) ... .. less 2½%	18 10 0
Granulated (in bags) ... ..	17 10 0
Waste ... ..	13 0 0
Dextrine— ... ..	17 0 0

**COLOURS.**

*Nominal Prices*

Mineral Black ... ..	Per Ton	£3 10 0
Black (Carbon) ... ..	"	50 0 0
Ochre (English and Irish) ... ..	"	2 10 0
(French) ... ..	"	4 0 0
Pure Crawshay Turkey Red ... ..	"	20 0 0
Red Oxide and Venetian Red ... ..	"	4 0 0
Umber (Derbyshire) ... ..	"	4 0 0
Chrome (Pure) ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Yellow (Imperial) ... ..	"	0 14 0
(Bordeaux) ... ..	"	0 12 6

\* Higher Prices according to strength and shade.  
*Paste Colours, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/d.)*

Orange Pulp ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Golden Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0
Lemon Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0
Prussian Yellow ... ..	"	1 16 0
Green (free from Arsenic) ... ..	"	1 16 0
Paste Blue, 33% ... ..	"	1 10 0
" 40% ... ..	"	1 14 0
" 50% ... ..	"	2 0 0

**LIME.**

Per ton, f.o.r. works ... ..	0 11 0
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**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Cornwall, 9s. to £1 7s. od. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra; delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. od. (for best papers), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 3s/6 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £2 7s. od. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £1 18s. od. to £2 8s. od. for export.

French Chalk, W.E., W.F.G., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most papermaking towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.

Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.

Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered.

Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 4s/- per ton and upwards.

Patent Hardening (a ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. od.

Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—

Superfine, best picked white, finely ground ... .. } 18/0—28/0

Superfine, second quality ... .. }  
 Pottery, best quality ... .. }  
 Pottery, No. 2 quality ... .. }

Gypsum—

Light Pink ... .. }  
 Seconds ... .. } 6/9—18/0  
 Brown ... .. }  
 Thirds, selected ... .. }

Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.

Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.

Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. od. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.

Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. od. No. 3, £2 2s. od.; No. 4, £1 15s. od. per ton, less 2½%.

Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. od.; calcined, £7 15s. od.

Magnesite (in lump), £1 14s. od. per ton.

Satinite, £3 2s. 6d., in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester

Chloride of Zinc, £6 15s. od. per ton.

**COLOURS**

PERMANENT AGAINST LIGHT AND HEAT.  
 SPECIALLY MADE FOR PAPERMAKERS.

*All Shades in*

**OCHRES, UMBERS, REDS & BLACKS.**

*Special Lines in*

**BRIGHT TURKEY REDS.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF PAPERMAKERS' COLOURS IN THE KINGDOM.

**VIA GELLIA COLOUR Co., Matlock=Bath.**

Manchester Office: 22, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.  
 Telegrams: "STEADY, MANCHESTER."  
 Nat. Tel. N° 57X.

Telegrams: "COLOURS, MATLOCK-BATH."  
 Nat. Tel.: No. 44, MATLOCK

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—6 cases, J. and R. Grant; 140 bales, Leykam-Josefsthal Paper Mills Co.

**BELGIUM.**—20 bales, P. Heydemann; 192 bales, Leach and Co.; 522 bales, R. Ulrich; 4 bales, 8 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 34 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 88 bales, J. and R. Grant; 31 bales, J. Harrison.

**CANADA.**—85 rolls, Taylor Bros.

**DENMARK.**—5 bales, R. Ulrich.

**EGYPT.**—1 case, R. Ansell.

**FRANCE.**—26 bales, 107 rolls, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 12 cases, European and General Express Co.; 64 bales, E. Lloyd, Ltd.; 1 case, Anglo-French Export Co.; 3 bales, Atkins and Nisbet.

**GERMANY.**—15 bales, Argo S. S. Co.; 48 bales, Dowgate Dk.; 24 bales, 19 cases, Foley and Co.; 27 bales, 32 cases, Hay's Wf.; 639 bales, J. Spurling; 61 bales, 10 cases, 5 rolls, Beck and Pollitzer; 2 cases, Craven and Co.; 230 bales, 30 rolls, R. Ulrich; 114 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 7 bales, 8 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 318 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly.; 69 bales, L. Henle; 131 bales, Lowe and Hurley; 269 bales, 175 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 18 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 8 cases, M. Benscher; 196 bales, Phillipps and Graves.

**HOLLAND.**—1 case, Lyon and Co.; 32 bales, cases, 501 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 574 bales, Muller and Co.; 275 bales, 118 rolls, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 6 cases, 336 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 186 bales, E. and T. Pink; 301 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 119 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 42 bales, Foley and Co.; 777 bales, Robinson, Roberts and Co.; 280 bales, 7 cases, 42 rolls, Van Dam and Co.; 4 bales, 24 cases, T. H. Lee; 19 bales, 102 rolls, Lovell and Sons; 177 bales, Barber and Co.; 231 bales, Little and Johnston.

**ITALY.**—12 cases, Berrick Bros.; 5 cases, Pope and Co.; 16 bales, Pickfords, Ltd.; 2 cases, P. and O. S.N. Co.

**NORWAY.**—5 bales, J. W. Kahrel; 13 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 45 bales, Foley and Co.; 262 bales, Fellows, Morton and Co.; 14 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 8 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 163 bales, R. Ulrich; 204 bales, 98 cases, 332 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 589 rolls, S. C. Dk. Co.; 97 bales, Lucas and Spencer's Wf.; 34 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 172 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 24 bales, J. Graves; 318 bales, Lowe and Hurley; 101 rolls, Van Dam and Co.; 22 rolls, L. and N. W. Rly.

**SWEDEN.**—156 bales, R. Ulrich; 134 bales, W. J. Morcom; 304 rolls, Peabody and Co.; 140 bales, Foley and Co.; 77 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 208 rolls, J. Graves; 13 bales, 98 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 45 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 40 rolls, Edwards and Co.; 1,967 bales, 1,921 Lowe and Hurley; 68 rolls, Lovell and Sons; 42 bales, Litchfield and Soundy; 51 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 12 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 416 bales, 208 rolls, Phillipps and Graves;

219 bales, 100 rolls, M. Dk. Co.; 457 rolls, Stromnas Bruks Ak.; 218 bales, 502 rolls, London and Rhine S. Co.; 371 rolls, Dowgate Dk.

**UNITED STATES.**—90 cases, Lunham and Moore; 5 rolls, American Express Co.; 13 bales, H. and D. Duffield; 33 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 100 cases, W. Davis; 436 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 16 cases, Claydon and Co.

### Printed or Coated.

**BELGIUM.**—318 bales, 12 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 3 cases, Thomas and Son.

**FRANCE.**—2 cases, Stockell and Co.; 17 cases, Bennett S. S. Co.; 1 case, Walbaum and Tosetti; 2 cases, Trapp and Sons.

**GERMANY.**—3 cases, Craven and Co.; 30 bales, 122 cases, Argo S. S. Co.; 17 bales, 23 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 1 case; Hay's Wf.

**HOLLAND.**—26 bales, Phillipps and Graves; 171 bales, 7 cases, Muller and Co.; 4 bales, Van Dam and Co.; 2 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 1 case, Barber and Co.

**JAPAN.**—2 cases, Berrick Bros.

**NORWAY.**—167 bales, Cheesewright and Ford.

**UNITED STATES.**—17 cases, American Express Co.; 29 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 1 case, Lunham and Moore; 3 cases, Meadows and Co.; 3 cases, Standard Varnish Wk.; 5 cases, Davies, Turner and Co.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal ports were:—

From Austria, 7 bales; Belgium, 1,719 bales, 1 case, 20 rolls; Canada, 93 rolls; Denmark, 87 bales, 10 cases; Egypt, 5 cases; France, 431 bales, 318 cases; Finland, 361 bales; Germany, 742 bales, 20 cases, 30 rolls; Holland, 1,063 bales, 284 cases, 1,160 rolls; Norway, 2,678 bales, 25 cases, 571 rolls; Russia, 141 bales; Sweden, 1,267 bales, 2,813 rolls; United States, 33 bales, 10 cases, 227 rolls.

**JOHN CALDWELL & SONS,** Nat. Tel. 390,  
T. A.: "Fenta"

**SUN MILLS, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER,**

**Wholesale Rag and Paper Stock**

**MERCHANTS.**

Buyers of Shirt Cuttings, Underclothing Cuttings, Tailors' Cuttings; also all grades of New Rag Cuttings, Warehouse Print Tabs, Fenta, Twines, &c.

Terms—CASH. Bankers—L. & Y. Bank, Shudehill.

# ARLEDTER SIZE.

**Most Economical  
HARD SIZED PAPER PRODUCED.**

**The Arledter Size & Chemical Co., Ltd.**

**Works: WIDNES.**

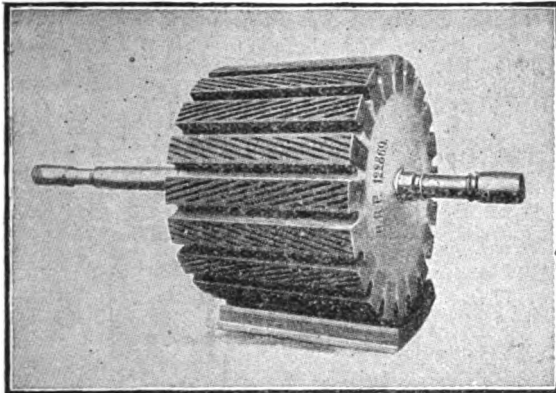
# STONE BEATER ROLLS.

The Beater Rolls are fitted with Basalt Lava Segments in place of Metal Bars and Knives.

Suitable for all Systems of Beaters.

Over 300 Rolls actually at work, partly during five years.

Many Repeat Orders from British and Continental Mills. (20 Stone Rolls at work in one Paper Mill).



### ADVANTAGES :

- Saving of beating time up to and over half.
- "Dead" beating of stuff impossible.
- Long fine fibre, tough paper.
- Better circulation by means of large transporting notches of 4-in. depth and 2½-in. width between the stone segments.
- No more wear than bronze outfits.
- No discoloration of white stuff.
- No metallic impurities can get into the paper.
- No oxidation of roll as all metal parts otherwise in contact with stuff are covered with cement.
- Acid and Alkali proof.
- Beating capacity of mill greatly increased

**J. MARX & CO.,** 133-9, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,  
LONDON, E.C.

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TELEPHONE :  
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GREENFIELD, NEAR OLDHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

# FELTS

FOR PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

**"PATENT CYCLONE"**  
**ALL IRON DUST COLLECTOR.**

NO WEAR AND TEAR. NO DRIVING POWER.  
NO FILTER CLOTH. NO FIRE RISK.

IN USE IN LARGE PAPER MILLS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

**HENRY SIMON, LTD.,** 20, MOUNT STREET,  
MANCHESTER.

## Paper Pulp from Textile Plants.

An invention is described in the *Revue de la Papeterie* for treating the straw of flax or of other textile plants, in order to separate the fibre from the ligneous substance, the former being made into pulp and the latter used in the manufacture of cardboard and common paper, or for other purposes.

The chemical treatment is based on the fact that the fibre is a pecto-cellulose and the ligneous substance a ligno-cellulose, the symbols being respectively  $C^{12}H^{10}O^{10}$  and  $C^{12}H^{10}O^8$ , while the symbol of cellulose is  $C^6H^{10}O^5$ .

After being crushed and aired (foreign substances being removed during the latter operation), the straw is subjected to a process for dissolving the substance which binds the fibres together and causes the ligneous substance to adhere to the bunches of fibres. This can be effected by retting, by the action of steam or by soda (NaOH), etc.

This mixture of fibre and ligneous substance is then subjected to the action of an oxidising agent, such as free chlorine (Cl), chloride of lime  $Ca(OCl)^2$ , or any other agent producing the same result. This operation should cease at the exact moment when the ligneous substance is sufficiently oxidised, and before the fibre has undergone any transformation.

By means of an alkaline bath the straw is brought up to a temperature of nearly 150 degs. C. (302 degs. Fahr.), the following being the most suitable composition for the bath:—

	Parts.
Caustic soda (NaOH) ...	20
Carbonate of soda ( $Na_2CO^3H^2O$ )	50
Sulphate of soda ( $Na_2SO^4$ ) ...	20
Sulphite of sodium ( $NaSO^4$ ) ...	10
	100

By these three operations (the order of which can be changed) the ligneous substance can be entirely dissolved without the fibre being affected. A careful washing over wire cloths of suitable mesh permits the elimination of all traces of ligneous substance and the obtaining of pure fibre, which is then transformed into paper pulp by the ordinary process.

## Insulating Paper.

An American patent has been granted to Mr. Edward L. White, relating to improvements in paper, and particularly to paper adapted to be employed for the purposes of electrical insulation. The invention consists in loading the fibrous pulp from which the paper is to be made with pulverised mica, and then continuing the operation of manu-

facturing the paper in the ordinary way. The result is a paper containing any desired proportion of mica throughout its structure, which paper the patentee has found, by actual tests, is admirably adapted for electrical insulation purposes. The mica may be added to the pulp at any time prior to the time the same is taken upon the screens to actually form the paper, and is preferably added after the material forming the pulp has been thoroughly beaten and is in a homogeneous state in practical suspension in water.

The patentee says:—"I preferably supply about 20 per cent. of finely divided mica to the pulp when in this condition, and I continue to agitate the pulp and mica particles together, first in order to thoroughly mix them so that the mass will be homogeneous, and second to keep the mass thus homogeneous, it being remembered that the mica dust otherwise would be apt to fall to the bottom, owing to its greater specific gravity. I may use more or less mica dust, as may be desired, but have heretofore found that 20 per cent. is about the right proportion, a greater amount tending to make the paper too 'short' or brittle. I have referred to the mica particles as 'mica dust' and 'pulverised mica,' for the reason that I find it advantageous to use the mica in as finely sub-divided a state as possible. This is for two reasons: first, it is necessary that it be very fine in order to properly fill in the fine interstices between the fibres; second, if it were not fine it would not only fail to fill in the interstices, but would tend to separate the fibres and cause breaks in the paper."

## A Composition for Hardening Paper.

A patent has been granted to Mr. Josef Czerny, relating to an improved composition for treating paper, especially in the form of cardboard, rendering it hard, durable and resistant, particularly desirable in the manufacture of chair bottoms and many other articles. The composition consists of the following ingredients: White potato powder, starch, tragacanth gum and water, which are mixed in the proportions and in the manner hereinafter outlined. To 50 parts, by weight, of water about 100 degs. Fahr. are added 65 parts of white potato powder (which is made by drying and grinding the potato into a flour), 15 parts of corn-starch and 5 parts of rice-starch. This is thoroughly mixed and allowed to stand a short time, when it ferments. To this fermented composition is thereafter added 15 parts of East India tragacanth gum, which has been dissolved in a small quantity of water. The compound is now ready for use, and is preferably applied to the paper by dipping the same therein, or may be applied to the paper in any other desired manner. The paper, after being saturated in this compound and allowed to dry, becomes hard, and will withstand wear and rough usage like wood.

English Patent—No. 18,417.

American Patent—No. 730,817.

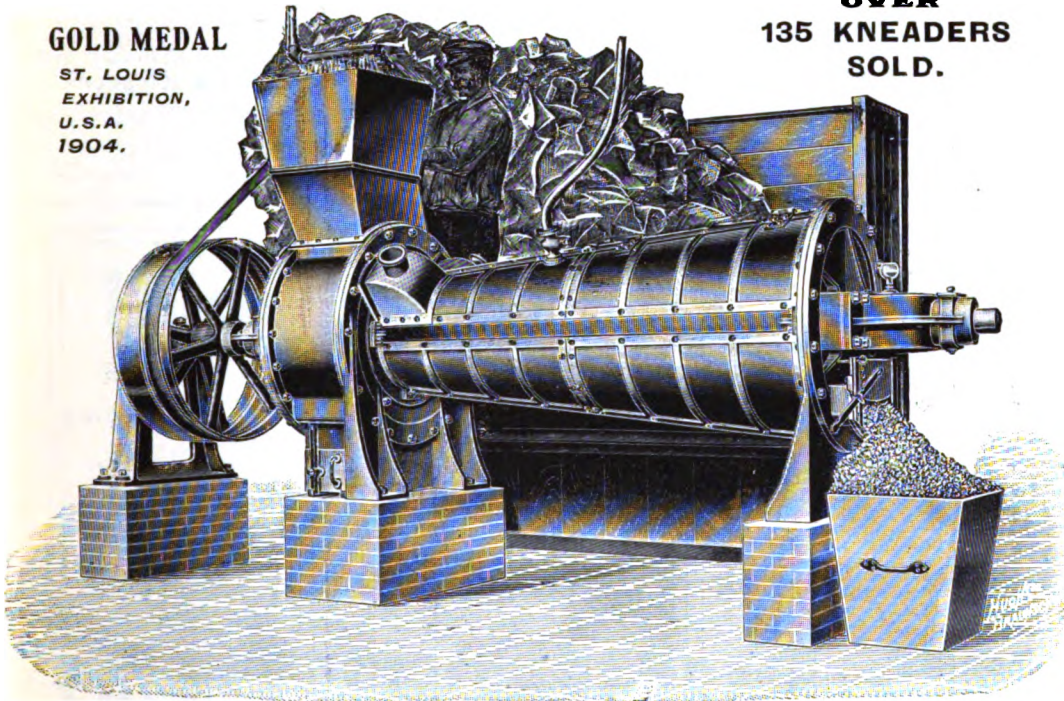
# Robert Dietrich's Kneader

## FOR PULPING PAPER STOCK.

### Highest Efficiency. Greatest Economy in Power.

**GOLD MEDAL**

 ST. LOUIS  
EXHIBITION,  
U.S.A.  
1904.

**OVER  
135 KNEADERS  
SOLD.**


### ADVANTAGES:—

- 1.—SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION ; GREATEST ECONOMY IN POWER at the LOW SPEED of 90 REVOLUTIONS per minute ; Substantial Construction ; Stronger than all known Kneaders.
- 2.—ONLY ONE SHAFT ; NO SPUR GEARING REQUIRED ; CHOKING-UP BY IRON AND STRING AVOIDED.
- 3.—Fitted with a STONE, SAND and IRON TRAP underneath the Patent Kneading Worm that draws in the Paper, thus obviating damage to the Kneading Mechanism.
- 4.—Fitted with STRING, ROPE and RAG TRAPS, easily cleaned while the machine is running ; even without these Traps a portion of String, Rope, and Rags adheres around the Kneading Worm from which they may easily be removed by merely shifting the belt to the loose pulley.
- 5.—Manufacturers of Wrapping Paper are enabled to use unsorted waste paper or "broken" ; other kneaders would be choked by string and rope. Wrapping Paper from waste paper, "broken," straw paper, and cardboard can be made WITHOUT THE USE OF A BEATER.
- 6.—VERY LARGE FEED AND DELIVERY OPENINGS and almost UNRESTRICTED CAPACITY for "broken" paper on account of the Large Arms and Wings of the Kneading Worm ; the Kneading Wings are serrated on all their edges and work against Toothed Steel Knife Plates, hence ready tearing of "broken" paper, and even cardboard and paper tubes may be worked up by the machine.

**SOLE BRITISH AGENTS:**

# MASSON, SCOTT & Co., LIMITED,

CORONATION WHARF, FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.

# BRITISH IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended July 20th, 1907.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR

## THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

An Official Account of the Registered Quantities and Values of Chemical and Mechanical Wood Pulp Imported at the various ports of the United Kingdom.

### CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
July 15	London	Si'ona	Borregaard	320 bales	40	500	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 15	"	Constance	Tofte	400 "	100	815	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 15	"	"	"	400 "	50	407	Gt. W. Rly. Co.
" 15	"	"	"	460 "	50	407	Tough & Henderson
" 16	"	Tagus	Oporto	100 "	10	80	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 16	"	Bamae	Drammen	406 "	50	450	Becker & Co.
" 17	"	Ibis	Antwerp	454 "	25	300	J. E. Salvesen & Co.
" 18	"	"	"	537 "	25	300	"
" 19	"	Jago	Trieste	2 550 "	255	4,295	Becker & Co.
" 19	"	Thule	Gothenburg	440 "	60	500	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 19	"	Cameo	Christiania	1,200 "	150	1,275	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 19	"	{ Baron Sjernerblad }	Konigsberg	500 "	100	900	Becker & Co.
" 19	"	"	"	469 "	84	716	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 15	Liverpool	Vena	Trieste	1,196 "	230	2,747	J. Brown and Co.
" 17	"	Rissa	Rotterdam	20 "	4	35	Wilson Son & Co.
" 18	"	Douro	Oporto	50 "	5	50	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 15	Goole	Kronos	Gefle	5,400 "	550	4,675	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 15	Hull	Borodino	Porsgrund	250 "	50	450	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 17	"	Salmo	Drontheim	80 "	10	80	"
" 18	"	Calypso	Gothenburg	240 "	30	240	"
" 15	Manchester	Eidsfos	Christiania	24 "	4	30	R. F. Sanderson & Co.
" 16	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	20 "	3	22	G. Simpson & Co.
" 16	"	Halfdan	"	310 "	50	448	H. Newall & Son
" 17	"	"	"	640 "	80	640	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 18	"	Hogland	"	360 "	60	510	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 15	Freston	Chr. Gylstorf	Svano	1,880 "	503	3,750	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 17	"	Gro	Drammen	3,040 "	340	3,420	Berner & Nielsen
" 18	"	Elsinore	Gothenburg	1,360 "	170	1,530	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 18	"	"	"	920 "	115	960	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 18	"	"	"	800 "	100	775	H. Raby & Mather
" 18	"	"	"	159 "	15	127	H. B. Wood
" 19	"	"	"	750 "	150	1,275	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 15	Queenboro'	Jenny	"	1,800 "	225	1,800	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
" 15	Aberdeen	Femern	Uddevala	1,440 "	230	2,040	Berner & Nielsen
" 15	"	"	"	40 "	5	40	W. Todd Moffat
" 17	"	"	Gothenburg	221 "	33	236	A. Leitch & Co.
" 18	"	Rubislav	Hamburg	50 "	10	110	R. Connon Reid & Co.
" 19	Grangemouth	Vala	Utansjo	3,600 "	450	4,650	W. Grant & Co.
" 19	"	"	Skutskar	400 "	110	800	Stora Kopparbergs, Ltd.
" 19	"	Norway	Christiania	375 "	50	420	J. T. Falvesen & Co.
" 18	Leith	Orient	Konigsberg	525 "	103	924	Becker & Co.
" 18	"	"	"	49 "	18	153	J. Currie & Co.
" 18	"	Vienna	Hamburg	170 "	17	153	"

### CHEMICAL—WET.

1907.					Tons.	£	
July 15	Goole	Kronos	Gefle	165 bales	30	75	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 19	Hull	Calypso	Gothenburg	800 "	100	425	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.

### MECHANICAL—DRY.

1907.					Tons.	£	
July 15	Manchester	Avis	Halmstad	64 bales	8	30	H. Raby & Mather
" 15	Teignmouth	Matador	Fredrikshald	1,690 "	200	890	Reed & Smith

## MECHANICAL—WET.

Date.	Ports.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
July 15	London	Bonheur	Christiania	50 bales	5	12	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 15	"	Ramse	Drammen	2,130	213	5.6	Becker & Co.
" 16	Liverpool	Empress of Ireland	Quebec	3,911	475	1.187	"
" 20	Cardiff	Norden	Chicoutimi	18,747	3,656	9,240	"
" 20	Grimsby	Orlando	Göteborg	700	110	205	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 19	Hull	Eldorado	Bergen	750	7	84	"
" 15	Manchester	Oxford	Christiania	1,440	100	220	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 19	"	Hogland	Göteborg	100	10	22	H. Raby & Mather
" 20	"	Essex	Christiania	3,000	200	663	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 19	Newcastle	Viking	Göteborg	115	19	220	Borries, Craig & Co.
" 15	Preston	Ulfos	Larvik	2,150	410	510	J. E. Falvesen & Co.
" 17	"	"	Skien	1,250	210	563	H. Tyrer & Co.
" 18	"	Gro	Drammen	3,300	521	1,116	Star Paper Mill Co.
" 17	"	"	"	500	110	22*	H. Raby & Mather
" 18	"	Elsinore	Göteborg	1,967	196	406	"
" 15	Queenboro'	Ragnhild	Drammen	13,690	1,673	3,520	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
" 17	"	Ragni	"	9,472	1,199	2,520	"
" 15	Rochester	Mercur	"	3,190	6.8	1,436	A. E. Herd & Co.
" 16	Sunderland	Munin	Göteborg	150	50	1.0	Bortha, Craig & Co.
" 15	Teignmouth	Matador	Friedrikshald	2,250	450	1,06*	Reed & Smith
" 19	Grangemouth	Norway	Drammen	2,000	400	1,000	Becker & Co.
" 15	Granton	Helna	"	2,650	265	729	"

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ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.



## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned:—

### Rags.

ANTWERP.—New York: 676 bales, A. Katzenstein; 65 bales, A. Salomon; 354 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 207 bales, Train, Smith Co.

BARCELONA.—New York: 100 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

BREMEN.—New York: 240 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—New York: 249 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 454 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 191 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 130 bales, P. Berlowitz.

HAMBURG.—New York: 54 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 229 bales, P. Berlowitz, Philadelphia: 183 bales, Jessup and Moore Paper Co.; 30 bales, Brown Bros. and Co.

HULL.—New York: 673 bales, A. Salomon; 112 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 121 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co.; 26 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.; 468 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 456 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

LEGHORN.—New York: 83 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 414 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 100 bales, Train Smith Co. Boston: 64 bales, E. Butterworth and Co. Philadelphia: 90 bales, British Bank of South America; 30 bales, Brown Bros. and Co.

LONDON.—New York: 155 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton. Philadelphia: 512 bales, to order.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 258 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 217 bales, A. Katzenstein.

### Manillas.

ANTWERP.—New York: 345 bales, A. Katzenstein. Boston: 540 bales, A. Katzenstein.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 335 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

HAMBURG.—New York: 327 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 82 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 52 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 56 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 151 bales, American Express Co.

### Waste Papers.

ANTWERP.—Boston: 2,011 bales, George Amsinck and Co.; 246 bales, Miller Bros. Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 671 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

LONDON.—New York: 186 bales, Train Smith Co.; 34 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co. Philadelphia: 21 bales, Baring Bros. and Co.; 130 bales, British Bank of North America; 323 bales, American Express Co.

### Bleaching Powder.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 103 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Philadelphia: 143 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

MANCHESTER.—Philadelphia: 42 casks, Arnold Hoffman and Co.

### Sizing.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 117 bags, E. Butterworth and Co.; 244 bags, Bader, Adamson and Co.

### China Clay.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 400 casks, Hammill and Gillespie.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 146 casks, John Knight and Co. Philadelphia: 600 casks, Perkins-Goodwin Co.

### Wood Pulp.

ANTWERP.—New York: 466 bales, 100 tons, R. Helwig.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 2,000 bales, 550 tons, Maxwell, Hahn and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 3,345 bales, 415 tons, Felix Salomon and Co.; 350 bales, 51 tons, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne; 200 bales, 25 tons, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 1,205 bales, 165 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co. Philadelphia: 180 bales, to order; 180 bales, Brown Bros. and Co.; 800 bales, Jessup and Moore Paper Co.; 440 bales, T. G. Cooper and Co.

### Paper Stock.

MANCHESTER.—Philadelphia: 193 bales, to order.

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**LE GRAND & SUTOLIFF**, Magdala Works, 125, Bant Hill Row, London, E.C.

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**POCHIN, H. D., & Co., Ltd.**, Manchester, and St. Dennis, Cornwall. Stocks:—Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Runcorn, Glasgow, Warrington. 9805

**W. SINGLETON BIRCH & SONS, Ltd.**, 15, Upton Street, Manchester. Mines: Rosevear, St. Austell, Cornwall.

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**CARDWELL, J. L., & Co.**, Cromwell Buildings, 11, Blackfriars Street, Manchester. Specialities: Mineral Black, Ochres, Umbers, Ven. Reds, Pure Carbon Black, Pure Soluble Vandyke Brown, Paste Blue, Pulp Colours; also Manufacturers of all other Colours used by Paper Makers. Samples and lowest Prices on application.

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**LEVINSTEIN LIMITED**, Crumpsall Vale Works, Manchester. Warehouse, 21, Minshull Street. Manufacturers of Specialities for Paper dyeing in all shades. Blackley Blues, Scarlets, &c. Whitool P.A. for sizing.

**THE VIA GELLIA COLOUR Co.**, Matlock-Bath. Colours in every variety. Mineral Black. Washed Golden Ochres and Umbers. Enquiries solicited.

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## MINERAL WHITE.

**BELVOIR**, Newark-upon-Trent. The first makers, 1850, of Terra Alba and Hardening, &c.

**CAFFERATA & Co.**, Newark-upon-Trent. Established over 40 years. Largest makers of Mineral White in the Kingdom.

**HOWE (JOHN) & Co., Ltd.**, Carlisle.

## RAGS.

**CHALMERS, E. & Co., Ltd.**, Bonnington, Leith.

**HOUGH, ROBERT**, London Wharf, Ratcliff, London. Rags, New Cuttings, Waste Papers, Ropes.

## ROLLER BARS & BEATER PLATES.

**ROBERTSON, ANDREW** (late J. and J. Hacking), Car, Vale Works, Dawson. Established 1864. Roll Bars, Corrugated Beater Plates, Eternis and Plain Beater Plates, Cutter Knives, Doctor Blades, &c. 9664

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## General Notes.

**PAPER MILK BOTTLES.**—It is reported from Watertown, N. Y., that Dr. H. D. Thatcher, of Potsdam, has set out to solve the problem of making a milk bottle that will keep milk or cream absolutely uncontaminated, and which can be used but once. He has patents pending on a paper bottle which will be made in quart, pint, and half-pint sizes, and is especially adapted for milk dealers. It seals with a novel cap arrangement, and is absolutely airtight. There is no similar bottle manufactured to-day, and as soon as details are perfected and the necessary machinery secured it will be put on the market. Some city boards of health are ready to require the adoption of such a package as soon as it is demonstrated to be a practical thing. Dr. Thatcher has been working on his device for several years, and believes he has something that will meet every requirement.

**PAPER CUPS** will shortly be manufactured by the Union Paper Cup Co., Fernwood, Trenton, N. J. The cup will be made of spruce wood pulp paper by automatic machinery invented for the purpose. The cups will be made in quart, pint and half-pint sizes. They will be given special treatment, making them absolutely sterile, and each cup will be paraffined inside and out making them impervious to liquids. They will be very light, but very strong. The construction will be such that they may be telescoped into each other, making very compact packages for shipment. The patent for the manufacture of the cups is owned by the American Bottling Co. The capacity of the factory at the start will be 200,000 cups per day.

**CELLULOSE PEROXIDE.**—In the *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie* of the 5th June, Messrs. C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan have a short paper on cellulose peroxide, which they have found to be present in some samples of bleached linen and cotton. The substance was no doubt formed during the bleaching, and had not been destroyed by subsequent treatment. The effect of its presence was that when heated the fabric fell to pieces. The peroxide could, however, be destroyed by boiling or washing with a cold solution of sulphurous acid or sodium sulphite. It appears, therefore, that under certain conditions that are liable to occur in ordinary manufacture, cellulose can take up oxygen, and so lose much of its valuable properties. Care should consequently be exercised by the manufacturer to prevent the occurrence of these conditions.

A SWEDISH communication in the *Papier-Fabrikant* calls attention to the fact that the supposition that half-bleached sulphite pulp can be replaced by mixing full bleached and unbleached pulp in equal quantities has proved to be incorrect. An entire delivery had been for that reason thrown on the hands of a Swedish manufacturer. From a

technical standpoint it may be remarked that half-bleached (bleached with less chlorine) assumes a quite different character, more like linen, and is likewise much cleaner than mixed pulp. In the unbleached sulphite contained in the latter there is always a quantity of a brown substance resembling bark, by which the paper is rendered dirty. The resinous components which preponderate in unbleached sulphite render difficult the manufacture of papers silky in character, owing to the effect of the glutinous matter on the presses. For these reasons the factory from which this communication emanates has determined on adhering to its old methods. The master bleacher is given a sample of pulp to which the shade of the product has to conform. It is remarked incidentally that in half bleaching, as well as full bleaching, a definite quantity of chlorine (or lye) cannot be stated, as it is out of the question for one boiling to result exactly like another. The effects of chlorine vary, and the slightest influences may produce irregularities.

**"GRIPPER" NUT AND BOLT LOCK WASHER.**—A new locking device has just been placed on the market by the Gripper Co., Ltd., 2, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, W. C. The mechanical principle of the "Gripper" makes it absolutely impossible for the nut to slack back, whether screwed down tightly on the work, or otherwise, and (unlike spring washers) there is no strain placed on the thread. Castle nuts are effective, but expensive, necessitating the drilling of the bolt and the application of cotter or split pins. Should wear on the work require the nut to be tightened, washers must be put on, or the bolt again drilled. Further, on all important, or heavy work, double nuts or check-nuts are adopted. These are not required when the "Gripper" washer and locking ring are in use. For all vibratory work especially the "Gripper" is without equal. To take up wear of work, all that is necessary is to detach the locking ring—which is done quite easily—screw up the nut, and again secure by means of the locking ring. A spanner will not tighten up, or ease off the nut, unless the locking ring in question is first removed.

**BRITISH CALCULATORS. LTD.**—This company has been registered with a capital of £14,000, in £1 shares, to acquire any invention relating to counting or adding machines, and to adopt an agreement with H. Dickinson, Mabel Dickinson, T. A. Marshall, and C. D. Marshall. No initial public issue. First directors (not less than three nor more than four): T. A. Marshall, J. Spottiswoode, and H. Dickinson, two last named being managing directors. J. Spottiswoode may appoint one other director. Qualification, £500. Registered office: Invicta Works, Windus-road, Stamford-hill, N.

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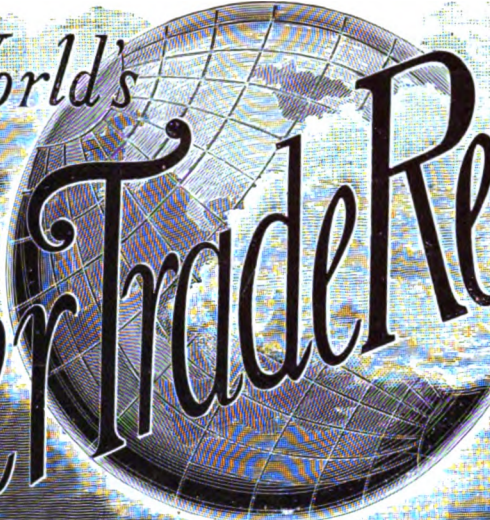
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**TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.**

VOLUME XLVIII.  
NUMBER 6.

LONDON: August 9, 1907.

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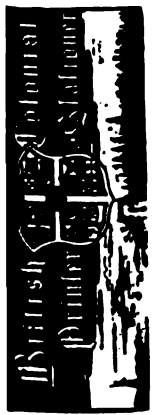
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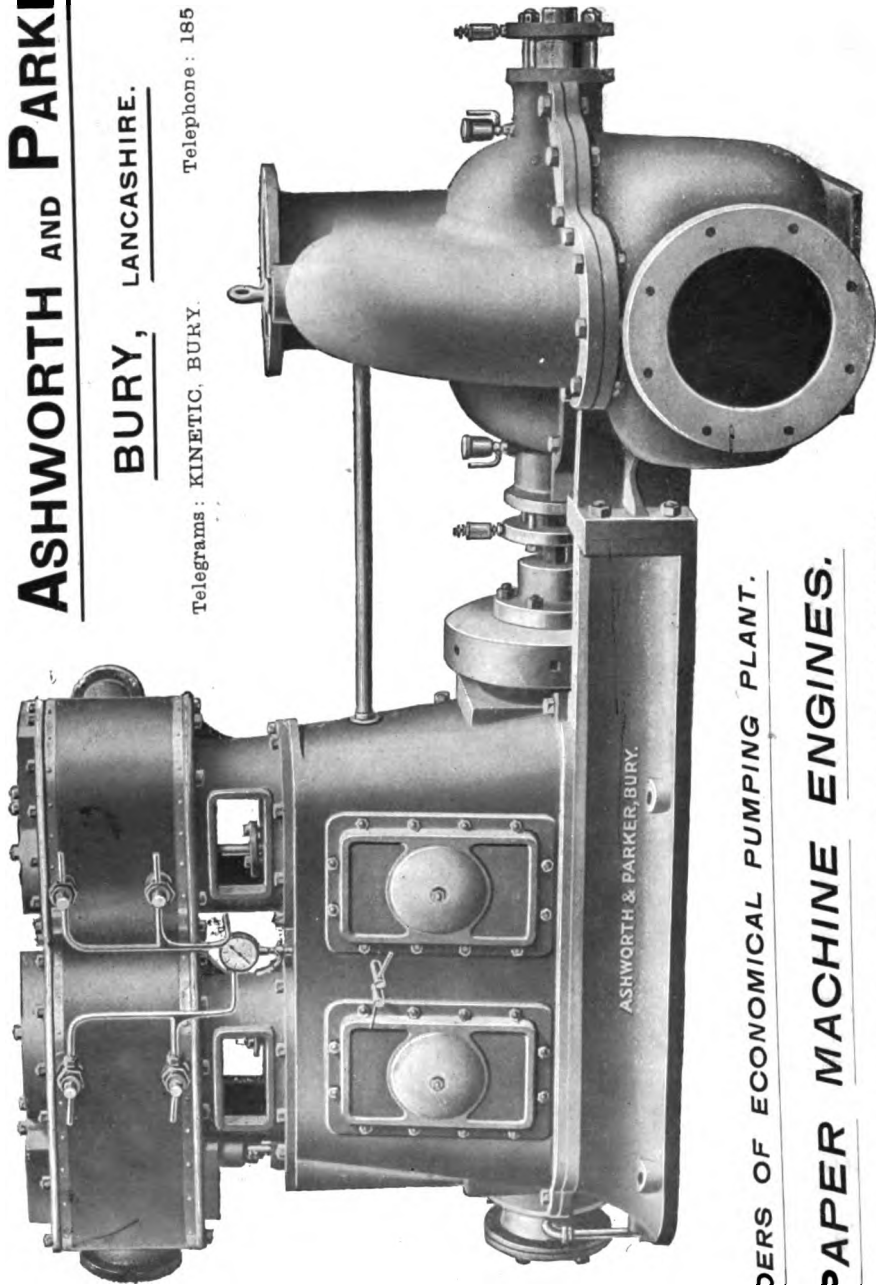
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FOR  
**PAPER MAKERS & ENGINEERS.**

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FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.**

VOLUME XLVIII.  
NUMBER 6.

LONDON : AUGUST 9, 1907.

PRICE SIXPENCE.  
EVERY FRIDAY.

## Method of Filling.

**An Invention which Claims to Avoid Waste.**

A patent has been taken out by Messrs. Klein and Bandisch for combining paper with filling dyes, antiseptic and anything else that has to go in. The usual method is to add the extra substances to the pulp in the Hollander, but this entails a loss of from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent., as the particles which cling to the fibre are again torn off, either in the Hollander or during the subsequent grinding, and lost in the sediment and wash-waters. The invention under notice is said to avoid this waste.

The paper mass as it leaves the Hollander, therefore, containing about 95 per cent. of water, is filled before it passes below the india-rubber rollers, *i.e.*, at a stage earlier than is at present usual. Hence the filling, instead of merely coating the material superficially, is made to penetrate the entire mass. In this way the texture of the paper is made much closer and more uniform, and at least 90 per cent. of the filling material is utilised, a result far superior to anything hitherto achieved.

In many cases, too, this incorporation of the filling throughout the whole thickness

of the paper increases its suppleness and its suitability for printing purposes. As regards the formation of the weighting reagent upon the fibre—and this is the manner of filling more especially considered by the patentees—the first substance may be put into the Hollander, while the precipitating substance is put into a second vat, between the Hollander and the rollers. A good plan is to sprinkle the second solution on to the sieve during the passage of the pulp. Yet another method is to put the first reagent into the sieve water, and then to sprinkle as just stated.

Even if fillings are used which are insoluble in water, and are in solution in alcohol, or acetone, etc., they can be thrown down on the fibre by the action of the water on the pulp, if they are sprinkled over the paper mass. This must, of course, be done before the rollers are reached.

It is obvious that the process can be used for precipitating colour lakes as well as fillings. The following is an illustrative example of the dyeing of paper pulp with chrome yellow: For every 100 pounds of pulp a solution of 2½ pounds of sugar lead is mixed with the pulp in the Hollander. In the sieve the paper is treated with a solution of half a pound of potassium bichromate. With care it is possible to produce different tints in different parts of the same sheet.



## THE COST OF Transport of Bulky Fibres

AS A  
LESSON to FIBRE ENTHUSIASTS

By CLAYTON BEADLE.

Out of the numerous attempts that have been made from time to time to utilise fibres from the East, the most essential factors have been blindly ignored by various advocates and enthusiasts in the introduction of materials for the paper trade, and to the uninitiated there are some startling anomalies.

The United States Government have issued some lengthy reports on the subject of cotton. These reports are of the greatest possible utility to the cotton industry. To the lay reader they will disclose many apparent anomalies which no doubt are common in the transport of all similar materials, and they may be taken as a gentle reminder to numerous enthusiastic gentlemen who come forward periodically with some new raw material from the other end of the world dirt cheap, and tell us that there is nothing to be done but to float a company, import the said material, and make a huge profit.

I take the question of transport and other charges on cotton (although in its raw state it is not a papermaker's raw material) because it is an enormous and stereotyped industry, known and practiced by a large community, and everything is being done to reduce costs to a minimum. In the following information the use of the United States records is resorted to.

As to the transport of cotton, the cost of transportation varies with each locality and the rates of freight, which are always fluctuating. Competitive lines, water transportation, the facility of arranging through freights, each brings its quota to complicate the problem. Distance is by no means a determining factor. It has sometimes cost less to ship cotton from the interior to Liverpool than to the New England mills. Changes are constantly occurring. The new Manchester Canal delivers cotton to the mills 30 cents a bale cheaper on the average than it is delivered ex-ship from Liverpool. Notwithstanding the general cheapening of transportation that has taken place, the percentage of this cost upon the total cost since the decline in the price of cotton is greater than when the staple sold high. It imposes an additional burden on importers and operates with other factors to render the manufacture of the raw material where it is grown more remunerative than it can be at distant points, and this will probably continue to be the case unless some unforeseen cause raises the price of cotton. It may be thought that as the product will finally have to be distributed the cost of transportation will attach as much to the manufactured article as

to the raw material. This is a mistake, however. The transportation of cotton costs more than the transportation of goods. Where the first is charged 47 cents per cwt., the latter goes through for 30 cents per cwt. Some idea of the charges and cost of transporting cotton will be conveyed by the following statement, giving these data regarding its shipment to Liverpool, where more of the crop has been always shipped than elsewhere :-

### COST OF SHIPPING A 500-POUND BALE OF COTTON FROM THE ATLANTIC SLOPE OF THE COTTON STATES TO LIVERPOOL.

Items of cost.	Price per pound, 5 cents; first cost of 500 pound bale, 25 dols.	Price per pound, 8 cents; first cost of 500 pound bale, 40 dols.	Price per pound, 11 cents; first cost of 500 pound bale, 55 dols.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Grading - per bale	0.15	0.15	0.15
Weighing - - do.	.07½	.07½	.07½
Drayage - - do.	.10	.10	.10
Purchasing - do.	.50	.50	.50
Compressing & freight to port do.	1.40	1.40	1.40
Port to Liverpool - - do.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Liverpool dock dues, portorage, customs, insurance, forwarding, cartage to railroad, cartage to mill - per bale	.92	.92	.92
<b>Total per bale -</b>	<b>5.14½</b>	<b>5.14½</b>	<b>5.14½</b>
<b>6 per cent. tare - -</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>3.30</b>
<b>Total cost per bale</b>	<b>6.64½</b>	<b>7.54½</b>	<b>8.44½</b>
<b>Percentage of cost of transportation on total cost - -</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>

We have had to study this question from the fact of handling a somewhat similar material.

Of the above items it will be noticed that the cost from "port to Liverpool" is under 40 per cent. of the total cost, whereas the compression and freight to port constitutes about 28 per cent., but if one adds in the case of cotton the cost for the 6 per cent. tear of cotton at different prices, then the total cost per bale even on cotton at 25 amounts to 6.64 dols. And the percentage of cost on the transportation on the total cost varies anywhere from 24 to 15 per cent. Taking those items which are the same in different cottons, the total comes out at 5.14 dols. per bale of 500 lbs., which is, roughly speaking, a cost of £5 a ton, and with the tear on the highest as on cotton, the cost comes out to the equivalent of about £8 to £8 10s. a ton on the raw cotton as delivered to mills. Thus the cost for transport, etc., as above detailed in the case of cotton, although handled, in very

large quantities, is greater than present prices at which esparto is selling at in this country. Although no papermaking materials from any part of the world would be handled on the lines of cotton, we have had an object lesson of transportation charges, such as might result on a loose fibrous material if handled on the lines of cotton. With cotton the great factor of cost is, of course, not the cultivation, but the gathering, which all has to be done by hand labour. Esparto is a far more rough and tumble material than cotton, and its baling is done on quite different lines.

Now, in the introduction of any new material, say brought from the East, for the paper trade, even if actually in as large quantities as cotton, where everything is done to save labour, and when the bales are compressed to the greatest possible extent, one has to face similar charges to the above, and so if the material is to be had for the asking, growing in wild profusion, and capable of yielding an abundance of first class fibre, it does not follow, for the reasons above enumerated, that the said raw material would be as marketable as a raw material in this or in other European countries.

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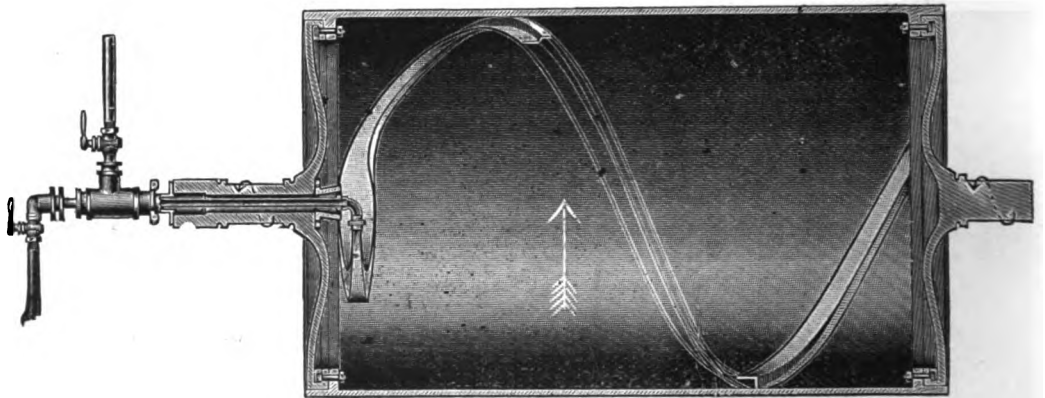
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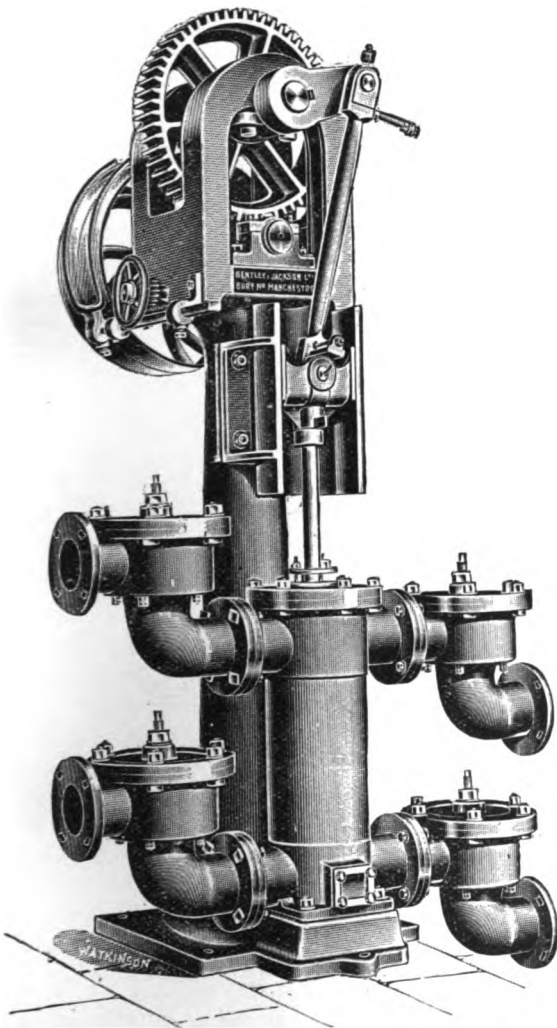
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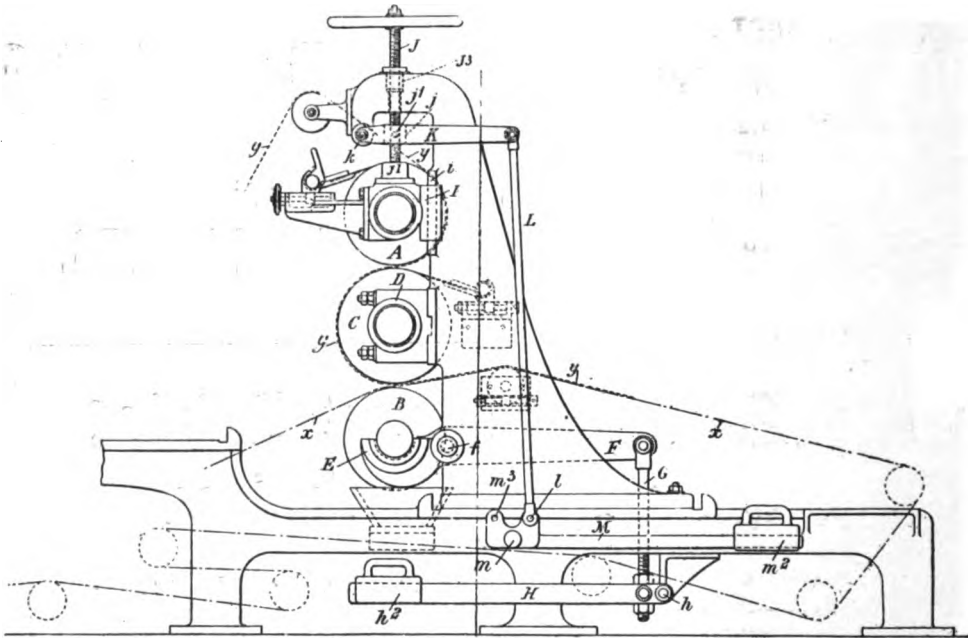
Patent Refining  
Engines,  
Patent "Nuttall"  
AND  
"Coburn - Taylor"  
Rag Cutters.

the Manufacture of Paper.

## A Better Finish.

An English patent has been granted to Mr. H. W. Stock, relating to papermaking machines, whereby a better finish is given to the paper and the wire marks are removed. The patentee employs three press rolls consisting of an upper roll and a lower roll and an intermediate roll. The intermediate roll is mounted in fixed bearings, and the lower roll is carried in movable bearings which, through levers and springs, or weights, or hydraulic, or other means of obtaining pressure, are acted upon so as to force the lower roll against the intermediate roll. The top roll rests upon the intermediate roll and can be provided with levers, and springs, or weights,

pressure, are acted upon so as to force the lower roll against the intermediate roll. In the drawing this is shown as being effected by mounting the bearings E on the double arm of a lever F centered to the framing at *f*, the other arm of the lever F being connected, by a link G, to a lever H centered at *h* to a bracket on the framing, and carrying an adjustable weight *h*<sup>2</sup>. The top roll A acts in conjunction with the intermediate roll C and can be provided with levers, and springs, or weights, or other means for producing pressure, as desired. This is shown in the drawing as being effected by mounting the journals of the said roll A in bearing pieces I capable of sliding on guides *i* on the framing, the said bearing pieces I being connected, by couplings J<sup>1</sup>, to raising, or lowering, screws J for adjusting the position of the said roll A in respect to the intermediate roll C. The



or other means for producing pressure, as desired. The felt, which carries the paper, passes between the lower roll and the intermediate roll, but there is no felt between the upper roll and the intermediate roll so that, in passing between these, the paper is in contact, on both of its sides with a bare roll. Doctors, or scrapers, can be provided in any suitable positions to remove the paper from the rolls and to clean the rolls.

The three press rolls employed are shown in the accompanying drawing, consisting of an upper roll A and a lower roll B and an intermediate roll C. The intermediate roll C is mounted in fixed bearings D and the lower roll B is carried in movable bearings E, which, through levers and springs, or weights, or hydraulic, or other means of obtaining

screws J work in screw-nuts J<sup>1</sup> in the frame of the machine; the said screw-nuts are free to move vertically in the frame, but are prevented from rotating therein by any suitable means, such, for example, as a key and feather-way, and they limit the downward movement of the said roll A. The required pressure on the roll A is produced by the said screws J having connected with them by nuts *j* and pins *j*<sup>1</sup>, a lever K with arms centered to the framing at *k*, the other arm being connected by a link L at *l* to the lever M, centered to the framing at *m*, and provided with an adjustable weight *m*<sup>2</sup>. The link L is connected to the lever M at *m*<sup>3</sup> when the weight of the top roll is to be reduced instead of being added to as is the case when the link L is connected at *l*. The felt *x*, which carries

the paper y, passes between the lower roll B and the intermediate roll C, but there is no felt between the upper roll A and the intermediate roll C, so that, in passing between these rolls A and C, the paper y is in contact, on both of its sides, with a bare roll. Doctors, or scrapers, can be provided in any suitable positions to remove the paper from the rolls and to clean the rolls.

One, or more than one, of the arrangements described can be employed in a papermaking machine, whether an ordinary arrangement, or more than one ordinary arrangement, of press

rolls be used in combination therewith, or not.

By the pressure on the paper between the hard surfaces of the bare rolls, A and C, the fibres of the paper will be very firmly compressed together and the paper will be tough and not liable to fluff, and by flattening any lumps which would otherwise keep parts of the paper from contact with the drying cylinders, the damp places are prevented from being left which would cause the paper to become crushed and torn at such places when the paper passes through the calender rolls.

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## Imports of Papermaking Materials.

The following figures show the respective quantities and values of papermaking materials imported at the various ports named during the year 1906 as compared with 1902:—

ENGLAND.		
<i>Quantities.—Tons.</i>		
	1902.	1906
Bristol ... ..	6,079	6,933
Cardiff ... ..	30,744	33,668
Fleetwood ... ..	15,813	3,252
Goole ... ..	8,915	8,802
Grimsby ... ..	9,249	23,467
Hull ... ..	21,797	33,780
Lancaster ... ..	3,765	2,917
Liverpool ... ..	26,842	24,886
London ... ..	158,860	182,197
Manchester ... ..	123,530	119,267
Newcastle ... ..	16,205	18,054
Preston ... ..	85,476	118,147
Rochester ... ..	11,458	16,313
Sunderland ... ..	24,483	19,604
Teignmouth ... ..	8,805	11,380
	<i>Values.</i>	
Bristol ... ..	£ 27,416	£ 44,820
Cardiff ... ..	94,833	118,208
Fleetwood ... ..	51,967	11,314
Goole ... ..	40,233	38,467
Grimsby ... ..	24,710	74,632
Hull ... ..	148,152	199,676
Lancaster ... ..	29,690	25,088
Liverpool ... ..	104,182	94,653
London ... ..	753,651	869,863
Manchester ... ..	575,152	565,202
Newcastle ... ..	59,409	75,456
Preston ... ..	352,250	589,931
Rochester ... ..	32,115	45,862
Sunderland ... ..	81,727	79,391
Teignmouth ... ..	44,117	52,546
SCOTLAND.		
<i>Quantities.—Tons.</i>		
	1902.	1906
Aberdeen ... ..	21,852	23,172
Alloa ... ..	273	—
Borrowstoness... ..	7,390	14,872
Burntisland ... ..	—	7,271
Dundee ... ..	18,520	17,519
Glasgow ... ..	28,801	23,439
Grangemouth ... ..	27,524	27,303
Granton ... ..	50,545	59,376
Greenock ... ..	3,450	5,122
Kirkcaldy ... ..	17,708	—
Leith ... ..	16,084	8,480
	<i>Values.</i>	
Aberdeen ... ..	£ 103,445	£ 101,529
Alloa ... ..	1,707	—
Borrowstoness... ..	24,612	51,600
Burntisland ... ..	—	26,180
Dundee ... ..	79,667	77,184
Glasgow ... ..	101,849	96,782
Grangemouth ... ..	157,953	178,410
Granton ... ..	231,805	285,760
Greenock ... ..	10,599	15,896
Kirkcaldy ... ..	68,449	—
Leith ... ..	98,525	57,160

## IRELAND.

### *Quantities.—Tons.*

	1902.	1906.
Belfast ... ..	7,775	7,955
	<i>Values.</i>	
Belfast ... ..	£ 43,066	£ 65,214

## British Imports of Paper.

### Ports of Landing.

The following figures show the respective quantities and values of paper imported at the various ports named during the year 1906 as compared with 1902:

ENGLAND.		
<i>Quantities.—Cwts.</i>		
	1902.	1906.
Boston ... ..	20,606	17,040
Bristol ... ..	115,560	296,988
Folkestone ... ..	17,145	19,530
Goole ... ..	115,623	97,071
Grimsby ... ..	31,769	66,056
Harwich ... ..	118,308	119,928
Hull ... ..	1,075,589	1,265,217
Liverpool ... ..	264,377	354,504
London ... ..	3,110,072	4,373,218
Manchester ... ..	123,530	119,267
Newcastle ... ..	63,280	84,737
Newhaven ... ..	11,286	11,867
Southampton ... ..	8,503	12,470
Yarmouth ... ..	14,308	—
	<i>Values.</i>	
Boston ... ..	£ 36,724	£ 18,314
Bristol ... ..	67,172	155,242
Folkestone ... ..	77,372	108,079
Goole ... ..	77,416	84,034
Grimsby ... ..	34,321	73,653
Harwich ... ..	277,215	191,815
Hull ... ..	530,261	585,089
Liverpool ... ..	194,693	313,314
London ... ..	2,053,202	2,575,027
Manchester ... ..	398,888	609,799
Newcastle ... ..	64,062	65,898
Newhaven ... ..	44,391	48,002
Southampton ... ..	26,853	17,949
Yarmouth ... ..	4,592	—
SCOTLAND.		
<i>Quantities.—Cwts.</i>		
	1902.	1906.
Glasgow ... ..	121,144	189,404
Grangemouth ... ..	231,916	333,182
Granton ... ..	87,357	106,816
Leith ... ..	184,278	296,205
	<i>Values.</i>	
Glasgow ... ..	£ 94,669	£ 142,930
Grangemouth ... ..	149,747	258,489
Granton ... ..	85,240	66,574
Leith ... ..	147,635	206,797
IRELAND.		
<i>Quantities.—Cwts.</i>		
	1902.	1906.
Belfast ... ..	71,933	82,607
Dublin ... ..	66,034	66,567
	<i>Values.</i>	
Belfast ... ..	£ 66,500	£ 55,891
Dublin ... ..	42,652	39,377

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### REPORT.

**R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S.,**  
ANALYST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER,  
WOOD PULP AND PAPER TRADE EXPERT.  
Telegraphic Address: "Alkalinity, London."  
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Messrs. FOX, STOCKELL & Co.,  
32, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

29th May, 1907.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to hand you my report on the use of Amber Size, from which you will see that the results of the experiment favour the use of this material, and I must say that **this is about the best prepared size I have seen.**

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. SINDALL.

### Report on the use of Amber Size.

Some careful comparative trials made with Amber Size, as against ordinary rosin size, gave results **indicating the superiority of Amber Size.**

An experiment was carried out at a well-known paper mill. Two large beating engines were utilised for the purpose, the amount of pulp taken in each case being exactly the same. To one of the engines the required proportion of clay was added, then the ordinary rosin size, followed by alum, and finally the colour necessary to tone the paper. In the second beater the conditions were exactly the same, except that instead of ordinary rosin size the new Amber Size was employed.

The proportions of Amber Size and the ordinary rosin size used in the above trial were as follows:—

**For each 10 lbs. of Amber Size** added to the pulp in one beater **the amount of ordinary rosin size added** to the pulp in the second beater was **18½ lbs.** A good feature of the Amber Size was the readiness with which it dissolved in water.

The rosin size was a normal material, made by boiling rosin with soda ash in the usual way, and containing 54.3 per cent. total rosin, as shown by analysis.

**The paper treated with Amber Size proved to be the harder sized than that treated with ordinary rosin size,** not only when tested by the rough and ready methods usually employed, but also when carefully examined by laboratory tests.

This paper was satisfactory in every way, having a clear, bright appearance, and feeling somewhat harder to the touch, with a distinct rattle superior to that of the paper treated with ordinary rosin size.

The cost of treatment with Amber Size under the conditions named in the experiment proved to be **20 per cent. cheaper** than the cost of sizing the paper with the ordinary rosin size.

Similar experiments were made at other mills with softer sized papers, and while it is more difficult to discriminate exactly between a number of papers which have been treated with small proportions of size, the trials were satisfactory in showing that **the cost of sizing the paper was reduced by the use of Amber Size.**

Samples of the Paper were submitted by me to the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute, and the Certificate given states that the **Paper treated with Amber Size was Superior in Sizing Quality** to that treated with the ordinary Rosin Size referred to in this report.

The Certificate of the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute thus confirms the conclusions arrived at. (Signed) R. W. SINDALL.

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GENERALLY speaking, the last Bank Holiday of 1907, save Boxing Day, alone has been a success. The weather, the all-important factor in all that pertains to holiday enjoyment, was in most parts of the country favourable to outdoor pleasures, and it seems that the world and his wife and family have generally enjoyed themselves. There has certainly been a huge exodus from London and the principal centres of population, and this has been accentuated by the fact that so many had previously remained at home who would have ventured afield earlier but for the extraordinary meteorological conditions which have prevailed, and which will render the year 1907 a memorable one in the annals of holiday-making and climatology.

\* \* \*

BUT, as I have said, all things considered, the August Bank Holiday has been a success, and has put most people in pretty good humour, and barring legitimate vacation, which will pretty well occupy the month, Tom, Dick and Harry will be disposed to settle down comfortably to serious business until they are pulled up at the Christmas terminus. And I think these representative gentlemen may go to work with a pretty good grace, inasmuch as the trade of the country continues to maintain, as a whole, the highest level of prosperity it has ever known. At the moment of writing these lines, the Board of Trade Returns for July are not available to me for examination, but on the authority of Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, speaking the other night in anticipation of the publication of the July returns, gave us the most reassuring information.

\* \* \*

"TRADE generally," he said, was "still improving. The country is holding its own, and more than holding its own. What is the use of talking as if the country were on the road to bankruptcy. We are increasing our business, and our prosperity is greater to-day than ever." A man in the position of Mr. Lloyd George, who makes such a statement, incurs a very serious responsibility, but, fortunately in this case, his *ipse dixit* is more than justified by official statistics. Figures, we know, have been said to be capable of such manipulation as to be susceptible of proving anything; but naked figures as they come from Whitehall are not given to lying, and consequently Mr. Lloyd George's assurance is so far supported as to justify optimistic estimates of our trade position, in the general prosperity of which the paper trade necessarily enjoys its fair share.

THERE never was a time when Canada enjoyed such a prodigious boom as is the case at the present time. Within the last few months, many new works dealing with Canada and the various phases of her progressive life have made their appearances, and seem to have met with considerable acceptance. The most recent of them—"Canada's Century," to which I have previously made brief reference in these columns—is now on my desk as I write. Moreover, quite a number of series of articles have been, and are, appearing in the daily and weekly Press on Canada and its abounding prosperity. And now I see that Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—the greatest railway and transport organisation in the world—has just invited a large party of the representatives of British newspapers to make a tour of the Dominion. This is an excellent piece of advertising enterprise, which, there is no doubt, will result in increased benefit to the prosperous commercial and industrial interests of Canada. Then, again, I hear that Canada means to surpass all her previous exhibition records, when her resources are brought forward at the Franco-British Exhibition, to be held in London next year, with a completeness that promises to give our other Colonies fits.

\* \* \*

NO BETTER conception of the present position and prospects of Canada can, however, be obtained by readers at home at the moment than by a perusal of the compendious volume just mentioned—"Canada's Century." This work is a voluminous and copiously illustrated reproduction, with much supplementary information of the most recent date, of a comprehensive series of articles published in the *Financier and Bullionist* during the past six months or more, and were the immediate outcome of an extensive tour of the Dominion made by Mr. R. J. Barrett, Editor of the journal just named, in the autumn of last year. Mr Barrett is fortunate in having secured for his volume the imprimatur of Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, who has written an introduction, and who, knowing his Canada better than any other man alive, remarks that: "It is seldom that in one volume so much is found in the way of reliable data—valuable alike to the student of Canadian progress and development, and to those who from a more practical and commercial standpoint, desire to know what Canada is and what it is likely to become. . . . It is an honest endeavour to make known the advantages which Canada offers to capitalists, business men and the ordinary settler. It therefore has my warmest sympathy, and will be welcomed by everyone who takes an interest in the great Dominion. . . . I wish Mr. Barrett's volume all the success it deserves."

\* \* \*

It is not every day that a purposeful volume, so comprehensive in its grasp, and containing in addition to a record of personal experience, the results of added labours of investigation and research, enters the book world with such

a highly authoritative recommendation as that which Lord Strathcona accords to "Canada's Century." Probably most of its readers will be inclined to endorse this encomium from Canada's "grand old man." Taking as his *modus vivendi* Sir Wilfred Laurier's famous *dictum* that "the Nineteenth Century was the century of the United States; the Twentieth Century will be Canada's Century," Mr. Barrett proceeds with his task in a spirit of thoroughness. Leading off with a "General Survey," which takes the form of a historical epitome of the political and material progress of our greatest Colony, he deals in succession, in the course of eleven Sections, each sub-divided into numerous chapters, with the cities of Canada; the railways; agricultural interests, including dairy and live stock farming, ranching, fruit growing and irrigation; minerals and mining, ranging from the new silver mining field at Cobalt and the gold placers of the Yucon, to cement making in the Rocky Mountains; the forestry resources, including the lumber and timber working industries, the manufacture of wood pulp and paper; the fisheries, from the cod banks of Nova Scotia to the salmon rivers of British Columbia; the engineering industries, including the harnessing of Niagara Falls to wide-spread purposes, and the utilisation of others amongst the principal Canadian water-powers; the land enterprises, not omitting, of course, those of the Hudson's Bay Company; banks and banking; statistics, illustrated by numerous special diagrams; and the miscellaneous interests of Canada, including amongst others the Canadian Press. Altogether, it is open to question whether any volume dealing with the material affairs of a great country has appeared for many a day which has achieved its purpose with greater breadth of grasp and completeness of aim and detail.

\* \* \*

SO FAR as the interests embraced within the scope of the *World's Paper Trade Review* are concerned, the chapters which will appeal most readily to my readers are those devoted to Canadian pulp wood resources, the wood pulp and papermaking industries of the Dominion, the utilisation of the magnificent water-powers of the country, and the Canadian Press, although there is much more in the volume that will appeal to business men having wide-reaching sympathies and an intelligent appreciation of the great present and prospective potentialities of Canada. It will be remembered that when the articles of which the book is mainly a reproduction, supplemented, however, by much new matter, and brought statistically and otherwise up-to-date, were noticed by me in these columns, I dealt with the subject matter pretty freely, but in their revised form they will bear further examination, and the facts given are now found in an environment which places a new value upon the information presented.

\* \* \*

IN dealing with the pulp wood resources of Canada, Mr. Barrett, I see, rubs well in the im-

portance of conserving the forest wealth available in this connection. At the same time he points out, as the result of his investigations, that Canada now presents itself as the field *par excellence* to which the world must mainly look for a sustained supply of wood pulp in the future. Indeed, he takes so pronouncedly optimistic a view of the situation that he declares that "Canada possesses a virtual prospective monopoly in the supply of wood pulp, the resources of the United States, Scandinavia, and other European countries in pulp wood rapidly approaching exhaustion." He reminds us, too, that while the United States has still extensive resources in spruce, and immense areas of pulp woodland intact, yet the great forests of Maine and other vast areas are so rapidly becoming denuded that for several years past the United States have found it necessary in order to prevent, or at all events postpone, the exhaustion of their spruce and pulp wood, to import the latter in large quantities from Canada. It is pointed out that Canada exported pulp wood during 1906 to the value of 2,649,106 dol., and Mr. Barrett adds that "all of this of course went to the United States, which in 1890 imported pulp wood from Canada to the value of only 637,865 dol." Indeed, the States depend upon Canada at present for 38 per cent. of their pulp wood, and if the absorption of Canadian chemical and mechanical pulp is reckoned as well, the percentage reaches the portentous total of 43 per cent. The author's conclusion, therefore, is that "Canada beyond all question contains the greatest resources in pulp wood forests which the world possesses."

\* \* \*

DEALING with Canada as an exporter of wood pulp to this country, regret is expressed that the Canadian position has not materially improved in this particular. During the year 1905 the United Kingdom imported mechanical and chemical wood pulp from Sweden to the total value of £1,214,575, and from Norway to the value of £1,051,492, while Canada is responsible only for the small total of £206,113. There are explanations available which account to some extent for this position, but it must be admitted that they are inadequate. The points regarding the difficulties in which Canadian pulp and paper concerns, largely capitalised from this side of the Atlantic, are placed, to which extended reference was made when original publication took place, are now emphasised, and Mr. Barrett says that, to be frank, the impression created has not been favourable, adding that he is afraid what has occurred must in every case be put down to a combination of bad finance and incapable, or at least inefficient, administration. At the same time, notwithstanding the cold douches which recent events have administered to British investors with regard to Canadian wood pulp and paper concerns, it is argued that there is not the slightest justification for pessimism, as regards either the near or the distant future of the industry in Canada, as a dividend earner for British capital. "Given ordinary discrimination on the part of the investor, Canadian pulp and paper securities

afford prospectively as safe a channel for investment as any other industrial security in Canada."

\* \* \*

SPACE will only permit of one further quotation this week, though I may recur again to Mr. Barrett's volume next week, and it has reference to the consumption of Canadian pulp by the British papermaker. "Given," says the author, "the right price and the right quality, he would prefer to deal with his Canadian kinsmen rather than with foreigners, and it is for the Canadians to respond to this desire in a manner which will be acceptable. When this is done, our imports of Canadian pulp will increase, and the dividend-earning power of Canadian pulp undertakings correspondingly advance, rendering them a channel for investment of which the British capitalist will not be slow to avail himself."

G. A. F.

## Lallang Grass.

Mr. Clayton Beadle writes:— It has been suggested to me that certain remarks and figures given in the rough notes on the subject of Lallang Grass, as appearing in your issues of July 19th and 26th, may be misread by some of your readers. I thought I made it plain that what was therein recounted was done merely as a matter of history of what had been attempted in connection with Lallang Grass about fifteen years ago. And the fact that I personally undertook the chemical investigation and that Messrs. Cross and Bevan issued several reports must not be taken as an endorsement or even as an acknowledgment on our part of the commercial prospects of Lallang. I do not pretend to agree with a great deal of what was put forward at the time. I purposely refrained from commenting upon the various figures.

As to the figures of costs given in the second column, page 37, of July 26th issue, these, as must be self-evident to anybody who has any knowledge of papermaking, must be altogether insufficient if not altogether wrong. As far as my knowledge goes there was no attempt or suggestion made at the time the original figures were published to ship the raw material to this country, the figures, such as they are, were given to you as they originally stood. I am more than surprised that anybody should take them as being endorsed by me merely because I happen to hand you over the information.

The largest item, viz., the cost of transport was not included. Except to an absolute outsider it is self-evident that this, and several other items, have to be added before one could get at the cost of manufacture in this country. Those who handle cotton will know what the various charges are per bale from the time the cotton passes through the condensers to the baling machine, to the time it reaches the spinning mills in Lancashire, and if one cares to take the trouble to work out what this costs

per ton it will be found to be a very large item. [See article in this issue on "The Cost of Transportation of Bulky Fibres as a Lesson to Fibre Enthusiasts."]

At the time I sent the notes to you the figures as originally given did not make it plain to me whether they were intended to represent the costs of production in this country or Johore, beyond the fact that the cost of transport was not included, and manufacture in this country was not meditated. But I have since discovered that these rough figures were prepared to give those who interested themselves in the matter at the time a very rough idea of some of the costs if manufactured in Johore, and it will be noticed that the figures for chemicals, etc., are given with prices as in England, so that to arrive at the prices of chemicals in Johore the freight of same would have to be added and an adjustment in cost of fuel, labour, etc. Furthermore, nothing was put down for establishment, managerial, and such like charges, interest, depreciation, etc. But the concessionaire had a knowledge of what these items were and calculated them for himself. And let it be understood that the information was got together for the benefit of the concessionaire and his friends, who had every means of filling in any gaps and making any corrections and adjustments to suit local conditions.

Now a product like Lallang on account of the cost of baling and transport, and on account of its bulky nature would run into a large figure, and I should be prepared to find that this would add at least £7 per ton on the cost of the bleached air-dried pulp obtained from same, that is if manufactured into pulp in this country. It is questionable also whether the items for labour and power are sufficiently high for this country.

I purposely pointed out that any figures given could not be used in forming an opinion of the value or cost of the product at the present time, and I thought I made it plain in the article in question that in order to form any estimate of the cost of the material, its value, etc., the whole matter would have to be gone into *de novo*.

As to the prospect of shipping the stuff home for use on the English market, it is, in my opinion, quite waste of time to get figures for freights, etc.

I merely make this statement because the figures which I have given in the article have, in certain quarters, been taken as seriously representing my opinion of the present value of the product, instead of being treated merely as a matter of history of something which took place about fifteen years ago, the figures for which I do not hold myself responsible in so far as they relate to costs, prospects, etc. My end of the stick was to find out, if possible, whether Lallang was a papermaking material, what it would yield and what character the bleached fibre and paper had, as well as what the probable consumption of chemicals would be.

As to the growth of Lallang since I forwarded the notes to you at the suggestion of Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., of the Board of Trade, I have discussed the subject with Mr. H. N. Ridley,

F.R.S., Director of Gardens and Plantations in the Straits Settlements, and the latter's statements, based upon an extensive experience, confirm all that I had heard from planters who are compelled at present to spend large sums of money for the extermination of this grass.

## German Paper Industry in 1906.

The following memorandum on the German Paper Industry in 1906, received from H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg (Sir W. Ward, C.V.O.), appears in the *Board of Trade Journal*:—According to the recently published report of the "Union of German Paper Manufacturers" the German paper industry only shared to a limited extent in the general and considerable development of business in this country during the year 1906. It is true that the demand for all kinds of paper was a great one, so that many mills could scarcely carry out all the orders they had received; but cases of advance in prices were upon the whole rare, and those in which a fall took place were not unfrequent. The past year again showed that the German paper industry was unable, even under the most favourable conditions, to adapt its prices to the cost of production. The efforts made towards effecting combinations of manufacturers of the same descriptions of paper are stated to have, so far, remained unsuccessful.

The number of new establishments and of extensions of the already existing factories made during the past year were apparently not in excess of the demand; for, had this been the case, complaints regarding want of work would have been heard. There was, on the contrary, so far as is known, last year rather a want of workmen. It appears, indeed, as if the total number of workmen employed in the German paper industry has of late altogether decreased. According to the opinion of the "Union of Papermakers," it would seem that the present exceptionally favourable state of trade is likely to pass away without the majority of the German paper factories having benefited by the same in proportion to the efforts made by them for promoting the interest of the entire industry. It should further be observed that the apprehensions entertained by the German paper manufacturers regarding the effects of the new German Customs Tariff, that is to say, regarding the reduction in the tariff rates of duty by the Commercial Treaties, have not been altogether unfounded. The importation, more especially of packing paper, has increased considerably; and likewise some other sorts have been imported in larger quantities. It is considered certain that the already difficult position of the German paper industry will be still further prejudiced by the facility now accorded to foreign competition for flooding the German market with various descriptions of paper, and in particular with the superior and very best kinds of packing paper.

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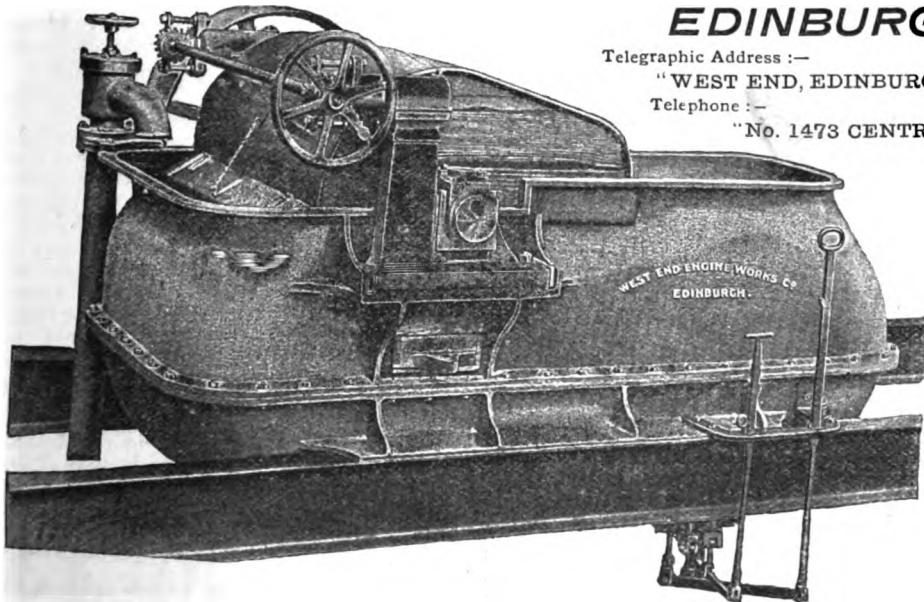
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**TRADE NOTES.**

**LITTLE EATON PAPER MILLS.**—Messrs. Edward Rushton, Son and Kenyon, the well-known auctioneers, announce that a sale will shortly take place, on the mill premises, of the papermaking plant and machinery and entire contents of the works. There are four paper-making machines, eight Lancashire and Galloway steam boilers, Green's fuel economisers, etc. The entire stock of manufactured paper, materials and stores, will also be included. The land, buildings and water rights, together with two 100-h.p. turbines and five water wheels and railway sidings, are for sale by private treaty. Catalogues are now in course of preparation, and may be obtained in due course from the auctioneers, 13, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

**ACTION AGAINST THE CELTIC PAPER MILLS, LTD.**—In the King's Bench Division in the Court of Justice, on the 31st ult., Mr. Justice Bray had before him the case of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., against Mr. Edwin West, Hove, and the Celtic Paper Mills, Ltd. The action was brought to recover £98 18s. 4d., stated to be due on a bill drawn by Mr. West and accepted by the Celtic Paper Mills, Ltd. Defendants said the bill, which was an accommodation bill, was never discounted. Evidence having been given, his Lordship gave judgment for the full amount against both defendants, with costs.

**THE IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS OF CANADA, LTD.**—A writ has been issued against the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, located at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., by Mr. J. B. Clement, of New York, on behalf of himself and all other holders of bonds of the second issue, secured by mortgage, dated November 18th, 1903. The Court is asked for a declaration that plaintiff's rights may not be postponed, and for an injunction restraining defendants from taking any proceedings affecting registration. A *lis pendens* has been registered against the properties of the company, including valuable pulp wood concessions, by Mr. A. M. Stewart, solicitor for Mr. Clement.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT.**—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, it was agreed, at the suggestion of a joint meeting of the members of the Chemical and Engineering Sections, to place the following resolution on the agenda paper for adoption by the Association of Chambers of Commerce at the annual meeting to be held in Liverpool:—"That in view of the strenuousness of the competition between this and other leading industrial nations engaged in productive processes, it is, in the opinion of this Association, most desirable that all users of fuel, whether for power-raising purposes or for manufacturing processes, should adopt means whereby the heat-raising properties of the fuel consumed should be made use of to the highest possible per-

centage. This Association would respectfully urge British manufacturers to avail themselves of the most effective appliances for economising the use of fuel, and for reducing the output of black smoke—taking expert advice in these matters where necessary. Incidentally—but as a most desirable consummation—this would have the effect of greatly improving the atmospheric conditions of our manufacturing centres, and would tend to reduce the friction which is apt to arise between local authorities and manufacturers where insufficient care is given to the subject of economy in fuel. The Association further believe it to be essential that the Government should press upon the various local authorities of the country that they should adopt a uniform basis of regulation with regard to the amount of black smoke allowed to issue from manufactories; and the Executive of the Association is hereby requested to bring this matter before the proper Government department."

**FELLING SHORE PAPER MILLS, LTD.**—Felling Shore Paper Mills, Felling-on-Tyne, have now been reopened, the specialities of manufacture being crafts and other browns, mill wrappers, sugar papers, shop papers, paper bags, etc. The Felling Shore Paper Mills, Ltd., have appointed Messrs. Cameron, Dickson and Co., of Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C., as their sole London agents.

**THE ULVERSTON PAPER CO., LTD., Ulverston, Lancs.,** the well-known manufacturers of paper and paper bags, inform us that Mr. W. J. Morcom, of Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., has severed his connection with the company as agent, and that Messrs. E. M. Fells and Co., of 14, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., have been appointed to act as their agents from the 5th inst.

The departmental managers and volunteers employed at Messrs. Pirie's works were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wathen at Waterton House, Stoneywood, on Saturday afternoon. The gathering was a most enjoyable one.

The third trip in connection with the annual outing of the employees of the *Daily Chronicle* Paper Mills, Sittingbourne, was recently celebrated, a visit being paid to Southend.

**MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.**—The report for the half-year shows that the revenue was £248,333 and the expenditure £134,708. Adding to the surplus £17,408 profit from the Bridgewater department, there is £131,033 net revenue. After meeting mortgage charges and rents, £66,025 goes to the Manchester Corporation on account of interest on debentures they hold. The weight of toll-paying merchandise passing over the Ship Canal in the past six months has been 2,403,792 tons, including over 132,000 tons of barge traffic. In the corresponding half-year the tonnage was 2,243,136. The net result is £14,330 augmentation in the profit. The Bridgewater profit shows a decrease of £850.

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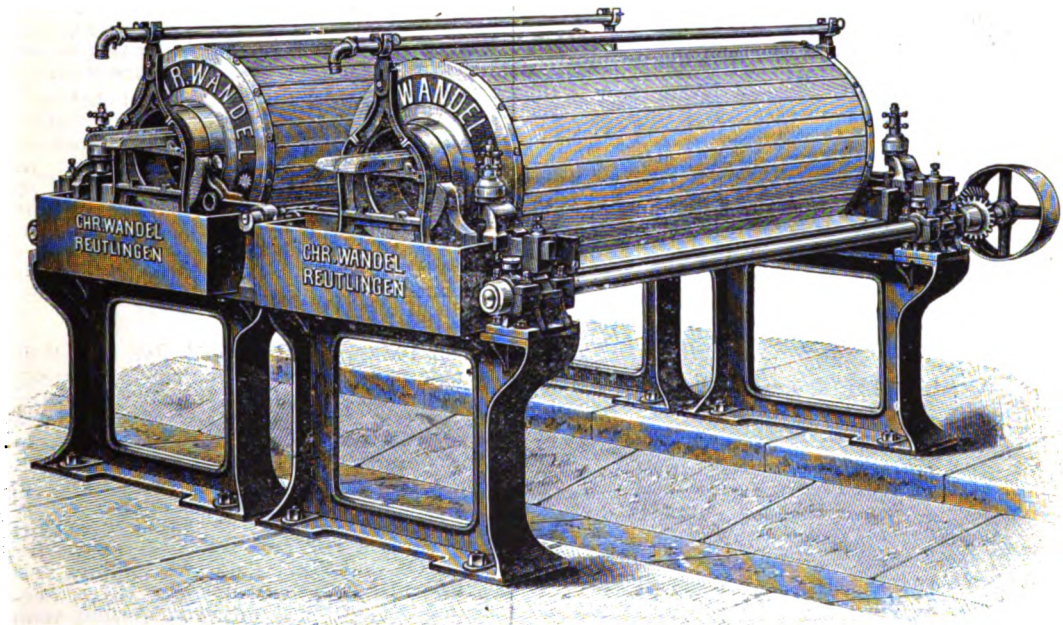
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### Sweden.

SWEDISH EXPORTS OF PAPER AND CARDBOARD. During January-June of 1907 and four preceding years the exports of paper and cardboard from Sweden were: -

	Paper.	Cardboard.
1907	61,803 tons	7,975 tons
1906	60,481 "	6,442 "
1905	48,293 "	6,128 "
1904	43,526 "	5,097 "
1903	38,268 "	4,719 "

It is intended to erect a new paper mill at Asen in the Province of Dalecarlia. This mill will be quite close to the Hafverud Mill. Mr. Halling, of Hafverud, is the promoter of the enterprise, which will be confined to the manufacture of fine paper.

THORSVIKS PAPPERSBRUK, near Jönköping, which has been undergoing complete reconstruction, is now ready for work. As all the old machines have been removed and new ones installed it is actually a new mill. Nature brown and M. G. sulphite papers for bag-making will be the specialities and it is estimated that the output will be from 800 to 1,000 tons per annum.

RYDO BRUKS OCH FABRIKS AKTIEBOLAG have paid a dividend of 10 per cent. The directors have decided to issue 200 new shares of 1,000 kronor each to enable them to carry out improvements in the mills. The directors are Messrs. E. Steffansson, G. Björnström Steffansson (managing director), and Axel Christiernson, of Stockholm.

VARGON PAPPERSBRUK, Venersborg, is paying a dividend of 5 per cent. for last year. This result is considered satisfactory in view of the work on extensions and improvements still being carried out. Of the 20,000 h.p. waterfall only 3,000 h.p. is at present being used, but this will be more than doubled in the near future to enable a sufficient quantity of mechanical and sulphite pulp to be produced to supply the large new English machine, 140-inch wide, at present being installed.

### Finland.

THE strike at the Paper Mill, Walkiakoski which has lasted for three months is now at an end. The masters have not acceded to the principal demands of the strikers.

### Germany.

THE Pommersche Papierfabrik Hohenkrug is paying a dividend of 7 per cent., as compared with 5½ per cent. last year.

### Austria.

THE Anglo-Austrian Bank and the firm of Dr. Franz Feuerstein, tissue and cigarette papermakers, of Traun, are negotiating for

the purchase of the Gräflich Lambertschen Holzschleiferei, Pappen und Kartonfabrik, in Ramingstein (Salzburg). It is intended to form a limited company called the Ramingstein-Papierfabriks-Gesellschaft, m.b.H.

### United States.

NEGOTIATIONS are now going on to form a syndicate with the object of effecting a combination of American news mills. It is reported that a large majority of the mills in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota have agreed to dispose of their plants to a new single company to be organised.

THE Fibre Products Co. has been incorporated under New York laws with a capital of 75,000 dols. The incorporators are L. H. Reynolds, R. Weise and W. Steffen, all of New York. The office of the new company is located at 271, Broadway. The company owns patents on a machine which they claim can be utilised in making either paper or board with much better results than is obtained at present. The plant will be located in the vicinity of New York. Operations will probably begin in the early fall. At first the company proposes to make leather board, and later to make paper. The output of board will be about ten tons per day at the start.

THE American papers recently published a story to the effect that an Altoona cobbler was alleged to have discovered a process by which he was able to utilise ashes as fuel. In the trials that took place--which failed to realise anticipations and expectations--he was assisted financially by an Altoona physician. It is now reported that the latter has ended his career by taking a dose of carbolic acid and laudanum.

### The Philippines.

THE Philippines imported paper and its manufactures last year to the value of 553,809 dols., the receipts from the United States being 157,826 dols. Spain is the next country of importance supplying the Philippines, and in the book trade takes a prominent place. While the total importations of printing paper, 1,919,100 pounds at 66,264 dols., were nearly half a million pounds less than in 1905, still they show a slight increase over those for 1904. Of that total the United States still leads, with 1,074,215 pounds at 31,744 dols., Germany showing a very poor second, with 380,330 pounds at 13,552 dols., and Spain third, with 119,246 pounds at 7,925 dols. The other sources of supply were: England, 5,321 dols.; France, 158 dols.; Italy, 208 dols.; Belgium, 150 dols.; Netherlands, 463 dols.; Sweden, 197 dols.; China, 149 dols.; Hong Kong, 12 dols.; Australasia, 184 dols. The writing paper and envelope imports show a steady decrease. In 1904 the value of these imports was 78,760 dols., in 1905 it had decreased to 61,440 dols., and in 1906 still further to 55,436 dols. The United States still continues to lead, with 27,418 dols. to her credit. The other sources of supply in their order last year were: Spain, 10,168 dols.; Germany, 5,173 dols.; Italy, 3,302 dols.; United King-

dom, 2,347 dols.; China, 2,351 dols.; Austria-Hungary, 1,459 dols.; Belgium, 1,363 dols.; France, 879 dols.; Japan, 683 dols.; Switzerland, 206 dols.; Hong Kong, 59 dols.; and the British East Indies, 21 dols. While the quantity of wrapping paper and bags received last year shows an increase in quantity, from 1,167,276 pounds to 1,391,946 pounds, yet the value shows a decrease from 49,485 dols. to 47,333 dols. The leading importations are those from the United States, showing a total of 275,289 pounds at 12,026 dols., as against 374,040 pounds at 14,773 dols. in 1905. Germany stands second, with a value of 10,674 dols., and Austria-Hungary third, with 5,043 dols. Both of these countries show a gain over the preceding year. The total value of the imports of blank books and headed paper imported last year was 26,269 dols., as compared with that of 36,478 dols. for the year previous. In this class the United States leads all countries, with a total value of 9,883 dols., an increase from that of the 7,886 dols. for the year previous. China stands second, with a value of 5,822 dols., as compared with 7,220 dols. for 1905; and while Spain still stands third, it is with a value reduced from 12,529 dols. in 1905 to 4,246 dols. last year. The United Kingdom, standing fourth, also shows a reduction from 6,484 dols. to 3,655 dols. The other sources of supply during 1906 were: Germany, 460 dols.; France, 820 dols.; Italy, 131 dols.; Austria-Hungary, 22 dols.; Netherlands, 82 dols.; Switzerland, 462 dols.; Hong Kong, 435 dols.; Japan, 108 dols.; British East India, 130 dols.; and Australasia, 13 dols.

## New British Patents.

### APPLICATIONS.

- 16,933. Improvements in and relating to beating engines or machines for treating paper pulp and the like. J. M. Arnot.  
 16,934. Improvements in or relating to the upper couch roll of a papermaking machine. Bertrams, Ltd., and J. Greig.  
 17,235. Automatic disconnecting device for paper treating machines with rotatable rolls. R. E. Fischer and M. Wescher.

### SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED. 1907.

- 10,545. Preparation of concentrated solutions of cellulose and in the manufacture of threads from same. Berenguer.

## SUMMARY OF BRITISH & FOREIGN PATENT LAWS, 2/6.

Notes on British Patent Law and Practice (gratis).

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QUOTATIONS on APPLICATION.



# Stocks and Shares.

The following report is supplied by Mr. F. D. Dean, stock and share broker, 36, Corporation-street, Manchester. (Telegrams; "Fredean, Manchester"; Phone, No. 2180).

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Amount Paid.	Nominal Amount.	Name of Company.	Dividend last half-year.	Prices Aug. 7.
1	1	Annandale & Son ord.	8	21/6-22/6
5	5	do. do. pref.	5	5-5 1/2
100	100	Bergvik Co., 4 1/2% deba. No. 1-3,000	4 1/2	100-102
10	10	do. do. deferred	24/-	26-29
10	10	do. do. 6% cum. pref.	6	11 1/4-12 3/4
4	5	Burnley Paper Co.	10	7 1/8-7 3/8
7	7	Bury Paper, ord.	7 1/2	8 3/4-9 1/4
5	5	do. do. 6% pref.	7 1/2	8 3/4-9 1/4
		Darwen Paper Mill Co		
4 1/8	5	do. do. "A"	10	10 1/2-11
1	1	do. do. "B"	10	8-8 1/4
10	10	do. do. "C"	10	37/0-39/0
10	10	E. Lancashire Paper Co.	10	15-15 1/2
5	5	do. do. 6% pref.	10	15-15 1/2
5	5	do. do. bonus	5	4 1/2-4 3/4
10	10	Townsend (C. Hood) & Co	10	6-7
5	5	Kellner-Partington Co.	10/-	22 1/2-23
100	100	do. deba. (red. 1914)	4 1/2	103-103 1/2
5	5	N. of Ireland Paper Co.	10	6 1/8-6 7/8
5	5	Olive & Partington 5%	10	5 1/2-5 3/4
8	10	Olive Brothers [pref.]	10	4-4 1/4
10	10	do. do. fully paid	10	7 1/8-7 3/8
5	5	do. do. pref.	10	4 3/4-5 1/8
1	1	Owen, T. & Co. 6% pref.	8	17/6-18/6 1/2
5	5	do. do. 5% deba.	5	95-97 1/2
5	5	Peebles (A. M.) & Son	5	1 1/2-2
5	5	do. 5% cum. pref.	5	3 1/4-4
100	100	do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	90-95
3	5	Ramsbottom Paper Co.	10	5 7/8-6 1/8
1	1	do. do. cum. pref.	5	21/0-22/0 1/2
4 1/2	5	Roach Bridge Paper Co.	10	5 1/4-5 1/2
5	5	Star Paper Co.	10	8-8 1/4
3	5	do. do. cum. pref.	10	5 1/2-5 3/4
100	100	do. do. deb. stock	4 1/2	100-102
10	10	Spicer Brothers em. pf.	5/-	8-9 1/2
10	10	Waterlow & Sons 6% non-cum. def.	13	23-25
		do. 6% non-em. pf.	4	12 1/2-13 1/2
10	10	do. cum. pref.	3 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2

## CHEMICALS, &c.

1	1	Brunner, Mond & Co.	3/- sh	5 1/8-5 7/16
10	10	do. do. 7% em. pf.	7	17 1/4-17 1/2
1	1	Castner-Kellner Alkali Co.	9 1/2	24/9-25/3
100	Stock	do. do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	97-99
5	5	Clayton Aniline ord.	5	2 3/4-3 1/2
5	5	do. do. em. pf.	3/-	3 7/8-4 1/8
1	1	Electrolytic Alkali ord.	nil	5/3-5/9
1	1	do. do. 7% pref.	nil	18/0-18/6
5	5	Langdale's Chemical Co., Ltd.	4	36/0-38/0
9	10	Laws Chemical ord.	6/6	4 1/4-4 1/2
10	10	do. do. pref.	7	10-10 1/2
4	4	Salt Union ord.	nil	18/0-18/6
6	6	do. 7% non. em. pf.	3/-	4 3/8-4 1/2
100	Stock	do. 1st mort. deb.	4 1/2	89 3/4-90 1/4
100	Stock	do. "B" mort. deb	4 1/2	86-88
10	10	Steiner (F.) & Co. ord.	4	8 1/2-8 3/4
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	5	8 7/8-9 1/8
100	Stock	do. do. deb. stock (red. 1912)	4	89-91 1/2
10	10	United Alkali Co.	4/-	81/6-82/6
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	7	11 1/4-12
100	Stock	do. mort. deb. (red. after 1901)	5	109-109 1/2
1	1	United Indigo & Chemical	nil	2/9-3/3
1	1	do. do. 6% em. pf.	1/6	8/0-8/6
1	1	Yorks. Dyeware & Chemical 6% pref.	nil	4/6-5/6

\*Interim. †For year. ‡Div. to 31/12/04. ||Arrears ‡xd.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to the shareholders of paper shares to note there is little change in the quotations. The writer has to tender his thanks to such genial gentlemen who are travellers in the paper trade as Mr. John Dennis and Mr. James Lobb, and numerous other friends, for occasionally giving him information as to how business is going on in "The Paper Trade." Annandale remain steady. Bergvik 6 per cent. cumulative preference are quoted a shade lower on account of being ex div. Burnley, also Bury, are enquired for. Darwen, if anything, are sellers for the old "C" and the new issue of "C." East Lancashire are asked for. Kellner-Partingtons are offered owing to the strike among workpeople in Norway and show a drop of 3/8. North of Ireland are ex div. and are 6 1/8-6 7/8 but are buyers rather than sellers. Ramsbottom and Roach Bridge are in demand with very few sellers about for the moment.

There is not much going on in chemical shares and the majority show rather an easier tendency. Brunner Mond's 7 per cent. cumulative preference are 1/4 better. Castner-Kellner 4 per cent. debentures have eased a point, but the ordinary keep remarkably firm. Electrolytic Alkali, although 6d. easier for the preference, give evidence of improvement and must be what is termed the rock bottom price. Salt Union ordinary are 3d. down and first mortgage debentures 3/4. F. Steiners cumulative preference have dropped 1/4. United Alkali ordinary have been active and have been lower but are now improving again, and are 6d. better, whilst the debentures show a loss of a 1/2.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE NO. 17X.

**JAMES GRUNDY & SON,**  
PAPER STOCK MERCHANTS,  
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OUR SPECIALITIES INCLUDE:  
New White Tabs and Cuttings, Print Tabs and Cuttings,  
Turkey Reds, Best Old Fines and Outshots.

**PAPER BAG**   
MAKING MACHINERY

Latest Improvements.

**BUMSTED AND CHANDLER,**

Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs.

### Miscellaneous.

CANNON-STREET, Budge-row.—TO BE LET,  
a very fine Light Corner Suite of Seven  
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and every convenience.—For full particulars apply  
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E.C. 10676

JOHN FULTON & CO., Engravers of Rollers  
for Wall-Paper Printing, etc.; also of Rollers  
for Embossing all kinds of Paper.—Knowsley  
Street Engraving Works, Manchester. 10167

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Charges for advertisements under this heading are One Shilling for twenty-four words, and One Penny per word after. Minimum charge One Shilling. Three insertions are given for the price of two. Cash to be sent with order.

**SITUATIONS VACANT, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MILLS WANTED or TO LET, MACHINERY, and MISCELLANEOUS.**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for fifty words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Ten words to be reckoned for each line.

**LEGAL & FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, SALES BY AUCTION, &c.**—One Shilling per line.

**ADVERTISERS,** by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW** Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

**PAYMENTS** must be made in advance, except where the advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

**OFFICES—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegrams: STONHILL, LONDON.  
Telephone: No. 14,305 CENTRAL.

### Situations Vacant.

**CREPE PAPER.**—AGENTS, knowing the trade, Wanted by German Manufacturer.—Please address replies under "S. E., 126," to Gustav Ferd. Schacht and Co., Leipzig. 10704

**PRACTICAL Working MILLWRIGHT, FITTER, and ENGINEER,** for Brown Paper Mill; two machines.—State age, wages, and experience to No. 10,707, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10707

### Situations Wanted.

**FOREMAN** wants Situation; night and day; used to Coloured Printings, News, Caps, Shops, Browns; good testimony for ability, sobriety, etc.—Address, "O. U.," 11, Emerson-street, Cheetham, Manchester. 10697

**HEAD FINISHER or MILL FOREMAN** in Brown Mill; thoroughly experienced, having full mixtures of all leading Browns, Krafts; references; would go abroad, India preferred.—Address, No. 10,695, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10695

**TO PAPERMAKERS, Agents, and Wholesale Stationers.**—TRAVELLER is open for similar or other responsible position; age 34; fair connection; 17 years with present firm; for some time Departmental Manager. Excellent references.—Address, No. 10,709, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10709

**WANTED,** Situation as **MACHINEMAN or CUTTERMAN**, in Mill making Middles, Railway Tickets, Wrappers, Browns, and Shops; would take short turn on Dryers, if with early prospect of work on Machine, or as Reeler. Age 40; 21 years' experience of the trade.—Address, No. 10,694, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10694

## Machinery for Sale.

**PAPERMAKING MACHINES, Second-hand.**—One presently making 52-in. of cut paper, for wire 59-in. wide, having twelve Drying Cylinders 4-ft. diam., Smooth Rolls, Copper Cooling Rolls, three Stacks of Chilled Calenders, Gearing, and 13-in. Horizontal Steam Engine, exclusive of Strainers.

Also another Machine, Second-hand, for wire 82-in. wide, having eight Drying Cylinders 4-ft. 6-in. diam. and one Cylinder 7-ft. diam., Brass Cooling Rolls, one Stack of Chilled Calender Rolls, and Gearing for the Machine, exclusive of Steam Engine or Strainers.

Apply, Bertrams Limited, St. Katherine's Works, Sciennes, Edinburgh. 10702

**SECOND-HAND SET of Five Chilled CALENDER ROLLS;** 68½-in. on face; 14-in., 9-in., 9-in., 9-in., and 17-in. diameter.

Also **STEAM ENGINE, Condensing,** 14-in. diameter, stroke 2-ft. 4-in.

For further particulars apply No. 10,708, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10708

**STEAM ENGINE, second-hand, compound, side by side, condensing;** h.p. 12-in. diam., l.p. 21-in. diam. by 24-in. stroke.—For further particulars apply, No. 10,698, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10698

**STRAINERS, Second-hand.**—Three 6-ft. by 2-ft., class B2, ¼-in. pitch, cut 3½, with one Diaphragm; only worked about two years. Also Three, same sizes, with two Diaphragms, of older date.—Apply, No. 10,686, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10686

**TWO PLATE GLAZING CALENDERS,** with Compound Levers, Reversing Gear Tables, etc., complete. Rolls 12-in. diameter, 30-in. over body.

One Four-Roll **GLAZING CALENDER,** with Compound Levers, Gear, etc., complete. Bottom Roll 11-in. diameter, 5-ft. 7-in. over body, remainder 9½-in. diameter.

One Three-Roll **FRICITION GLAZING CALENDER,** with Compound Levers, Gear, etc., complete; will take in 36-in. Paper. Bottom Roll 18½-in. diameter, White Cotton Bowl 21-in. diameter, Friction Roll 10-in. diameter.

The above can be seen at Millholm Paper Mill, Cathcart. 10706

## Machinery Wanted.

**REFINING ENGINE,** any make. State size, price, and condition, and if steel or bronze bars.—Address, No. 10,705, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10705

**REFINING ENGINE,** Pearson and Bertiam's, with Bronze Bars. State size, price, and condition.—Address, No. 10,687, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10687

**ZELLSTOFFFABRIK TILSIT.**  
TILSIT, GERMANY.

**Mitscherlich Sulphite Pulps.**

**HARD STRONG and  
EASY BLEACHING QUALITIES.**

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**LONDON, E.C.**

**WILLIAM**  
REGISTERED



**VARCOE**

**AND SONS,**

**STOKE-ON-TRENT,**

**CHINA CLAYS**

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**OXFORD COURT, 109, CANNON STREET.**

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**ANALYST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER.**  
**WOOD PULP AND PAPER TRADE EXPERT.**

**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
INVESTIGATION OF NEW FIBRES.**

**A. A. MILLWARD & Co.,**  
Wholesale Bag, Paper, and  
**PAPER STOCK MERCHANTS,**  
**26, Frederick St., Liverpool.**

Buyers of all kinds of Bags, Bagging, Waste Paper  
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Tel.: No. 5,760 Central. Telegrams: "Twills," Liverpool.



ESTABLISHED 1879.

No. 1390 Old Series.

No. 1335 New Weekly Series.

**THE LEADING JOURNAL**

For the British Paper and Pulp Industries.

Printed and Published EVERY FRIDAY by  
W. JOHN STONHILL & CO.,  
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.  
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Subscription: £1 per Annum, post free  
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MIDLAND DISTRICTS:

MR. THOMAS FOSTER,

4, BOWKER STREET,  
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.

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**Pulp and Paper Supplies—A Serious  
Outlook.**

THE employees associated with the Norwegian cellulose and paper mills on strike continue to show great stubbornness, whilst the Employers' Association are firm in their decision not to make further concessions. The

outlook is now a very serious one, as the British papermaker is threatened with an important source from whence he obtains his raw material being practically closed.

\* \* \*

**The Employers' Association Decide upon a Lock-Out.**

THE Employers' Association are in favour of a lock-out. This, according to information received up to time of going to press, will be declared on Saturday, August 10th. Notice to this effect has been given employees in twenty-two cellulose and paper mills, some 7,000 to 8,000 being affected.

\* \* \*

**PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.**

*Special Telegram to the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW.*

CHRISTIANIA, Wednesday.

Peace negotiations resolved yesterday that it was impossible to definitely close conflict.

Any conclusion must be subject to acceptance by the parties themselves.

Negotiations do not stop lock-out where effective or prevent being effective.

\* \* \*

**Mills that Will Cease Operations.**

THE following is a list of the mills that have agreed to take part in the lock-out :—

- Hunfos, Christiansand.
- A/S Eker Papirfabrik, Mjondalen.
- Drammenselvans Papirfabriker, Gjeithus.
- A/S Granfos Brug, Ltd., Lysaker.
- Bohnsdalens Mills, Ltd., Bon.
- A/S Kierulf and Rybergs Papirfabrik, Drammen.
- A/S Holmen-Hellefos, Drammen.
- Papirfabriken Brager, Drammen.
- Moss Papir and Cellulosefabrik, Moss.
- Pukerud Paper Co., Ltd., Drammen.
- A/S Skien Papirfabrik, Skien.
- Klevfos Cellulose og Papirfabrik.
- Aadals Brug.
- O. Grundt-Rosholm, Honefos.
- Tofte Cellulosefabrik, Christiania.
- Mjondalen Cellulosefabrik, Drammen.
- Greaker Cellulosefabrik, Greaker.
- Skien Cellulosefabrik, Skien.
- Krogstad Cellulosefabrik, Mjondalen.
- Skotselven Cellulosefabrik, Skotselven.
- Vestfos Cellulosefabrik, Vestfossen.
- Papyrus Co., Ltd., Drammen.

**Where Work Will be Continued.**

SOME mills, provided there is a sufficiency of hands, will be kept going. The workers, however, must give an undertaking not to support the Labour Unions by contributions. The arrangements made by the Vestfos Cellulosefabrik are such as will probably prevent any cessation of work. The men employed at this establishment seceded from the Union several months ago. There are no unionists employed at the Hurum Cellulose Mills, and therefore the work will be continued. The lock-out will not include the Ranheim, Toten, Randsfjord and Bamble Mills, which, like the Hurum Mills, do not belong to the Employers' Association.

\* \* \*

**Government Intervention of No Avail.**

THE services of Mr. Berner, President of the Storthing, in order to negotiate a compromise in the labour difficulties at the Union, Skotfos and Borregaard works were of no avail. The subject of the dispute was debated in the Storthing, during the course of which Deputy Vraa urged that as the labour troubles were doing harm, not only to the interested parties, but also to the public and the State, it was the duty of the Government to restore order, if the employers could not do so. He proposed the appointment of an arbitration tribunal, whose decisions would be, if necessary, enforced by compulsion. If this was impossible, he suggested that (in accordance with the constitution) the Government should dispossess the owners and carry on itself the working of the factories. This motion was defeated, but was followed by the offer of mediation by Mr. Berner.

\* \* \*

**The Workmen's Decision.**

AS SHOWING the attitude of the men, it may be mentioned that the result of the ballot of the employees at the Borregaard mill of the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., the mill of the Union Co., and Skotfos mill favours a continuation of the struggle. The employers submitted terms for acceptance, and the men decided as under :—

	Against.	For.
Borregaard ... ..	1,002	50
Union ... ..	120	6
Skotfos ... ..	239	17

A large number abstained from voting, but it is evident that the majority want to continue the struggle.

\* \* \*

**Employers Want a Permanent Settlement.**

THE extravagant demands of the workers leave no alternative to employers but to main-

tain a firm stand. The operations of the Union have created widespread discontent, and to be subject to the action of the agitators mill owners recognise that no permanent good would result unless terms are agreed that will prevent labour troubles for some time to come. With a general lock-out the funds of the Unions will be severely taxed. Probably this may facilitate an early termination of the conflict, which is having such disastrous effects in many directions.

\* \* \*

#### Paper Prices.

THE continual advance in the prices of pulp has severely handicapped the British papermaker. To-day's prices of "news" show a great increase—25 per cent.—compared with two months ago. Brown mills also feel the serious unsettlement to the market. The papermaker, unfortunately, will be placed in a very awkward position in regard to the uncertainty of pulp deliveries. This is likely to lead to a scarcity of "news." This year marks a heavy falling off in the British imports of American "news." Representatives of several leading firms have visited Canada prepared to place large orders, but have not been very successful. Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, reports increased sales to this market. Canadian mills have also had to face strikes, the latest being at the mills of the Imperial Paper Co. at Sturgeon Falls.

\* \* \*

#### The Swedish Lock-out Ended.

THE Employers' Association in Sweden have gained a victory. The men, owing to their powerful organisation, were not amenable to concessions offered by the paper mills, and the employers, as mentioned in last week's *World's Paper Trade Review*, unable to accept the impossible demands made upon them, resolved to put into force a general lock-out. Some thirteen mills, with an annual production of 81,200 tons, were closed. Negotiations were opened up, and agreements made that ended matters in dispute, work being at once commenced in the mills concerned. The Employers' Association, representing practically all the Swedish industries, was only formed in the latter part of last year, the demands of the unions being almost unbearable. The Employers' Association claimed the right to engage or discharge all persons employed by them without reference to or consultation with the various workmen's unions; claiming consequently the right to engage persons who were not members of such unions. Last year a frequent cause of strikes was insistence on a

discharged workman being re-employed. In Sweden last year there were 277 strikes in various manufacturing industries, affecting 716 employers and 18,612 employed. The reasons for the strikes were:—Increase of wages demanded, 126 cases; reduction of wages, 15; other wage questions, 32; questions of joint agreement, 22; other organisation questions, 17; personal treatment, 20; work time questions, 6; other causes, 39.

\* \* \*

#### The Pulp Situation.

REPORTING on the pulp situation in July, Mr. Hans Lagerlöf, of New York, referring to the European market, reports that the severe strikes, both in the pulp and paper trade, are depriving the world's market of large quantities of both pulp and paper. Considering the imports of pulp to the United States, bleached sulphite plays the most conspicuous rôle, and facing the fact that the two foremost mills for this article in Europe are down for strike since nearly two months, and that these two mills represent over one-half of the European output of bleached sulphite (with the exception of Austria and Germany), and that 6,000 to 7,000 tons have already been withdrawn from the market, the condition of this article is extremely strong. A few sales are also reported at an advance of 5 dols. per ton. Mr. Lagerlöf mentions that some shipments of European ground wood have entered the States during the last few months, but this import must be considered as checked for the present, owing to the rising prices in Europe. On June 26th one of the foremost Norwegian ground wood mills, turning out about 15,000 tons a year, was totally destroyed by fire. At the same time the largest Swedish mill for news with six machines, and a tonnage of 36,000 tons yearly, closed down owing to labour troubles. This has made the European article jump in price. The United States are in addition out of the British news market, and the European news makers, therefore, are in hopes that the time for the well-needed increase in price of this article has come. Mr. Lagerlöf remarks that European sulphites are in good demand, and higher for 1908 than a few weeks ago. British buyers are beginning to find out that no slump in the prices of pulp will come as a consequence of the increased production in Europe, and are now contracting for large quantities. Japan is also a very keen buyer. Whereas the latter country imported only 3,900 tons in 1902, it came up to 10,200 tons in 1905, and in 1906 not less than 16,700 tons were imported, or a quadruple quantity in five years.

# GAZETTE.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

CRAIG, J., EVANS, R., and CHARLTON, J., trading as Geo. L. Miller and Co., printers and stationers, 17, Dale-street, and 17, North-street, Liverpool. Debts by R. Evans and J. Charlton. July 29th.

REA, P. M., and TOMKINS, W. H., trading as Rea and Inchbould, printers and publishers, 224, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E. Debts by P. M. Rea. July 31st.

BLACKBURN, C., and REEKIE, E. P., trading as Blackburn and Reekie, letterpress and lithographic printers and stationers, 77a, Market-street, Manchester. Debts by C. Blackburn. August 1st.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890.

### RECEIVING ORDERS.

BRAUN, G. L., 137, High-street, Peckham, London, paper, glass, and colour merchant. Date

of order, August 1st, made on a creditor's petition.

THE VICTORIA PUBLISHING CO., 8, Gerrard-street, Soho, London. Date of order, August 1st, made on a creditor's petition.

### FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

BRAUN, G. L., 137, High-street, Peckham, London, paper, glass, and colour merchant. First meeting, August 19th, 1 p.m., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London. Public examination, September 17th, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.

### NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

JONES, W. H., Twig House, Sunnyside, Bridgend, Glamorgan, printer. First and final dividend, August 10th, official receiver's office, 117, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.

### NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

KARSLAKE, F. (trading as the Guild of Women Binders, the Hampstead Bindery, and Karlake and Co.), 61, Charing-cross-road, W., and Southill-park, Hampstead, bookseller, etc. Claims by August 17th to Oscar Berry and Co., Monument House, Monument-square, London, E.C.

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**ALL KINDS of WOOD PULP.**

**AGENTS ONLY.**

# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON: 58, SHOE LANE, E.C.

## Sources of Supply.

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended July 27th were from the following countries: -

CHEMICAL.			
Dry.			
Sweden ... ..	2,074 tons		£17,546
Norway ... ..	907 "		7,875
Austria-Hungary ... ..	653 "		6,632
Denmark ... ..	232 "		2,015
Portugal ... ..	155 "		1,215
Russia ... ..	51 "		435
Holland ... ..	24 "		225
Wet.			
Sweden ... ..	174 tons		£740
Norway ... ..	50 "		226
MECHANICAL.			
Wet.			
Norway ... ..	4,490 tons		£10,978
Sweden ... ..	919 "		2,261

## Sweden.

SUNDSVALLS CELLULOSE AKTIEBOLAG has declared a dividend of 15 per cent.

THE following figures show the exports of wood pulp from Sweden during the first half of 1907 and the four preceding years:--

	CHEMICAL.	
	Dry.	Wet.
1907	126,904 tons	14,754 tons
1906	99,519 "	10,372 "
1905	105,852 "	10,478 "
1904	95,495 "	8,318 "
1903	79,763 "	8,610 "
	MECHANICAL.	
	Dry.	Wet.
1907	22,214 tons	38,668 tons
1906	21,077 "	29,716 "
1905	15,688 "	16,637 "
1904	22,590 "	28,590 "
1903	16,602 "	27,866 "

## Germany.

THE mechanical wood pulp mill and the disused paper mill at Christiansthal, C. Hameleff, belonging to Mr. C. F. Walther, of Flensburg, have been totally destroyed by fire. The cause has not yet been ascertained.

A FIRE which broke out at the Blindendorf Mill of the firm of Emil Hamburger, of Ternitz, a.d. Südbahn, has destroyed the mechanical wood pulp mill, the turbine-house, and the transmission-house.

## Canada.

ACCORDING to a Toronto correspondent, the idea is being entertained by several of the Canadian paper mills to build a sulphite mill to supply their requirements for papermaking at lower prices than those now prevailing. In some quarters, however, it is not thought that the scheme would prove satisfactory. It is admitted by one authority, however, that the Canadian papermakers would have an unenviable time of it between the British papermaker on the one hand exploiting the Canadian market and the Canadian pulp-maker on the other "sitting tight" and taking all the traffic will bear.

THE present agitation with the object of prohibiting pulp wood exports is likely to lead to new legislation. Sir William Van Horne, president of the Laurentide Paper Co., gives the following views: "That the once regarded inexhaustible spruce wood supply of certain Northern States of America is now only sufficient to last four or five years - *probably not more than three* - the sources being limited to southern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Adirondack region of New York. Unless the mills in the States can continue to draw on Canada for their wood Sir William sees visions of a shutdown of the American mills or a transference of them to the Canadian side. The other source of pulp wood supply,



besides Canada, he states, is Scandinavia; there is spruce in Finland and in eastern Russia and Siberia, but he thinks very little of this can be counted on as available. Because of long use great inroads have been made in the forests of the Scandinavian peninsula. The fibre of the spruce from that section, he adds, is not as good as the Canadian, being, as he claims, too tender for our fast running machines. An excellent illustration of the wisdom of restricting the export of pulp wood, Sir William says, is found in the benefits that have accrued to Ontario since that province stopped letting its logs go across the border. Since the prohibition the Michigan sawmills have gone over to the Canadian side, and some pulp mills in that State, he says, have fallen into disuse—important pulp and paper mills on the Ontario side having taken their place. Canada, Sir William states, is furnishing practically free raw material to the paper mills in the States, only to find American-made paper as a competitor not only in its home market, but also in all the foreign markets open to both. As the American manufacturer has every advantage except freight charges on his imported logs, the president of the Laurentide very naturally thinks it unfair that the former should be able, when it suits his purpose, to appropriate to himself the available foreign markets or spoil them for the Canadian manufacturer by following the American habit of dumping surplus product on foreign shores when he feels like it."

MR. JAMES DAVY, wood pulp manufacturer, Thorold, Ont., says: "There is no market price on first-class pulp to-day. The question is to get it. I predict that before long spring wood pulp will sell for 30 dols. a ton. In my opinion, and from what I can see, the situation looks bad for American paper manufacturers. Pulp wood is scarce, labour is high, and the market is very unsettled. Year after year the supply of pulp wood is growing more scarce, and the available supply naturally necessitates longer transportation. This means increased expense, and naturally the price of pulp must be advanced. The effect is felt on the allied industries, for instance, all the raw material that enters into board, such as white shavings, as they are called, used to sell at 18 dols. and 19 dols. a ton, while to-day they bring 26 dols., and this is a small price."

#### **Bleaching Ground Wood by Means of Bisulphites.**

AMONG recent contributions to technical literature on the subject of pulp bleaching is a description in *La Papeterie* of a process for the use of bisulphites in bleaching mechanical pulp. The sheets of pulp, as they come from the press, are piled in layers in large wooden or cement receptacles. A weak bisulphite of lime solution is introduced through the lower part of the receptacle so as to entirely cover the pulp for twenty-four hours. If the pulp is dry it should be steeped a few moments in water before the bisulphite is introduced. The liquid is then run off, and a much diluted solution of sulphuric acid is introduced

through the lower part. After five or six hours the operation is completely terminated, and the pulp is ready to use. For a good bleach 1.32 pounds to 2.64 pounds of sulphurous acid and 1.21 pounds to 2.42 pounds of sulphuric acid are used, the exact quantities depending on the nature of the pulp and the degree of bleaching desired. The cost of bleaching by the bisulphite of lime process is estimated as equal to 30 or 35 centimes per 100 kilos.

## **Consular Reports.**

ST. PIERRE (France) imported paper and stationery during 1906 to the value of £4,558, a decrease compared with the previous year when the value stood at £4,748.

A BRITISH consular report gives the imports of cellulose pulp into Rouen in 1906 as 101,571 tons, an increase of 8,359 tons compared with the previous year. The average for the four years, 1903-06, is 84,382 tons.

CUT wood for wood pulp was imported into Rouen last year to the extent of 62,790 tons, a decrease of 35,325 tons compared with 1905. The average for the three years, 1903-06, is 76,011 tons.

BORDEAUX imported 5,781 cwts. of cellulose pulp during 1906, an increase of 5,452 cwts, compared with the year 1902.

LA ROCHELLE received, during last year, 4,172 metric tons of wood pulp, as against 4,156 metric tons in the previous year. The supply was drawn from Norway, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands.

TRKISH PAPER INDUSTRY.—According to a consular report on the trade of Salonica for the year 1906, the imports included cigarette paper to the value of £15,000; hangings, £6,000; playing cards, £5,000; and stationery, £5,600. The supplies were drawn from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and France. Uskub imported £1,500 worth of paper from the United Kingdom during 1906. Kossovo received paper to the value of £24,440 during last year, as against £18,000 in the previous year. The contributing countries were Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. Cavalla exported £1,200 worth of rags to Italy and France during 1906. Paper and stationery were imported at Baghdad last year to the extent of 2,643 packages, valued at £25,902. This was a large increase compared with the previous year, when the imports only amounted to 22 packages of the value of £440.

RICHARD FLEET, employed at the Sittingbourne Paper Mills, lost his temper with a fox terrier. He took the dog by the hind legs and dashed his brains out against some stones. Summoned for cruelty, he was on Monday last sent to 21 days' hard labour in default of paying a fine of £2 and 17s. costs, the Chairman of the Magistrates remarking that it was one of the most brutal instances of cruelty that had ever come before the Bench.

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# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—**STONEHILL, LONDON.**  
Telephone—**14,305 CENTRAL.**

## Chemicals.

This week trade has been interfered with owing to the holidays. There is a steady demand for chemicals, CAUSTIC SODA standing at £10 10s. for high strength; BLEACHING POWDER, £5 to £5 5s.; and SODA CRYSTALS, £3. SULPHUR is scarce.

## Chemical and Mechanical Wood Pulp.

British papermakers are greatly concerned owing to the serious outlook in regard to wood pulp supplies. A lock-out of some twenty-two Norwegian mills is announced for Saturday. Already the strike has largely dislocated trade, and had the effect of greatly advancing prices.

## Esparto.

Little enquiry, with quotations steady, the demand being chiefly for small parcels pending the shipments and arrivals on existing contracts.

## Home and Foreign Rags.

There is a steady demand for both HOME and FOREIGN RAGS, and prices are fairly firm.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:—To Africa, 19 tons; Belgium, 180 tons; Cape, 3 tons; France, 348 tons; Germany, 49 tons; Holland, 203 tons; India, 76 tons; Straits Settlements, 35 tons; Sweden, 9 tons; United States, 450 tons.

The week's imports were:—From Africa, 45 bales; Australia, 654 bales; Belgium, 827 bales; Channel I., 43 bales; Canada, 225 bales; Denmark, 434 bales; France, 2,359 bales; Germany, 791 bales; Holland, 1,462 bales; Italy, 26 bales; Norway, 79 bales; Russia, 125 bales; Spain, 13 bales; Sweden, 20 bales; Turkey, 46 bales; United States, 19 bales.

## Minerals, etc.

CHINA CLAY is in excellent demand at firm prices. There is also a good enquiry for MINERAL WHITE, FRENCH CHALK, and BARYTES.

"TULE" FIBRE.—It is stated in the *Mexican Official Journal* that Messrs. Sanchez Rivera and Jose Maria Montes de Oca, have made application for permission to exploit a new fibre, obtained from a plant known as "tule." The fibre is stated to be applicable to various industrial purposes.

WESTERN CANADA TIMBER CO., LTD.—Formed with a capital of £175,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of the Canadian Pacific Timber Co., Ltd. The registered office is 161-4, Dashwood House, London, E.C.

# Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports and imports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

## From London.

PRINTINGS.—To Australia, 280 cwts.; Africa, 666 cwts.; Argentine, 450 cwts.; Belgium, 5 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 15 cwts.; B. Guiana, 18 cwts.; Cape, 54 cwts.; China, 538 cwts.; France, 1,092 cwts.; Greece, 26 cwts.; Holland, 62 cwts.; India, 638 cwts.; Italy, 111 cwts.; Japan, 2 cwts.; Mauritius, 97 cwts.; New Zealand, 136 cwts.; United States, 92 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 287 cwts.; Africa, 62 cwts.; Argentine, 78 cwts.; Belgium, 5 cwts.; Brazil, 3 cwts.; Cape, 173 cwts.; Canada, 301 cwts.; China, 351 cwts.; Egypt, 5 cwts.; France, 50 cwts.; Gibraltar, 8 cwts.; Greece, 2 cwts.; India, 508 cwts.; Italy, 64 cwts.; Japan, 147 cwts.; Mauritius, 9 cwts.; Malta, 83 cwts.; New Zealand, 148 cwts.; Spain, 28 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 2 cwts.; Sweden, 28 cwts.; United States, 34 cwts.; W. Indies, 26 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Australia, 267 cwts.; Africa, 50 cwts.; Belgium, 43 cwts.; B. Guiana, 120 cwts.; Cape, 85 cwts.; Canada, 6 cwts.; China, 57 cwts.; Channel I., 25 cwts.; Egypt, 7 cwts.; France, 1 cwt.; Germany, 8 cwts.; Holland, 11 cwts.; India, 253 cwts.; Japan, 51 cwts.; New Zealand, 349 cwts.; Spain, 4 cwts.; Sweden, 11 cwts.; United States, 6 cwts.

## From Glasgow.

PRINTINGS.—To Australia, 24 cwts.; Canada, 686 cwts.; China, 114 cwts.; India, 1,164 cwts.; Japan, 454 cwts.; Sweden, 25 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Canada, 403 cwts.; China, 15 cwts.; India, 21 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 15 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Holland, 19 cwts.; India, 40 cwts.; Sweden, 53 cwts.; United States, 39 cwts.

NORWEGIAN PAPER IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. W. B. Carmichael, representative of the International Paper Co., in Australia, with headquarters at Sydney, states that the United States and Canada are losing ground somewhat in Australia because of the activity of the Norwegians, who are producing cheaper grades than U.S.A., but of an inferior quality. The establishment six months ago of a steamship line from Scandinavia direct to Australia, also has had an appreciable effect on trade conditions. Mr. Carmichael is of the opinion that when the leaders in Australia realise that the cheapness of the Norwegians' offers is dear in the long run, a mighty reaction will follow to the favour of the American and Canadian manufacturers.

In a report on the trade and commerce of Denmark for the year 1906, Mr. Lionel C. Liddell, H.M. Consul at Copenhagen, gives the value of the paper imported at £280,556, and the exports, £8,889. The figures for the previous years were, imports £257,778, exports £12,778.

Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW,

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## CHEMICALS.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Alkali, Ann onia, 58% ... f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
" " " " " " " " " "	4 10 0
Alum (Ground), tierces ... " " "	2 1/2 5 12 6
" " " " " " " " " "	2 1/2 5 15 0
" " " " " Hull ... " " "	2 1/2 5 10 0
" " " " " Glasgow ... " " "	2 1/2 6 5 0
" (Lump) barrels ... " Liverpool ... " " "	2 1/2 5 7 6
" " " " " " " " " "	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " " " " Hull ... " " "	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " " " " London ... " " "	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " " " " f.o.b. Glasgow ... " " "	2 1/2 5 10 0
" " " " " Tyne net ... " " "	2 17 6
Alumina Sulphate Bags ... Liverpool	3 5 0
Aluminoferrous Cake, slabs... tierces	Glasgow 2 15 0
Alumina Cake, slabs	f.o.b. Tyne net 6 5 0
Blanc Fixe ...	f.o.b. Tyne net 5 5 0
Bleach ...	net 5 5 0
" (soft wood) ...	f.o.r. Lancs. net 4 12 6
" (hard wood) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool net 4 15 0
" (soft wood) ...	landed London net 5 5 0
Borax (crystals) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool net 15 0 0
" (powdered) ...	net 18 0 0
Caustic White, 76% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool net 10 10 0
" " " " " " " " " "	net 10 5 0
" " " " " " " " " "	net 9 15 0
" " " " " " " " " "	f.o.r. Lancs. net 9 12 6
" " " " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Liverpool net 8 15 0
" " " " " " " " " "	f.o.r. Lancs. net 7 9 0
Caustic Bottoms ...	Tyne net 5 17 6
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda ...	f.o.b. Liverpool net per lb. 4
Oxalic Acid ...	f.o.r. Lancashire 2 0 0
Salt Cake ...	f.o.b. London 2 0 0
Satin White ...	Liverpool net 6 7 6
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	Liverpool net 6 5 0
" " " " " " " " " "	f.o.r. Widnes net 6 2 6
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48% ...	" " " " " " " " " "
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52% ...	Liverpool 6 7 6
Sal Ammoniac (1st) ...	" " " " " " " " " "
" (2nd) ...	Tyne net 40 0 0
Soda Crystals ...	ex ship 3 2 6
" " " " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Liverpool 3 7 6
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	Liverpool 5% 31 10 9
Sulphate of Gopper ...	f.a.s. works net 6 7 6
Sulphur, rolls ...	" " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "

## ESPARTO.

Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Granton, Garton and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—

Spanish—Fair to Good ...	£4 7 6—4 15 0
" " " " " " " " " "	4 17 6—5 2 6
Oran—Fair to Good ...	3 0 0—3 2 6
" " " " " " " " " "	3 4 0—3 5 0
Tripoli—Hard-Picked ...	3 5 0—3 7 6
" " " " " " " " " "	3 1 3—3 3 9
Boda and Philippeville ...	3 5 0—3 6 3
Sfax and Gabes ...	3 5 0—3 6 3

## ESPARTO PULP.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.).

First quality ...	Frs. 44. —45.
Second quality ...	42. —43.

## CHEMICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.

Sulphite, Bleached ...	£12 10 0
" " " " " " " " " "	9 10 0
" " " " " " " " " "	7 15 0—8 0 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st ...	8 10 0—9 0 0
" " " " " " " " " "	8 0 0—8 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Kr. 150—160
" " " " " " " " " "	140—
" " " " " " " " " "	150—140

### FRANCE.

C.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.).

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Frs. 22.50—22.50
" " " " " " " " " "	19 —20
" " " " " " " " " "	31 —33
" " " " " " " " " "	29 —30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached ...	21 —22
" " " " " " " " " "	20.50—21

### UNITED STATES.

Sulphite, American, Bleached ...	2.60—3.05
" " " " " " " " " "	3.20—2.30
" " " " " " " " " "	3.25—3.50
" " " " " " " " " "	3.25—2.45
Soda, American, Bleached ...	2.15—2.25
" " " " " " " " " "	3.10—3.40
" " " " " " " " " "	2.35—2.45

### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill ...	\$40.00—45.00
--------------------------------	---------------

## MECHANICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Leith, Granton, etc.:

Pine, 50% moist, unwrapped, prompt ...	£3 1 0
" " " " " " " " " "	2 15 0
" " " " " " " " " "	5 10 0—5 15 0
" " " " " " " " " "	5 0 0—5 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos. (Unwrapped):

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery ...	Kr. 42.00—47 20
" " " " " " " " " "	40.00—42.00
" " " " " " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " " " " " "	£5 00—5 00

### FRANCE.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.).

Pine, 50% moisture ...	Frs. 14.50—15.50
" " " " " " " " " "	15 —16
" " " " " " " " " "	18 —19
Aspen, fine dry ...	14.50—15.50
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture ...	15 —16

### CANADA.

Per ton, f.o.b. mills ...	\$17.00
---------------------------	---------

**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
*Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.*

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	9/6
White Linens, No. 1 ...	Fustians (solid) ...	5/6
" " No. 2 ...	Old Bagging (solid) ...	5/0
" " No. 3 ...	" " (in iron) ...	2/0
" " No. 4 ...	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" " No. 5 ...	Hemp strings ...	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) ...	N.W. CUTTINGS.	
(extra) ...	White Linen ...	5/0
White Cotton, No. 1 ...	Unbleached Linen ...	24/0
" " No. 2 ...	Gray Linen ...	25/0
" " No. 3 ...	Extra White Cotton ...	25/0
" " No. 4 ...	Ordinary ...	24/0
" " No. 5 ...	Curtain Cuttings ...	20/0
White Knitted	Stay ...	16/6
Muslins ...	Extra Light Prints ...	16/6
Extra Light Prints ...	Unbleached Cotton ...	26/0
Light Prints ...	Oxford ...	16/0
Dark Prints ...	Flanellettes ...	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ...	Blue Ccten ...	12/0

**GERMAN:**  
*Quotations are as follows*

NWC ... ..	Dark Cottons ...	2/6
SPFFF ... ..	Grey Linens I. ...	11/10
SPFFF and SPFF ...	" " II. ...	7/0
SPFF ... ..	CSPFFF ...	14/0 to 15/0
SPF ... ..	CSFFF ...	11/0 to 13/0
Light Prints ...	CSFF ...	2/6
Fustians ...	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/0
Mixed Coloured Cot-	Jute, No. I. ...	4/0
tons ... ..	" " No. II. ...	1/0

**PRUSSIAN:**  
*C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leith.*

SPFF ... ..	CC (rotten) ...	2/0
SPF ... ..	Jute, I. ...	2/3
FG ... ..	" " II. ...	1/6
LFB ... ..	Rcpe, I. ...	7/3
FF ... ..	" " II. ...	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
*Quotations, f.o.b. Coole or Thames.*

White Linens, No. 1 ...	House Cloths... ..	5/6
" " No. 2 ...	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" " No. 3 ...	" " (in iron) ...	5/9
Fines (Mixed) ...	N.W.	
Grey Linens (strong) ...	White & Cream Linens ...	7/0
" " (extra) ...	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	26/0
Blue Linens ...	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 ...	Print Cuttings ...	12/0
" " No. 2 ...	FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.	
Outshots ...	Flax Waste, washed	
Seconds ...	and dried ...	10/0
Prints (Extra Light) ...	Fair ...	8/0
Fustians (Light) ...	Flax Card Waste ...	6/0
Black Cottons ...	Hemp Waste, No. I. ...	8/0
Hemp Strings (Extra Light) ...	" " No. 2 ...	3/0

**DUTCH.**  
*F.o.b. Hull, Coole, Leith. C.i.f. Bristol, Plymouth, Newcastle.*

Whites, No. 1 ...	Broken (in lots) ...	6/0
" " No. 2 ...	W. Manilla Rcpe (coil) ...	14/9
" " No. 3 ...	do. Tarred ...	11/0
" " No. 4 ...	Canvas, No. 1 ...	18/0
" " No. 5 ...	" " No. 2 ...	14/0
Grey Linens ...	" " No. 3 ...	10/6
Clean House Cloth ...	W. Untarred Rcpe ...	14/6
Mixed Fustians ...	White Paper Shavings ...	7/0
Coloured Prints ...	Best Bagging ...	4/9
Do. free from Black stuff ...	Mixed ...	4/0
Dark Prints ...	Bright New Gunny ...	4/9
Blue Cottons ...	White Bleached Cut-	
Light Lilac Cottons ...	tings ...	24/0
Muslins ...	Unbleached Cuttings ...	23/6
Mixed Hemp Rope		
Coils ...		9/0

**STRAW.**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames ...	£2 0 0
Wheat " " ...	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**

*Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.*

German, dry, No. 1 ...	£13 10 0
" " No. 2 ...	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ...	13 10 0
" " No. 2 ...	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cut-	Canvas, No. 1 ...	14/0-17/0
tirgs ... ..	" " No. 2 ...	10/0-12/0
Fines (selected) ...	" " No. 3 ...	4/6-7/0
" (good Lon-	Mixed Rcpe ...	2/6-5/0
don) ... ..	White Rcpe ...	4/0-6/6
Outshots (selected) ...	White Manilla	
" (ordinary) ...	" Rcpe ...	13/0-14/0
London Secrecs ...	Coil Rcpe ...	10/0
Country ...	Curry ...	2/3-2/0
London Thirds ...	Egging ...	3/6-3/6
Country " ...		

**BRISTOL.**

Fines ... ..	Clean Carvss ...	14/6
Outshots ...	Secrd ...	11/0
Seconds ...	Light Prints ...	7/6
Thirds ...	Hemp Ccil Rcpe ...	10/0
Mixed Bagging ...	Tarred Manilla ...	9/6

**MANCHESTER.**

Fines ... ..	Blues ...	4/9-5/3
Outshots (best) ...	Egging ...	3/6-4/0
" (ordinary) ...	" (common) ...	2/6-3/0
Seconds ...	W. Manilla Rcpe ...	12/0-13/0
Thirds ...	Surat Tares ...	6/6-6/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ...	W. Manilla Rcpe ...	13/6-14/6
Outshots ...	Tarred Manilla	
Mixed Fines ...	" Rcpe ...	10/0-11/0
Common Secrecs ...	" Hemp Rcpe ...	9/0-9/6
First ...	Rcpe Erds (new) ...	6/6
Prints ...	" " (old) ...	4/0
Canvas (best) ...	Egging ...	2/6-2/6
" (second) ...	" (clean) ...	4/6-5/6
Black Cottons ...		

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Shavings ...	9/6-10/0	Crushed News ...	2/0
Fine " ...	8/6-9/0	Small Letters ...	2/6-3/6
White " ...	8/6-8/6	Large " ...	4/6-4/9
White Wood ...	5/0-5/6	Light Ercons ...	2/9
Mixed ...	3/0-4/6	Dark " ...	2/6-2/9
(Containing Colour.)		Books and Pamphlets ...	3/3
White Waste ...	3/6-4/6	Strawboard Cuttings ...	1/6-1/9
Wood Pulp Cuttings ...	2/3-4/0	Jacquards ...	2/6
Blue Paper ...	3/9		

**JUTE.**

Good White ...	£27 0 0	34 0 0
Good ...	22 0 0	24 0 0
Medium ...	19 0 0	21 0 0
Common ...	15 0 0	17 0 0
Rejections ...	10 0 0	13 0 0
Cuttings ...	6 0 0	8 0 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ...	5d. per lb.	5d. per lb.	5d. per lb.
Mixed ...	5d. "	5d. "	5d. "

**SIZING.**

*Prices are nominally as under.—*

English Gelatine ...	Per cwt. £3 0 0	4 10 0
Foreign " ...	" " 3 10 0	5 0 0
Fine Scotch Glues ...	" " 2 0 0	2 10 0
Best Long Scotch Glues ...	" " 1 12 0	1 18 0
Common Black ...	" " 1 4 0	1 6 0
"Tewn" Glues ...	" " 1 10 0	1 15 0
"Eone" Glues ...	" " 1 8 0	1 12 0
Foreign Glues ...	" " 1 8 0	1 11 0
Ecne Size ...	" " 5 0 0	9 0 0
Gelatine Size ...	" " 6 0 0	10 0 0
Dry B.A. Pieces ...	" " 2 5 0	2 10 0
" English Pieces ...	" " 1 10 0	2 0 0
Wet " " ...	" " 5 0 0	7 0 0
" Sheep Pieces ...	" " 3 0 0	4 0 0
Buffalo Hide Shavings ...	" " 1 10 0	2 5 0
" Pickler Waste ...	" " 1 10 0	1 15 0

**ROSIN.**

*(Quotations, per cwt. (100 lbs) net, less 2 1/2% discount.)—*

B/C	D	E	F	G	I	K	M	N	W	G	W
10/9	11/0	11/9	12/0	12/3	13/0	13/9	14/0	14/6	15/0	15/6	

**ROSIN SIZE.**

Arledter make, 70 per cent. dry weight, per ton £8 10 0

**STARCH.**

*F.o.r. London, less 2½%*

Maize—Crisp ... ..	£10 15 0
Pearl ... ..	10 10 0
Powder ... ..	11 0 0
Special ... ..	11 10 0
Farina—Prime ... ..	10 10 0
B.K.M.F. ... ..	17 17 6

*Delivered.*

Rice—Special (in chests) ... ..	net 10 10 0
Crystal (in bags) ... ..	less 2½% 18 10 0
Granulated (in bags) ... ..	" 17 10 0
Waste ... ..	" 13 0 0
Dextrine— ... ..	" 17 0 0

**COLOURS.**

*Nominal Prices*

Mineral Black ... ..	Per Ton	£3 10 0
Black (Carbon) ... ..	"	5 0 0
Ochre (English and Irish) ... ..	"	3 10 0
(French) ... ..	"	4 0 0
Pure Crawshaw Turkey Red ... ..	"	20 0 0
Red Oxide and Venetian Red ... ..	"	4 0 0
Umber (Derbyshire) ... ..	"	4 0 0
Chrome (Pure) ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Yellow (Imperial) ... ..	"	0 14 0
(Bordeaux) ... ..	"	0 12 6

\*Higher Prices according to strength and shade.  
*Paste Colours, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/d.)*

Orange Pulp ... ..	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Golden Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0
Lemon Yellow Pulp ... ..	"	1 16 0
Prussian Yellow ... ..	"	1 16 0
Green (free from Arsenic) ... ..	"	1 16 0
Paste Blue, 33% ... ..	"	1 10 0
" 40% ... ..	"	1 14 0
" 50% ... ..	"	2 0 0

**LIME.**

Per ton, f.o.r. works ... ..	0 11 0
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**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Cornwall, 9s. to £1 7s. od. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra; delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. od. (for best paper), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 3s/6 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £2 7s. od. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £1 18s. od. to £2 8s. od. for export.

French Chalk, W.E., W.F.G., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most papermaking towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.

Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.

Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered.

Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 4s/- per ton and upwards.

Patent Hardening (2 ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. od.

Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—

Superfine, best picked white, finely ground ... ..

Superfine, second quality ... .. } 18/0—28/0

Pottery, best quality ... ..

Pottery, No. 2 quality ... ..

Gypsum—

Light Pink ... ..

Seconds ... .. } 6/9—18/0

Brown ... ..

Thirde, selected ... ..

Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.

Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.

Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. od. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.

Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. od. No. 3, £2 2s. od.; No. 4, £1 15s. od. per ton, less 2½%.

Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. od.; calcined, £7 15s. od.

Magnesite (in lump), £1 14s. od. per ton.

Satinite, £3 2s. 6d., in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester

Chloride of Zinc, £6 15s. od. per ton.

**IMPORT.**

**EXPORT.**

**JEAN FREESE,**  
**Importer.**

**CHEMICAL FIBRES**

Sulphite,  
 Sulphate,  
 Soda.

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED.

**CORRESPONDENCE  
 SOLICITED.**

**PAPER STOCKS**

Rags—  
 New and Old.  
 Manila Rope.  
 Jute, Hemp,  
 and  
 Flax Wastes,  
 &c., &c.

**CHINA CLAY**

Bleaching Powder.  
 Blanc Fixe.  
 Satin White.  
 &c., &c.

**CORRESPONDENCE  
 SOLICITED**

**1019-1020, Vanderbilt Building, 132, Nassau Street,  
 NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.**

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

**BELGIUM.**—19 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 12 bales, Lucas and Spencer; 194 bales, R. Ulrich; 70 bales, Hernal, Peron and Co.; 80 bales, J. and R. Grant; 281 bales, 19 rolls, Leach and Co.; 3 bales, T. H. Lee; 8 bales, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 30 bales, Thomas and Son; 87 bales, Pickfords, Ltd.

**CANADA.**—35 rolls, M. Dk. Co.

**DENMARK.**—10 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 14 bales, R. Ulrich.

**FRANCE.**—111 cases, European and General Express Co.; 9 bales, J. Harrison; 2 cases, Atkins and Nisbet; 118 bales, G. S. N. Co.; 87 bales, Trapp and Sons; 7 cases, 44 rolls, B. and F. Wf. Co.

**GERMANY.**—146 bales, 14 cases, Dowgate Dk.; 1 case, Brasch and Rothenstein; 14 cases, Barber and Co.; 215 bales, 36 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 63 bales, 12 cases, 47 rolls, Foley and Co.; 8 bales, Bullard, King and Co.; 244 bales, 75 rolls, R. Ulrich; 6 bales, 4 cases, 67 rolls, Hay's Wf.; 3 cases, Craven and Co.; 110 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 6 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 224 bales, 1 case, 9 rolls, London and Rhine S. Co.; 20 bales, Argo S. S. Co.

**HOLLAND.**—174 bales, Little and Johnston; 5 bales, Johnson, Sons and Co.; 369 bales, Muller and Co.; 35 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 479 bales, Hernal, Peron and Co.; 15 bales, 3 cases, 41 rolls, Lovell and Sons; 13 cases, T. H. Lee; 6 bales, Dowgate Dk.; 130 bales, 3 cases, 15 rolls, Van Dam and Co.; 57 bales, 2 cases, Foley and Co.; 154 bales, 4 cases, 83 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 135 bales, Barber and Co.; 68 bales, Robinson, Roberts and Co.; 2 bales, Thames Export and Packing Co.; 17 rolls, J. Graves.

**ITALY.**—7 bales, Pitt and Scott; 11 bales, Sabel and Co.; 48 cases, Atkins and Nesbit.

**JAPAN.**—2 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 9 cases, Berrick Bros.; 2 cases, United S. Co.; 23 cases, Warner and Co.

**NORWAY.**—1,405 bales, 60 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 191 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 39 bales, Mount and Co.; 30 bales, R. Ulrich; 197 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 21 cases, Page, Son and East; 32 bales, Lucas and Spencer's Wf.; 12 bales, Hernal, Peron and Co.; 66 bales, 379 rolls, S. C. Dk. Co.; 41 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 10 bales, Dessan and Co.; 7 bales, Foley and Co.

**SWEDEN.**—211 bales, 104 rolls, M. Dk. Co.; 14 bales, United S. Co.; 38 bales, Lucas and Spencer Wf.; 15 bales, 294 rolls, Phillips and Graves; 87 bales, 494 rolls, Foley and Co.; 25 bales, R. Ulrich; 1,794 bales, 540 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 5 bales, Sabel and Co.; 154 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 25 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 262 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 139 bales, Lovell and Sons; 20 bales, Hernal, Peron and Co.; 303 bales, London and

Rhine S. Co.; 21 cases, Page, Son and East; 129 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 6 rolls, Edwards and Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—51 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 160 cases, B. Galloway; 43 bales, Lunham and Moore; 2 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 9 cases, American Express Co.; 100 cases, Field and Co.

### Printed or Coated.

**BELGIUM.**—217 bales, 16 cases, J. Cockrill Line 34 bales, 5 cases, Thomas and Son.

**FRANCE.**—11 cases, Mory and Co.; 4 cases, Coppo and Co.

**GERMANY.**—75 bales, 84 cases, Argo S. S. Co.; 5 bales, 26 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

**HOLLAND.**—86 bales, Muller and Co.; 21 bales, Philipps and Graves; 7 bales, Hernal Peron and Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—16 cases, Field and Co.; 19 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 8 cases, American Express Co.; 2 cases, Pickfords, Ltd.; 2 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 3 cases, Davies, Turner and Co.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal ports were:—

From Austria, 406 bales; Belgium, 1,693 bales, 16 cases, 118 rolls; Canada, 636 rolls; France, 562 bales, 226 cases; Germany, 1,470 bales, 42 cases, 100 rolls; Holland, 2,294 bales, 2 cases; Italy, 33 bales; Norway, 1,577 bales, 619 rolls; Russia, 1,263 bales; Sweden, 2,484 bales, 7 cases, 2,062 rolls; United States, 534 bales, 22 cases, 363 rolls.

## Strawboards, &c.

British imports of Strawboards, etc., during the week ended Saturday last were:—

**STRAWBOARDS.**—From Germany, 644 cwts., 302 bales; Holland, 20,983 cwts., 15,471 bales, 139 rolls; Sweden, 714 cwts.

**WOOD PULP BOARDS.**—From Canada, 668 cwts., 624 bales; Germany, 652 cwts., 720 bales; Holland, 186 cwts., 8,886 bales, 49 rolls; Norway, 198 cwts., 24,722 bales; Sweden, 1,903 cwts., 246 bales, 115 rolls; United States, 214 cwts.

**MILLBOARDS.**—From Austria-Hungary, 400 cwts.; Belgium, 14 cwts.; Germany, 253 cwts.; Holland, 167 cwts., 3,797 bales.

**PASTEBOARDS.**—From Belgium, 19 cases; Germany, 1,067 bales, 15 cases; Holland, 3,058 bales.

**CARDBOARDS.**—From Holland, 25 bales.

**WILLIAM KENYON AND SONS, LTD.**—Formed with a capital of £40,000, in £1 shares (11,000 preference), to acquire from William Kenyon and Sons the business of rope manufacturers and boiler coverers carried on by them at Dukinfield, under the said title, and at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, as Woodhouse Brothers.

# A. WERTHEIM & Co.,

## HAMBURG,

SUPPLY ALL KINDS OF

*Sulphite,*

*Soda and*

*Mechanical*

# WOOD PULPS.

### OFFICES AT :

OHRISTIANIA (Norway) ... ..	Kirkegaden No. 20.
GOTHENBURG (Sweden) ... ..	"Hertzia," Packhusplatsen No. 2.
MANCHESTER ... ..	Guardian Buildings (opposite Exchange).
LONDON ... ..	77a, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
PARIS ... ..	Rue de Turin No. 22.
LYONS ... ..	54, Cours Gambetta.
MILAN ... ..	24, Via Solferino.
TOLOSA (Spain) ... ..	18, Calle San Francisco.
ST. PETERSBURG ... ..	Kleine Podjatscheskaja, No. 4, Qu. 16.
NEW YORK ... ..	99, Nassau Street.

*Telegraphic Address :*

**"WERTHEIMO, HAMBURG."**



## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned:—

### Rags.

**BRISTOL.**—New York: 221 bales, P. J. Fearon.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**—New York: 55 bales, Charles Harley; 39 bales, E. Reichart.

**COPENHAGEN.**—New York: 233 bales, P. Berlowitz; 105 bales, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne.

**GENOA.**—New York: 134 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 249 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

**GLASGOW.**—Boston: 125 bales, True and McClelland.

**HAMBURG.**—New York: 34 bales, F. Salomon and Co.; 119 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.; 160 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co.

**HAVRE.**—New York: 136 bales, Atterbury Bros.; 329 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 571 bales, A. Salomon; 228 bales, P. Berlowitz; 440 bales, A. Katzenstein.

**HULL.**—New York: 117 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 284 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 526 bales, A. Salomon; 846 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

**LEGHORN.**—New York: 182 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 87 bales, Train, Smith Co.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 308 bales, E. Butterworth and Co. Boston: 150 bales, Train Smith Co.; 143 bales, to order.

**LONDON.**—New York: 308 bales, P. J. Fearon. Boston: 82 bales, Train Smith Co.

**MANCHESTER.**—New York: 82 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 69 bales, M. Gottesman and Son.

### Manillas.

**GLASGOW.**—Boston: 138 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.; 74 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Boston: 150 bales, Train, Smith Co.

**LONDON.**—New York: 198 bales, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne. Boston: 45 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

**ROTTERDAM.**—New York: 138 bales, F. Salomon and Co.

### Waste Papers.

**BRISTOL.**—New York: 54 bales, Train, Smith Co.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**—New York: 47 bales, M. O'Meara and Co.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 116 bales, Train, Smith Co.

**LONDON.**—New York: 654 bales, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne. Boston: 92 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 324 bales, American Express Co.

### Wood Pulp.

**ANTWERP.**—New York: 1,716 bales, 410 tons, R. Helwig.

**COPENHAGEN.**—New York: 800 bales, 100 tons, Maxwell, Hahn and Co.

**FIUME.**—New York: 400 bales, 50 tons, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne.

**HAMBURG.**—New York: 400 bales, 50 tons, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne; 200 bales, 25 tons, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 210 bales, 25 tons, John H. Lyon and Co.; 1,191 bales 155 tons, F. Salomon and Co.; 455 bales, 65 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 76 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

**ROTTERDAM.**—New York: 130 bales, 20 tons, Castle, Gottheil and Overton. Philadelphia: 402 bags to order.

### Bleaching Powder.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 971 bales, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Philadelphia: 58 casks, Linder and Meyer; 375 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

### China Clay.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 25 casks, Moore and Munger; 320 casks, J. D. McGlincey; 1,299 casks, Perkins, Goodwin Co.; 133 casks, Ham-mill and Gillespie; 50 casks, W. W. Thomas and Co.

### Sizing.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 298 bags, Thos. Griffiths and Co.

### Soda Ash.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 13 casks, Church-man and Co. Boston: 40 casks, Linder and Meyer.

### Strawboards.

**COPENHAGEN.**—Philadelphia: 608 packages, G. Amsinck and Co.

The ideal budget of holiday literature for river or seaside companionship, or for the beguiling of hours of travel, is to be found in the August number of the *Windsor Magazine*, a sumptuous issue of extraordinary variety and value. It includes a long story of powerful interest, which appears complete in the one number, by Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., vividly illustrated throughout, as well as Anthony Hope's delightful new story, "Helena's Path," which reveals the author's brilliant talents perhaps more fully than any of his recent work. It is a story which Anthony Hope alone could have written, and no one should miss it. The number also includes another of Eden Phillpotts' racy studies of "The Human Boy," a droll story of the alleged bankruptcy of a boy at school, the debts of course being of a character distressful to the youthful mind, but very comical to the reader. It is a very amusing piece of work illustrated with abundant humour by L. Raven-Hill. Complete stories by Justus Miles Forman, Barry Pain, Ethel Turner, and Edwin Lester Arnold, add to the variety of the number; and among the articles are lavishly illustrated papers on "Survey Methods in Exploration," by Captain Charles Foulkes, R.E., and "Young Life at the Zoo," illustrated from many interesting paintings by Miss Hadden. "Lords of the Isles" is the title of an interesting collection of facts about the private ownership of various islands. The fine art feature of the number is a survey of the work of Mr. John MacWhirter, R.A.

CODES: A B C, 4TH & 5TH, WESTERN UNION.

CABLE ADDRESS: "OROPERKI."

# PERKINS-GOODWIN CO.,

72, Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK,

**ARE BUYERS OF  
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED  
SULPHITE, SULPHATE & SODA  
PULPS.**

**PAYMENT BY LONDON BANK DRAFT.**

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

**JAMES KENYON and SON,**

**DERBY STREET MILLS,  
BURY, LANCASHIRE.**

**ALL FELTS for Papermakers.**

*Telegrams: "KENYON, BURY."*

TRY THE NOTED HOUSE FOR CLEAN SELECTED

# **RAGS, ROPES, BAGGING**

and every description of Linen Rags, Cotton Rags, Woollen Rags, Surat Tares, Hessians, Twines, Canvas, Tarpaulin, Wood Pulp, Engine Waste, Sponge Cloths, Cotton, Cotton Waste, New Papers, Waste Papers, etc., etc.

**L. Cookson & Co.,**

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:

"BAGGING, STOCKPORT,"

A. B. C. CODE, 5th EDITION.

TELEPHONE  
Nos. 217, 217A, 318.

**Hall Street, Stockport.**

# BRITISH IMPORTS of CHEMICAL and MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended July 27th, 1907.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

## CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
					Tons.	£	
1907.							
July 23	London	{ Alex Ml. } challovitch	Riga	184 bales	41	340	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 25	"	Nora	Skutskar	1,000 "	260	1,600	Stora Kopparbergs, Ltd.
" 25	"	Jago	Trieste	160 "	52	520	Erith & Dartford Lig. Co.
" 25	"	"	"	204 "	42	483	Thames Steam Tug & Lig. Co.
" 26	"	Gaeson	Oporto	650 "	55	440	Coverley & Westray
" 26	"	Borga	Tofte	896 "	112	912	Erith & Dartford Lig. Co.
" 26	"	"	Drammen	860 "	120	973	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 26	"	"	"	320 "	40	340	"
" 26	"	"	"	1,218 "	150	1,350	Becker & Co.
" 26	"	"	"	1,218 "	159	1,350	"
" 27	"	Nora	Gefie	1,160 "	135	1,080	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 27	"	"	"	960 "	90	768	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 27	Liverpool	Dotterell	Rotterdam	125 "	24	225	Wilson Son & Co.
" 27	"	Belgravian	Trieste	1,800 "	147	1,278	Becker & Co.
" 22	Hartlepool	Concordia	Gothenburg	193 "	20	202	W. Hartlepool Steam Nav. Co.
" 24	Hull	Ehro	Trieste	2,000 "	200	2,400	Becker & Co.
" 25	"	Ariosto	Gothenburg	80 "	10	90	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 25	"	Eldorado	Bergen	67 "	18	162	"
" 24	Manchester	Heimdal	Gothenburg	150 "	20	170	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 25	"	Helge	"	927 "	116	964	"
" 25	"	"	"	1,200 "	260	1,490	G. Simpson & Co.
" 27	"	Ravn	Tofte	2,750 "	345	2,829	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 24	Preston	Hero	Helgenas	1,859 "	232	2,015	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 20	Queenboro'	Faerder	Sundsvall	5,500 "	760	6,300	Becker & Co.
" 22	S. Shields	Sovereign	Drammen	200 "	25	224	Barnes & Nielsen
" 22	"	"	"	320 "	39	353	Becker & Co.
" 24	Teignmouth	Ran	"	1,040 "	130	1,008	Reed & Smith
" 23	Aberdeen	Garthdee	Borga	1,147 "	200	1,800	Becker & Co.
" 23	Glasgow	Theima	Gothenburg	238 "	35	300	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 27	"	"	"	85 "	13	113	Glen & Co.
" 27	"	Winga	"	345 "	40	363	"
" 22	Grangemouth	Vala	Gefie	1,010 "	125	1,065	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 26	"	Virgo	Wiborg	60 "	10	85	J. T. Salvesen & Co.
" 26	"	Scotland	Christiania	288 "	35	315	"
" 27	"	Stefania	Trieste	2,260 "	217	1,951	Burrell & Son
" 22	Granton	Belo	Gothenburg	175 "	25	225	C. Salvesen & Co.
" 25	Leith	Starleyhall	Oporto	1,000 "	160	775	London & Edinburgh Ship. Co.
Deduct to correct :							
" 13	Preston	Prestonian	Frano	—	17	131	W. G. Taylor & Co.

## CHEMICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
					Tons.	£	
1907.							
July 25	Hull	Ariosto	Gothenburg	800 bales	100	425	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 22	S. Shields	Sovereign	Drammen	257 "	50	228	Becker & Co.
" 6	Grangemouth	Vina	Gefie	300 "	54	230	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 22	"	Vala	"	110 "	20	85	"

## MECHANICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
					Tons.	£	
1907.							
July 10	London	Cameo	Drammen	500 bales	100	525	United Shipping Co.
" 20	"	Bard	"	1,250 "	50	652	Becker & Co.
" 20	"	"	Fredrikshald	2,000 "	400	500	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 20	"	"	"	1,250 "	250	688	Becker & Co.
" 26	"	Borga	Drammen	4,000 "	410	1,100	"
" 26	"	Bonheur	Christiania	1,600 "	150	260	Erith & Dartford Lig. Co.
" 25	Hull	Oslo	"	50 "	5	14	Andrews & Co.
" 26	"	"	"	500 "	100	250	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 26	"	Leo	Drammen	3,125 "	605	1,282	"
" 22	Manchester	Normandie	Christiania	5,000 "	560	1,440	H. B. Wood, Ltd.
" 25	"	Helge	Gothenburg	3,000 "	595	701	G. Simpson & Co.
" 24	Preston	Grossherzog	Iggesund	420 "	70	175	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 24	"	"	"	3,324 "	554	1,385	Becker & Co.
" 16	Queenboro'	Ajax	Oploe	4,215 "	843	1,770	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
" 22	S. Shields	Sovereign	Drammen	759 "	151	378	Becker & Co.
" 24	Teignmouth	Ran	"	3,058 "	611	1,360	Reed & Smith
" 26	Grangemouth	Scotland	Christiania	500 "	50	125	J. T. Salvesen & Co.
" 26	"	"	Drammen	1,000 "	175	444	Becker & Co.

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 Heen Træsliberi, Christiania.  
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 gesellschaft, Konigsberg.  
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## The Factory Acts.

### Some Extracts from the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector.

The bulky blue book that contains the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1906, contains an enormous mass of interesting and valuable information as to the conditions under which the various industries of the country are carried on, in so far as they affect the workers that come under the provisions of the Factory Acts. At the end of 1906 there were upon the register 109,065 factories and 146,124 workshops, the number of persons employed in the former being, approximately, 4,150,000, and in the latter 700,000. That there has been a considerable increase in trade during the year is shown by the fact that abstracts and other papers were issued during the year to new occupiers of 476 textile factories, 7,716 non-textile factories, 20,866 workshops (including men's workshops), 408 factory laundries, 564 workshop laundries, and 1,210 other premises; or 31,240 in all. There were 111,904 accidents reported in 1906, being an increase of 11·2 per cent., as compared with 8·2 per cent. in 1905 and 0·4 in 1904.

#### THE PAPERMAKING INDUSTRY.

The inspectors visiting the districts in which paper mills are situated have but little to say as to the actual work of making the paper, from which we may deduce that there is but little to find fault with in the modern paper mill. On the other hand the rag sorting departments of these works come in for a deal of notice, and many suggestions are made for the bettering of the health conditions of the workers. One of the inspectors for the Southern Division notes that electric motors are being introduced to drive papermaking machines, and says that the results attained have been very successful. Mr. Harston, an inspector who visits the Kent district, says that in his experience brickworks and paper mills are now practically the only places where child labour is utilised.

The necessity of special sanitary measures in paper mills and other places where rags are sorted has received great attention from the inspectors of the various districts, and a considerable portion of the report is devoted to their remarks on how the work is carried on and their suggestions as to the improving of the conditions of the workers. In some instances the rags dealt with are clean clippings, and in others they are subjected to washing or other moist processes. Here, the question of special ventilation hardly arises. In a larger number of places, however, the rags are old, dirty and unwashed, and it is here that difficulty is found, for when with such rags the processes

of opening, sorting, shaking, tearing, chopping, etc., are carried on, dust is given off and exhaust ventilation is held to be necessary. No evidence of ill-health among the workers has been obtained, and considerable objection to providing exhaust ventilation, is raised by the employers.

The inspector for the North London district, Mr. Wright, says: So far as I am aware there are now only two factories, paper mills, in which rags are sorted. In one of them exhaust ventilation is fitted with reasonable result: in the other case it is reported that the sorting is now carried on to such a small extent that it is a matter of no importance. In workshops there does not appear to be need at present for exhaust ventilation as new clippings of cotton and woollen rags appear to be the only materials used; the sorting in these workshops is done over a screen with a proper receptacle for the dust underneath.

In South London Mr. Foot states that the various occupiers have been instructed, and the general opinion is that the suggestion to wash rags is not at all necessary, and that the ordinary means of ventilation such as windows, doors, etc., are quite sufficient without the use of steam jets, sprays, or artificial ventilation except under special conditions, as for instance, in rooms where the rags are ripped or torn apart for sorting purposes. The argument is that rag sorting is a healthy trade and that no direct evidence of ill-health can be produced in any of the workshops named; in fact, several of the women had been working for the same occupiers for more than 40 years. The process of "shaking" by a large and suitable machine is the best method seen; in fact, the rags come from the shaker almost free from dust. This method may, however, be considered expensive by some occupiers as the weight of the rags is reduced by about one-fourth in freeing them from dust, etc. No provision seems to have been made by any of the occupiers to maintain a reasonable temperature in cold weather, although most of the sorting sheds are large and often draughty.

Another South London inspector, Mr. Davis, says, respecting the washing of rags, that all the employers are decidedly against it, and contend it would be impossible to make the business pay if a provision of this character was enforced, owing to the increased space or plant required, increased labour, and, lastly, the loss of weight due to separation of dust from material. I think the provision of screens of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh with a closed-in box under, with a spray of water and an outlet to a receptacle outside would improve the condition of the sorter considerably, and also in a lesser degree the cutters and tearers. In the majority of rag stores the premises are ill-adapted for the work, and more so for mechanical means of extraction, as originally most of the premises were private dwellings. I have failed to find any illness due to the work; a number of the workers

having been at it all their lives, some having 40 and 50 years' service.

Mr. Thomas (Kent) says he visited some of the paper manufacturers and instructed as to dust removal by exhaust ventilation in the rag houses. One large firm who are building a new rag house have imported a dust machine from America, and expect great things from it. It may render the later stage of sorting less dusty. If, however, much dust is given off during the sorting, they have promised to put in exhaust ventilation.

The occupier of a large mill in the Bristol district has erected an important system of exhaust ventilation for the removal of dust, not only from the machines, but also from each sorting bench. As great difficulties prevented the use of an underground main duct it was found necessary to carry the principal air trunk along under the roof so as not to obscure the light or hinder the passage of trolleys and workpeople around the tables. This main trunk is connected to a powerful "Sirocco" fan at one end, and from it are suspended the branch ducts or uptakes which terminate in a wire-covered nozzle about 18 inches or 2 feet above the level of each table. By proper attention to the right inclination and arrangement of these uptakes at each junction with the main duct it has been found possible to obtain a practically uniform inflow of five or six hundred feet per minute through these nozzles, and the air by this means is freed from the dust which formerly clouded the room. As the quantity of air passing in and out of the room is very large, however, it has been necessary to give special attention to the heating arrangements during the cold weather.

The report from the Bradford District is to the effect that the rag industry is practically confined to the manufacture of paper. No foreign rags are used, but only domestic or household rags, and bagging; The question of ventilation and dust extraction is, therefore, a very limited one, but, wherever necessary, mechanical or structural alteration has been insisted upon.

In the Leeds District, those occupiers of paper mills, wherein dusty hemp bagging, ropes, etc., are chopped up to be made into paper, were served with notices to provide the necessary fans for the removal of dust. In one case the inspector found a fan with ducts leading to the feeding and delivery ends of the chopping machine had been installed in connection with a dust settling chamber. This arrangement was acting satisfactorily, and a similar one will be put in at a second mill at an early date. Two of the remaining three firms have notified their intention to provide exhaust removal of the dust.

In the paper mills round Blackburn excellent mechanical ventilation has been provided in the rag-sorting departments, and the workers are, as a rule, very healthy.

In the report of the Glasgow inspector, he states that in most of the paper mills

under his inspection, the machines used for tearing, cutting, or chopping rags are covered and provided with ducts and exhaust fans for carrying off the dust. The use of rags in paper mills appears to be decreasing. In one or two cases the dust is kept down by moisture. We have had more difficulty in ordinary rag-sorting factories and workshops. In ten cases where old rags are sorted, he has sent notice to the occupier to provide exhaust ventilation. Nothing has yet been done in this direction, and there seems to be objection to moistening the rags on the grounds of their heating and spoiling when packed. The dust, however, can hardly be said to be excessive, and appears to settle fairly well in the receptacles under the tables. The notices issued will be followed up this year with a view to improvements being effected.

All the reports agree as to rag-sorting and cutting being a healthy occupation, and one of the inspectors says that he finds women who have worked all their lives in sorting rags, some of whom are now of a great age, have enjoyed good health, and what seems of some importance is that statistics show that the mortality among rag-sorters is not in excess of that of any other occupation in which women are engaged. On the other hand, the infant mortality amongst the rag-sorters' children is very high. This, he thinks, can hardly be due to the nature of the mother's work, but from the fact that they possibly live under the lowest social conditions.

In the paper and printing trades there were reported 1,342 accidents, 7 of which were fatal; 1,285 were caused by machinery in motion, 11 by hot liquid or molten metal, 18 by explosions, and 21 by escape of gas or steam. These accidents happened in the proportion of 1,060 to males and 282 to females, and many of them were but of a very slight character.

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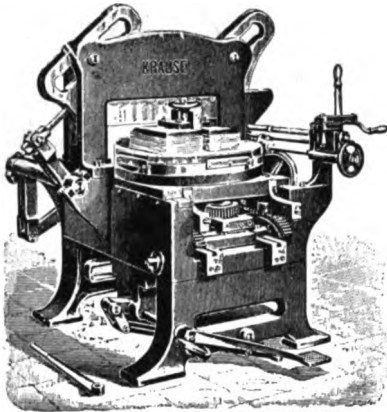
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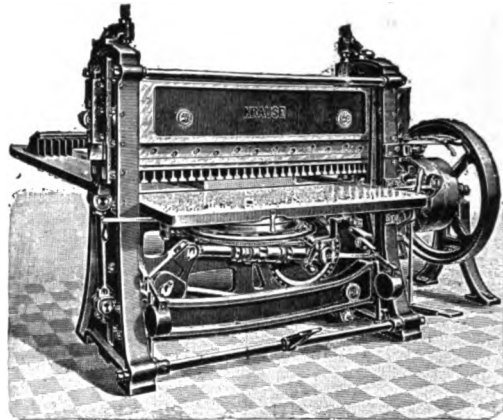
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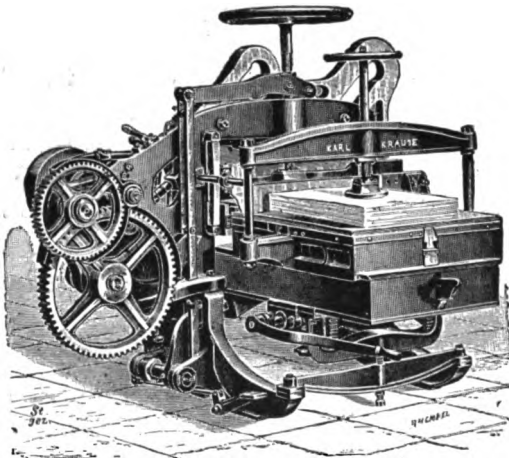
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## Dyeing Fibrous Materials.

An interesting and instructive pamphlet (from the Transactions of the Chemical Society, 1907, Vol. 91), dealing with an "Experimental Investigation into the Process of Dyeing," by Mr. Julius Hubner, of the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, has lately been published. The author points out that the amount of really accurate quantitative data bearing on the manner in which colouring matters are absorbed by fibrous materials is quite insignificant when compared with the intricacy of the subject; many of the more comprehensive pieces of experimental work concerned are mentioned in the course of the paper.

It is well known, points out Mr. Hubner, that fibres such as cotton, which have been converted into paper pulp by mechanical treatment in the presence of water, behave differently towards colouring matters than do the fibres in the original state.

A quantity of material was prepared by boiling cotton yarn from American cotton twice under pressure in the usual manner with caustic soda; it was then well washed, and dried in the stove for several days. The cotton was not bleached in order to avoid the possible formation of oxycellulose. The dried material then contained 5.6 per cent. of moisture; part of it was cut into pieces of about 2 inches in length, whilst the remainder was subjected to mechanical disintegration for various periods in the beating engine. The various portions required for use in the absorp-

tion experiments were withdrawn from the beater at the expiration of 1.5, 3, 4.5 and 6 hours' treatment respectively. The average length of fibre left in the beaten material at the end of the several periods mentioned was measured in the usual way, and the results are stated in Table I.; the speed at which disintegration proceeds obviously diminishes as the time of beating increases.

For each of the absorption experiments the weight of cotton or pulp used corresponded to 20 grammes of absolutely dry fibres. The absorption tests were carried out with the basic colour Night-blue, because the amount present in the dye-bath can be readily and accurately ascertained by titration with a solution of Naphthol-yellow S (Rawson, *J. Soc. Dyers and Colourists*, 1888, 4, 82). In each case 20 grammes of the material were immersed in a solution of 0.2 gramme of Night-blue in 900 c.c. of water; the experiments were conducted at the ordinary temperature in Jena glass flasks, which were frequently shaken in order to prevent uneven absorption. It was found that equilibrium between dye solution and fibres was established in about 48 hours. Table I. shows the actual weight of dye absorbed by the 20 grammes of dry material in the various stages of disintegration and after different periods of immersion; it also states (in brackets) the proportion of the dye used which is absorbed by the material.

It is noteworthy that the unbeaten cotton yarn shows a constantly increasing absorption during the 72 hours of immersion, whilst the most highly disintegrated material absorbs colouring matter very rapidly during the first hour of immersion, and but a very small further

TABLE I.

Average length of fibre in mm. -	Time of immersion in hours.	Gramme dye absorbed.				
		Original fibres.	1½ hours' beating.	3 hours' beating.	4½ hours' beating.	6 hours' beating.
Cotton - - - - -	1	23.0 0.0289 (0.1445)	2.5 0.1044 (0.522)	1.5 0.1137 (0.584)	1.1 0.1168 (0.584)	0.7 0.1245 (0.6225)
	6	0.049 (0.245)	0.1177 (0.5885)	0.1183 (0.5915)	0.1184 (0.592)	0.1245 (0.6225)
	18	0.0551 (0.2755)	0.1183 (0.5915)	0.1183 (0.5915)	0.122 (0.61)	0.1245 (0.6225)
	72	0.644 (0.322)	0.1214 (0.607)	0.1269 (0.6345)	0.1294 (0.647)	0.1306 (0.653)
		29.0	3.12	2.2	0.7	0.4
Wool - - - - -	1	0.0305 (0.1525)	0.0351 (0.1755)	0.0382 (0.191)	0.0459 (0.2295)	0.049 (0.245)
	6	0.0366 (0.188)	0.0382 (0.191)	0.0413 (0.2065)	0.0462 (0.231)	0.0521 (0.2606)
	18	0.0413 (0.2065)	0.0428 (0.214)	0.0443 (0.2215)	0.047 (0.235)	0.0521 (0.2606)
	72	0.0521 (0.2606)	0.0521 (0.2606)	0.0521 (0.2606)	0.0521 (0.2606)	0.0521 (0.2606)
		8.24	2.18	2.38	1.47	1.51
Percentage of water retained at 60 degs. - - - - -						

amount is taken up during the remaining 71 hours of immersion. It must thus be concluded that in the case of cotton the degree of subdivision of the fibre greatly influences both the total proportion of dye absorbed and the rate at which absorption occurs. It is remarkable that the most highly disintegrated material was found coloured to about the same depth of shade as the original yarn, although it had absorbed more than twice the proportion of colouring matter. This observation is in accordance with practical experience in the dyeing of basic dyes on paper pulp.

The fact that the wool fibre differs very materially from the cotton fibre as regards its structure and its dyeing properties made it of interest to study this fibre under similar conditions. A quantity of unbleached woollen rags (flannel) was scoured with ammonia, so as to remove any fatty matter, washed free from ammonia, torn to pieces of approximately equal size, and then disintegrated in the beating engine. Whilst no difficulty was experienced in weighing the cotton pulp, in the case of the wool the water separated so quickly from the wool pulp as to render this impracticable; the different grades of pulp were therefore removed from the beating engine, freed as far as possible from water by pressing, and then left for about four days in a large drying stove at a temperature of 60 degs. After this treatment the retained moisture was in each case determined; the results are stated in Table I., as are also the average lengths of the fibre. In each experiment 10 grammes of absolutely dry fibre were immersed at the ordinary temperature in 900 c.c. of liquor containing 0.2 gramme of Night-blue. Previous thereto, and for the purpose of evenly wetting out the dry fibres, 200 c.c. of boiling water were added to each batch of fibre and allowed to stand for 24 hours before adding the dye solution; the fibres in the finest state of disintegration were found to felt together during the drying, and for the purpose of preventing uneven penetration and absorption of the dye boiling water was added as described, and the whole shaken for two hours on a mechanical shaking apparatus.

The amount of colouring matter absorbed by 10 grammes of wool, in the various degrees of disintegration and after different periods of immersion, is stated also in Table I. The results obtained with disintegrated wool fibres differ very materially from those obtained with cotton. Equilibrium between the dye in solution and the fibres is, as before, established in less than 72 hours; the amount of dye absorbed after 72 hours' immersion is, however, the same, whether the fibres are in the original state or in a very finely disintegrated condition. The original fibres absorb the colouring matter gradually, maximum absorption being obtained after between 18 and 72 hours of immersion; the finely disintegrated fibres (six hours' beating) behave quite differently in that maximum absorption is obtained after between one and six hours of immersion. The depth of shade of the dyed fibres after 72 hours' immersion is uniform throughout and independent of the degree of disintegration; this contrasts with the results obtained with cotton.

From this set of experiments it must be concluded that the degree of disintegration of the wool fibre influences the speed with which equilibrium is established as between fibre and dye, but does not influence the proportion of colouring matter ultimately absorbed. It might be suggested that the beating of the cotton or wool in contact with water produces some chemical change in the material; it was therefore desirable also to examine some fibrous material of simpler physical character than either cotton or wool, more especially with the view of ascertaining more directly whether the amount of fibrous surface exposed to the action of the dye-bath influences the proportion of dye absorbed. For this purpose artificial silk of two kinds, differing only in that they consisted of fibres of the average diameters 0.0299 mm. and 0.184 mm. respectively was used. Quantities of these two silks were cut into lengths of about two inches, and 10 grammes of each (dry weight) were immersed for 72 hours in 750 c.c. of solution containing 0.15 gramme of Night-blue. The fine silk absorbed 0.0986 gramme, and the coarse silk 0.0558 gramme of

colouring matter. It is thus clear that the finer silk, which exposes the larger surface, absorbs considerably more dye than the coarser material, and a direct indication is obtained that in the absorption of Night-blue by artificial silk the proportion taken up is roughly proportional to the surface exposed by the fibrous material.

Further confirmation of this result was obtained by studying the absorption of Night-blue by a chemically inert substance, namely, emery powder; two samples of levigated emery, the one very fine and the other much coarser, were used. One hundred grammes of each kind were immersed for periods of 1, 6, 18, and 72 hours in 750 c.c. of water containing 0.15 gramme of Night-blue. The results were as follows:—

TABLE II.  
Gramme dye absorbed.

Time of immersion in hours	1.	6.	18.	72.
Coarse Emery	0.0081 (0.0587)	0.0167 (0.1113)	0.0283 (0.175)	0.06 (0.333)
Fine Emery	0.05 (0.3333)	0.0618 (0.412)	0.09 (0.6)	0.09 (0.6)

The behaviour of the fine and coarse emery is clearly very similar in kind to that of the fine and coarse artificial silks, and also to that of the various grades of disintegrated cotton fibre. It is therefore concluded that the amount of surface exposed to the action of

the dye solution greatly influences the proportion of dye absorbed, not only in the case of a material such as emery, which is certainly chemically inert, but also in that of cotton or artificial silk.

In the above series of experiments a distinct analogy is traceable between the action of cotton and artificial silk and of emery powder on dye solutions.

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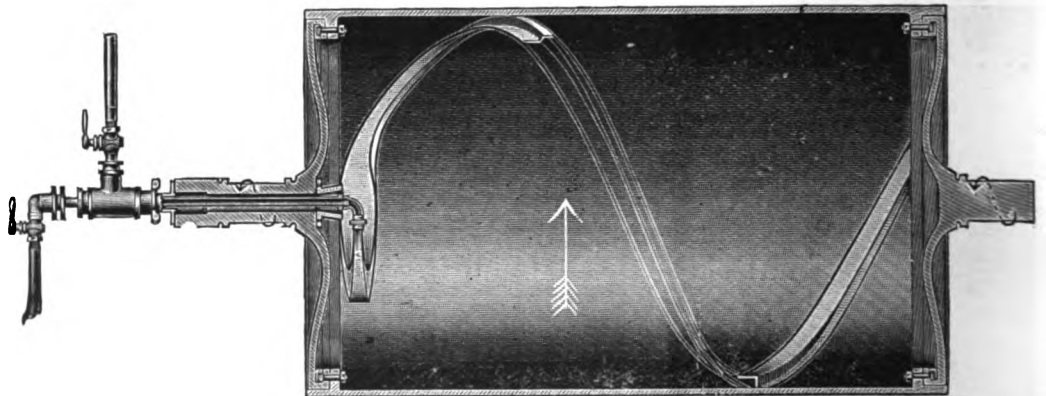
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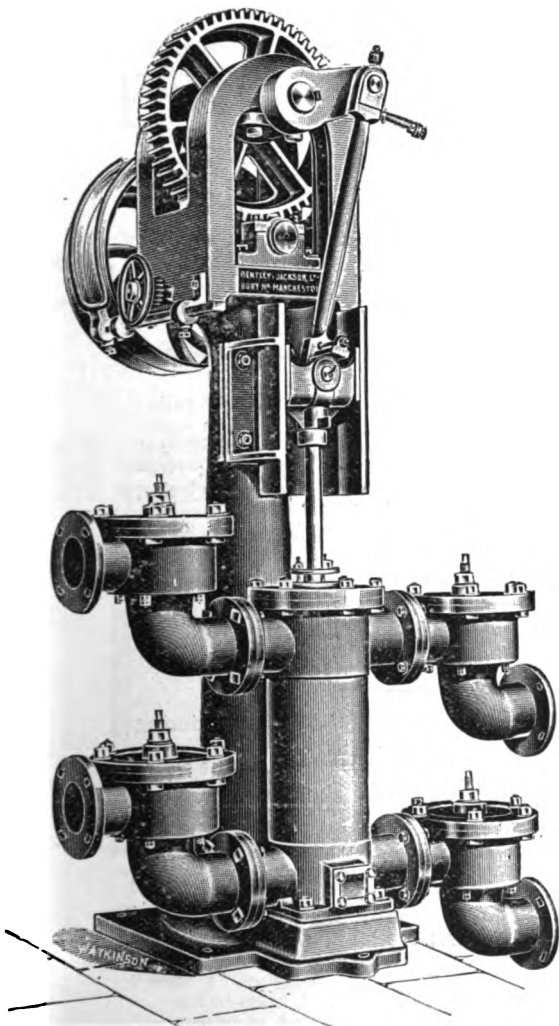
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## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—4 cases, Spicer and Son.  
**BELGIUM.**—101 bales, J. Harrison; 227 bales, Leach and Co.; 7 bales, 7 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 27 bales, L. S. N. Co.; 1 bale, 4 cases, T. H. Lee; 63 bales, Pickfords, Ltd.; 29 bales, Bullard, King and Co.; 62 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 93 bales, R. Ulrich; 32 bales, Thomas and Sons; 57 bales, J. and R. Grant.

**CANADA.**—8 rolls, M. Dk. Co.

**CHINA.**—20 cases, C. W. Hay.

**EGYPT.**—3 cases, P. and O. S. N. Co.

**FRANCE.**—12 cases, European and General Express Co.; 4 bales, Rosenberg, Loewe and Co.; 9 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 10 bales, 1 case, Felton and Crespin.

**GERMANY.**—107 bales, 222 rolls, Foley and Co.; 8 bales, 496 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly.; 384 bales, Lowe and Hurley; 356 bales, 194 rolls, London and Rhine S. Co.; 134 bales, 10 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 156 bales, 35 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 212 bales, Craven and Co.; 9 bales, 13 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 19 bales, Argo S. S. Co.; 73 bales, 16 cases, R. Ulrich; 11 bales, 21 cases, Dowgate Dk.; 189 bales, J. Spurling; 26 bales, 15 cases, Hay's Wf.; 7 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

**HOLLAND.**—68 bales, International Transport Co.; 432 bales, Barber and Co.; 516 bales, 161 cases, 90 rolls, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 693 bales, 24 cases, 29 rolls, Van Dam and Co.; 148 bales, Phillips and Graves; 380 bales, 3 cases, 13 rolls, Muller and Co.; 111 cases, T. H. Lee; 31 cases, 92 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 83 bales, 250 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 30 cases, Lovell and Sons; 54 bales, Little and Johnson; 31 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 213 bales, 7 cases, 78 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 26 bales, Evans and Sons; 71 bales, 89 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 17 rolls, J. Graves; 11 bales, 10 cases, Foley and Co.; 10 bales, Lucas and Spencer.

**ITALY.**—25 bales, Brown, Brough and Co.; 32 cases, Nicholson Wf.

**JAPAN.**—10 cases, Pickfords, Ltd.; 15 cases, Pope and Co.; 16 cases, Berrick Bros.

**NORWAY.**—38 rolls, Guppy and Son; 84 bales, E. and T. Pink; 17 bales, S. E. Dk. Co.; 106 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 8 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 536 bales, Lowe and Hurley; 148 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 2 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 119 bales, Lucas and Spencer; 39 bales, Foley and Co.; 283 bales, R. Ulrich; 230 bales, M. D. Co.; 153 bales, Johnson, Sons and Co.; 736 bales, J. Spurling.

**SWEDEN.**—49 bales, 120 rolls, L. and N. W. Wf. Co.; 9 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 12 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 40 bales, Alsing and Co.; 47 bales, 499 rolls, Foley and Co.; 126 bales, 6 rolls, London and Rhine S. Co.; 60 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 13 bales, Van, Dam and Co.;

207 bales, 3 cases, Trinity Wf. Co.; 741 bales, 125 rolls, Lowe and Hurley; 59 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 30 rolls, Peabody and Co.; 25 bales, Mount and Co.; 64 bales, R. Ulrich; 125 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly.

**UNITED STATES.**—23 cases, Lunham and Moore; 7 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 8 cases, Field and Co.; 143 cases, 772 rolls, American Express Co.; 51 cases, Beck and Pollitzer,

### Printed or Coated.

**BELGIUM.**—167 bales, 23 cases, J. Cockrill Line.

**FRANCE.**—14 cases, Mory and Co.; 1 case, Johnson, Sons and Co.; 1 case, Anglo-Italian Express Co.

**GERMANY.**—81 bales, 82 cases, Argo S. S. 2 cases, Apollinaris Co.; 4 cases, R. Ulrich; 19 cases, Craven and Co.; 5 bales, 24 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

**HOLLAND.**—6 bales, 6 cases, Robinson, Roberts and Co.; 79 bales, 7 cases, Phillipps and Graves; 48 bales, 23 cases, Muller and Co.; 10 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—3 cases, Meadows and Co.; 2 cases, Field and Co.; 3 bales, 22 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 5 cases, American Express Co.; 2 cases, Wheatley and Co.; 1 case, Van Oppen and Co.; 4 cases, M. Benschler; 2 cases, Wells, Fargo and Co.; 7 bales, Neale and Wilkinson; 4 cases, Davies, Turner and Co.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal ports were:—

From Belgium, 1,913 bales, 12 cases, 268 rolls; Canada, 320 rolls; Denmark, 27 bales, 1 case; France, 888 bales, 16 cases; Finland, 491 bales; Germany, 1,167 bales, 278 rolls; Holland, 1,060 bales, 3 cases; Norway, 2,607 bales, 45 cases, 1,354 rolls; Russia, 701 bales; Sweden, 1,670 bales, 391 cases; United States, 5 bales, 12 cases, 806 rolls.

## Strawboards, &c.

British imports of Strawboards, etc., during the week ended Saturday last were:—

**STRAWBOARDS.**—From Holland, 24,042 cwts., 27,733 bales, 132 rolls.

**WOOD PULP BOARDS.**—From Canada, 505 cwts., 1,132 bales; Germany, 120 cwts.; Holland, 122 cwts.; Norway, 648 cwts., 867 bales, 169 rolls; Russia, 178 cwts.; Sweden, 633 cwts., 275 bales, 52 cases.

**MILLBOARDS.**—From France, 21 cwts.; Germany, 541 cwts.; Holland, 4,182 bales; Norway, 105 cwts.

**PASTEBOARDS.**—From Belgium, 1 case; Germany, 200 bales; Holland, 2,909 bales.

**CARDBOARDS.**—From Holland, 16 bales.

AN advertisement in the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW and WOOD PULP INDUSTRY is always a good investment.

## Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd.

The directors of Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd., Chirnside Bridge Paper Mill, Chirnside, N.B., in submitting the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended June 30th, 1907, report:— Though the general state of the paper trade has continued to be slack, the mill has been fairly well employed over the year, and despite the rise in the price of coal, etc., and the entire stoppage of No. 2 machine for several months owing to the breakdown of No. 1 main steam engine, as mentioned in last year's report, the result of the year's working may be regarded as satisfactory. The expenditure during the year on the new engine and other improvements has amounted to £4,604 os. 2d., of which

the directors propose to take £2,000 from reserve and contingent fund. The bank loan of £2,500 has been paid off and the £10,000 loan has been reduced to £9,000 during the year. The directors have continued their precautions against river pollution. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, as shown in the balance sheet, is £7,276 4s. 10d., with which the directors propose to deal as follows:— To write off for depreciation, £2,000; to carry to reserve and contingent fund, £500; to pay a dividend of five per cent. per annum on the 7,213 preference shares of £5 each for the year to June 30th, 1907, £1,803 5s.; less income-tax, £90 3s. 3d., leaving £1,713 1s. 9d.; and to pay a dividend of five per cent., free of income-tax, on the 10,000 ordinary shares of £5 each, £2,500, absorbing in all £6,713 1s. 9d., and leaving a balance of £563 3s. 1d. to be carried forward—and they recommend accordingly.

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### REPORT.

**R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S.,**  
ANALYST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER,  
WOOD PULP AND PAPER TRADE EXPERT.  
*Telegraphic Address: "Alkalinity, London."  
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Messrs. FOX, STOCKELL & Co.,  
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29th May, 1907.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to hand you my report on the use of Amber Size, from which you will see that the results of the experiment favour the use of this material, and I must say that **this is about the best prepared size I have seen.**

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. SINDALL.

### Report on the use of Amber Size.

Some careful comparative trials made with Amber Size, as against ordinary rosin size, gave results indicating the superiority of Amber Size.

An experiment was carried out at a well-known paper mill. Two large beating engines were utilised for the purpose, the amount of pulp taken in each case being exactly the same. To one of the engines the required proportion of clay was added, then the ordinary rosin size, followed by alum, and finally the colour necessary to tone the paper. In the second beater the conditions were exactly the same, except that instead of ordinary rosin size the new Amber Size was employed.

The proportions of Amber Size and the ordinary rosin size used in the above trial were as follows:—

**For each 10 lbs. of Amber Size** added to the pulp in one beater **the amount of ordinary rosin size added** to the pulp in the second beater was **18½ lbs.** A good feature of the Amber Size was the readiness with which it dissolved in water.

The rosin size was a normal material, made by boiling rosin with soda ash in the usual way, and containing 54.3 per cent. total rosin, as shown by analysis.

**The paper treated with Amber Size proved to be the harder sized than that treated with ordinary rosin size,** not only when tested by the rough and ready methods usually employed, but also when carefully examined by laboratory tests.

This paper was satisfactory in every way, having a clear, bright appearance, and feeling somewhat harder to the touch, with a distinct rattle superior to that of the paper treated with ordinary rosin size.

The cost of treatment with Amber Size under the conditions named in the experiment proved to be **20 per cent. cheaper** than the cost of sizing the paper with the ordinary rosin size.

Similar experiments were made at other mills with softer sized papers, and while it is more difficult to discriminate exactly between a number of papers which have been treated with all proportions of size, the trials were satisfactory in showing that **the cost of sizing the paper was reduced by the use of Amber Size.**

Samples of the Paper were submitted by me to the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute, and the Certificate given states that the **Paper treated with Amber Size was Superior in Sizing Quality** to that treated with the ordinary Rosin Size referred to in this report.

The Certificate of the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute thus confirms the conclusions arrived at.  
(Signed) R. W. SINDALL.

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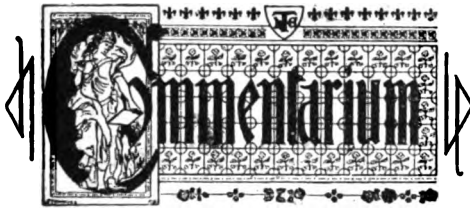
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JUST at the moment the business world is in a peculiar position. Securities have gone right away down. Consols are lower than ever. There is a dead slump all round. Money is desperately tight, and, anomalous though it may seem, while trade is booming briskly in every direction, the financial world is suffering from a not very mild form of crisis—at least, at the time these lines were written. What may take place promptly to mitigate this position it is impossible to say, but it is just on the cards that the alarmist journals are making a little too much of this existing financial depression, the result of which will be to emphasise and perpetuate, rather than remove, a regrettable situation. The keen men in the City are taking the position much less seriously than the pessimists, who always see through smoked glasses, and probably it is to the optimists we must look for the motive power to assist in remedying the plight.

\* \* \*

AFTER all, these financial difficulties do not seriously affect the paper trade directly, especially so far as the stock and share element is concerned. It is one of the trade's misfortunes that business in its stocks and shares is never very exciting, and as a rule those who buy paper trade securities do not happily indulge in the process for the sake of a gamble, but rather for a steady-going investment. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to note that paper trade stocks and shares are holding their own fairly well under difficulties. It is always a good sign to note that those who want to realise are fewer in number than those who want to buy. So that, as an item in the financial entirety, the stock and share market of the paper trade is keeping up fairly well.

\* \* \*

MEANWHILE trade generally continues to boom right merrily, and it is only to be regretted that this fact is not more adequately reflected upon the money market and the financial world generally. Indeed, July proved to be another of those record-breaking months of which we have had so many latterly. The exports for the month show an increase of no less than £7,000,000, and the most satisfactory feature of this expansion is the fact that over five-and-a-half millions of the amount represents manufactured goods. The imports for the month have also made notable progress, though in less considerable volume than the exports, the improvement amounting to over £3,605,000, which marks a total which is just perceptibly below some of those of previous months. In fact it would be

difficult to imagine more satisfactory returns as a whole than those which our July's oversea trading represents.

\* \* \*

As I have always argued in these columns, all improvements in trade—all expansions in trading tendency and capacity—must necessarily contribute towards the increases of the paper trade, because hardly an industry in existence can increase in volume or value without further demands upon our paper mills and our paper agents. But it is satisfactory to find the details of the Board of Trade Returns month by month reflecting first increases in our exportation of British-made paper, and decreases in our absorption of foreign-made paper.

\* \* \*

HERE we are again this month, for example with an increased exportation of home-made paper to the value of £6,952, and with decreased arrivals of foreign-made paper to the extent of £21,449. Admittedly, these changes are not very large, but they are both in the right direction, so far as *our* paper trade is concerned, and that is the main point. Correspondingly, we have imported increased supplies of paper-making materials, and exported more than twice the amount of papermaking materials which we have received—a condition which suggests a favourable manufacturing position.

\* \* \*

WHEN we come to look at the results of this country's oversea's paper trading business for the seven months which ended with July last, we find that we have exported British-made paper to the value of £176,657 more than we did last year, and that we have imported foreign-made paper to the value of £169,396 less. Taking the paper trade as we find it to-day, these figures cannot be considered as otherwise than encouraging. If they will keep on smiling—advancing and declining, that is, in their respective directions—our paper trade people will be wanting larger sized boots shortly, and all their employees will be asking for "rises."

\* \* \*

SO FAR as the Anglo-Scandinavian paper trade is concerned, the prospects are not very rosy. I am inclined to take an optimistic view of the circumstances, but I may be wrong in that, for I have not followed the details so closely as perhaps I might have done if it had not been the holiday season. The cablegram which appeared in last week's *Review* was rather disquieting, and writing in ignorance of what may have further transpired, I do not like the look of the situation. The ground was so fully covered in last week's leading columns of the *Review*, however, that I need not discuss them further, because if I did so I should only be further emphasising the leading points brought forward. The position is a regrettable one, but, with the optimism which is born in me, I cannot see that it is impossible why a way should not be carved out of the *debacle* without detriment to one or other side of the dispute.

PHILATELICALY disposed paper trade people -- and there are a few of them -- will be interested to learn that the Indian Native State of Nepal has just issued a new series of stamps, of which my friends, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., philatelic publishers, of Ipswich, have been good enough to send me a specimen, and which I am pleased to be able to add to my own collection. The postage stamps of many of the Indian Native States are exceptionally interesting, owing to peculiarities in their designs, but the specimen to which I refer is one of especial remark, and also one of exceptional quality as a specimen of engraving. There are four denominations of these new stamps -- two-pice brown, four-pice green, eight-pice carmine, and sixteen-pice purple -- and the inscriptions on the stamps are in Devanagri.

\* \* \*

THE design is one of singular beauty. In the centre of the stamp, amidst a setting of "the eternal snows," whence the fertilising streams of the green hills below take their origin, is seen the "supreme god," Siva Mahadeo, the Destroyer, a deity possessed of three eyes to denote the three divisions of time, past, present and future. In one hand he holds an antelope, and in another a trident, to represent the three great tributes of creating, preserving and destroying, and indicative also of the fact that he is the Aswara, or Supreme Lord. Another hand is stretched out in the act of solicitation, while a fourth is held up in a forbidding attitude. A necklet of skulls signifies the lapse and revolution of ages, and the extinction and succession of the generations of mankind. There are a number of other interesting details in the design, and the new issue is likely to be much sought after by collectors.

\* \* \*

I HAVE always thought it part of my duty as a paper trade chronicler to include in these notes references to the passing of those who have by the efforts of their brains and pens contributed in some considerable degree to the consumption and distribution of paper, and so, recently, it has been my melancholy satisfaction to be able to notice in, I trust, a befitting spirit the regretted demises of those who have helped in this particular to make our paper trade what it is. Thus I find myself called upon again this week to notice that the remorseless scythe of Death has been busy in the ranks of the world of paper and print. Two of the best known and most brilliant journalists of their time passed away last week in the deaths of Mr. Joseph Hatton -- known alike familiarly as a novelist and author in other branches of literary work than fiction, dramatist and journalist, and Editor of that excellent Sunday paper, the *People* -- and Mr. David Christie Murray, hardly less well known as a journalist than his *confrère* just named, and also a man of many parts -- soldier, novelist, dramatist, actor and war correspondent amongst the rest.

\* \* \*

ODDLY enough, both these men, whom I had the pleasure of knowing in later years, had much to do in the shaping of my own career.

If I may be pardoned for being autobiographical, I may say that Mr. Joseph Hatton was unconsciously responsible in some slight measure for my abandoning engineering as a profession and taking to journalism. Some of his work, many years ago, in the long since defunct *Hornet*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other publications, attracted me, and I have followed his career closely for more than three decades. In the latter period of last year I had a pleasant interview with him and his daughter, Miss Bessie Hatton, who has also attained some distinction as an authoress and actress, and in discussing newspaper things and "talking shop," I was interested specially in his eulogy of Sir Edward Russell, the Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*, of the history of which paper I was able to give Mr. Hatton a copy of an account I had written for a sister publication of the *Review*. A characteristic letter from Mr. Hatton -- the last one from him I received -- I shall cherish among my possessions. He has been a busy worker, and probably one of the most voluminous producers of "copy" of all sorts and conditions who has ever occupied an editor's chair. May the turf rest lightly on his grave!

\* \* \*

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY was a man of a totally different type, highly endowed and equally highly individualistic. Everything he wrote seemed to have D. C. M. stamped upon it, and much of his writing was distinguished for picturesqueness and virility. The first time I ever met him was in a well-known journalistic resort in the Strand, away back in the early 'Eighties. We had one of our little wars beginning at the time, and, as far as I can recollect, he was hoping to go out to the front as a correspondent. He had already, I rather think, won his spurs under fire, and I remember how two or three young journalists -- mostly Scotsmen, and every one, I think, now gone to the Great Bourne -- and myself were only wishing we could have the satisfaction of accompanying him on his proposed adventure. But it did not come off -- so far as we young bloods were concerned. Those were splendid days of anticipation, ideals and enthusiasm. We built Castles in the Air in Fleet-street then! That, then, was the first time I met D. C. M. The last time seems not many months ago, when he was running across Ludgate-circus in the face of a breeze, dodging cabs like a youngster, and holding on his "Quaker Oats" hat for all it was worth, and perhaps a good deal more, his white hair streaming behind him much as Sir Henry Irving's used to do. Peace be to his ashes!

\* \* \*

My recent Twainiana paragraphs have brought me communications which would lead me into extremes in doing honour and duty to our great friend the American humourist, Mr. Clemens, but I must resist the great temptation to be further discursive on the fertile theme, for the present at least. Otherwise these columns will be diverted from their legitimate purpose. In fact at times, as my readers know, they are a bit diverted, and

rather resemble "a straight line drawn in a circular form" than most other things. And besides, although I have an elastic privilege, if I go too far the Editor will be down upon me like a thousand of bricks. But in these holiday times I always venture to take upon myself a little latitude, which would not be judicious at other periods, when trade topics are blessed with their normal fecundity. Even as things go, I must draw to a close this week with one of the latest emanations from the unfathomable depths of Friend Winklebotham's storehouse.

\* \* \*

THINGS, in fact, are accumulating in that direction, for I have still to tell you, readers mine, about that dinner party at his residence, and the further progress of the compensation Act incident. But these can stand by until space permits. Meanwhile Winklebotham told me the following story the other day at lunch time while he was discussing a fried whiting with me - not, of course, the same fried whiting, we *did* manage to have one each. Why I mention whiting is because he got a bone in his throat, and that altered the whole course of events as far as that lucheon was concerned, just the same as it has been said that a nail in the boot of Julius Cæsar altered the whole course of his career - although, between ourselves, I am credibly informed that nails and boots were not known in the days of Julius Cæsar. But that is by the way.

\* \* \*

HOWEVER, Winklebotham's latest, which seems to have a family resemblance to something I have heard before, runs this way: A mining engineer was going to West Africa, and his friends were a bit anxious about his future, because the climate is admitted to be one of the most treacherous in the world so far as white men are concerned. One of his friends asked him when he was parting from him at Waterloo Station to kindly enquire of any chiefs of tribes with whom he came in contact whether they knew, or could trace, the whereabouts of a man named Joseph Robinson. The traveller reached his whereabouts in due course, and asked every blackman of distinction whom he met as to the whereabouts of Joseph Robinson, but he was unheard-of.

\* \* \*

At last one day he was introduced to a magnificent specimen of the untutored savage, whose clothing chiefly consisted of an eye-glass and a necklet of leopard's claws, but he was an intelligent old beggar, and by dint of broken English and Portugese, and various signs, which if reproduced on paper would have closely approximated to a bad specimen of Pitman, they got to understand one another. "Did you ever meet with a white man named Joseph Robinson?" The bulky negro chief burst into a loud guffaw, and remarked something which being interpreted was: "Rather. You bet I did. Him was fine fat missionary. I ate him? Yah."

G. A. F.

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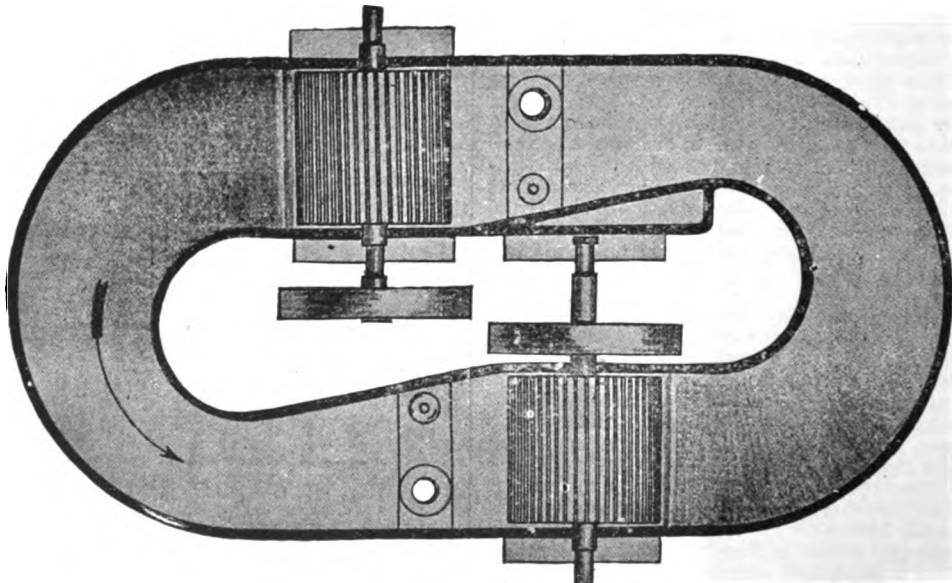
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**TRADE NOTES.**

**EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL CO., LTD.** The dividend for the past six months is at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

**DARWEN PAPER MILL CO., LTD.** — The directors have decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the past half year.

**CLONDALKIN PAPER MILLS**, near Dublin, since they passed under the control of Messrs. Kynoch, Ltd., have proved highly successful.

**MATHER AND PLATT, LTD.** — An interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared for the six months ended June 30th.

**FELLING SHORE PAPER MILLS, LTD.** NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — Lien registered July 30th, for £3,000 five per cent. debentures; no trustees; secured on the general assets and undertaking.

**BALLY PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.** — This company, which is being wound up voluntarily, will distribute shares in the Barnagore Jute Factory, Ltd., and the Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., to its shareholders in proportion to their respective holdings, so far as the denomination of such shares will permit. The liquidator appointed is Mr. W. A. Brown, F.C.A., of Winchester House, Old Broadstreet, London, E.C.

**DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM JACKS, LL.D.** A prominent figure in commercial and public life has been removed by the death of Mr. William Jacks, LL.D., which occurred at his residence, The Gart, Callander, on Friday last. Dr. Jacks was an iron merchant, his firm having businesses in Glasgow, London and Middlesborough. In addition, he had large interests in other important commercial concerns. He was chairman of the papermaking firm of Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd. Dr. Jacks also devoted no inconsiderable amount of attention to public affairs, and was formerly M.P. for Stirlingshire and Leith Burghs.

The death is announced of Sir Frederick Charles Tyler, Bart., which occurred at Braintree on the 12th inst. Since May of last year he had been almost entirely confined to his house by paralysis. The deceased, who was 42 years of age, was the son of a former Lord Mayor of London and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Venables, Tyler and Son, paper merchants and stationers, of Queenhithe, E.C.

**THE IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS OF CANADA, LTD.** A motion was recently before Judge Riddell, at Toronto, on behalf of Mr. J. B. Clement, of New York, who owns 10,000 dols. worth of the debentures of the Imperial Paper Mills, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont. He wants a declaration of his rights, and asked Judge Riddell to discontinue the receivership. The motion was strongly opposed by Mr. C. N.

Marsden on behalf of the company, as the receivers, he claimed, were very successful in re-arranging the company's affairs. One point Mr. Marsden dwelt upon was the fact that the shareholders are mostly residents of England, and the English courts had sanctioned the issuing of 400,000 dols. of bonds in priority to the company issue of 250,000 dols. worth. Most of the creditors had expressed a willingness to take these bonds in settlement of their claims. The holders of the second issue of bonds were also agreeable to this arrangement. Mr. Clement, however, feared that his security would be wiped out. Judgment was reserved.

**MR. JOHN SLACK**, of Bank Vale Paper Mills, Hayfield, near Stockport, has appointed Mr. J. Stevens Cudlip as his sole agent for the sale of Mill No. 224 papers in England.

The many friends of Mr. C. F. Douch, of the well-known firm of Messrs. W. G. Taylor and Co., Ltd., will be glad to learn that he has quite recovered from his recent illness, and is now back at business.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred last week at Purfleet Paper Mills. Arthur Phillips, aged 16 years, was found dead in a rotary boiler.

A FIRE recently occurred on the premises of Messrs. Bracken and Co., paper merchants, Leeds, a one-storey building used for storing paper being gutted.

**TO ENCOURAGE THRIFT.** The employees at Winnington, Northwich, of Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., chemical manufacturers, recently received an announcement that the firm intend to give a bonus at the rate of 6d. on each £1 of wages earned during the year to those who have worked for them for two years, and of 1s. on each £1 to those whose services have extended over six years. The sum will be placed to each employee's account annually, and interest at 3 per cent. added. The scheme will come into force as from last December.

An ENGLISHMAN named William Stephenson, employed in an American mill, recently met with a serious accident. According to a correspondent writing from Watertown, N.Y., Stephenson was tending a wet machine. He saw a piece of paper that had stuck in the roll. He leaned over to pick it off, slipped on the wet floor and fell. His head, shoulders and chest were drawn into the opening. D. Carney, a fellow-employee, saw his position and stopped the machine. The right arm of the unfortunate man was broken and his head, chest and shoulders were badly bruised, though there were no other broken bones. He was brought with all possible despatch to a Watertown hospital.

**DEATH OF MR. ADAM YOUNG.** — We learn from Mechanicville, N.Y., U.S.A., of the death of Mr. Adam Young, a well-known papermaker, which occurred at Groveton, N.H. He was born in Edinburgh 46 years ago. He went to the States in 1879, and held a number of responsible positions in leading paper mills. For the last eight years he was superintendent of the Odell Paper Co. He leaves a widow two daughters and one son.



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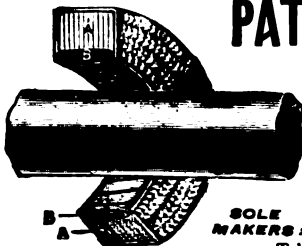
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## Finnish Pulp and Paper Industry.

A STRIKE has broken out at Kangas Pappersbruk, Jyväskylä. The workers demand an eight-hour day and the same wages as at present. The company is in liquidation, and the official receiver intimated that while he sympathised with the men's demands, he was unable to do anything until after the meeting of creditors on August 20th. The men, however, have gone out on strike.

KISSAKOSKI WATERFALL, near St. Michael, has been bought by Captain Lupander, who is forming a syndicate to build a sulphite pulp and paper mill.

MR. VICTOR DEGERMANN has been appointed manager of Tervakoski Pappersbruk, in place of Mr. K. H. Vesterlund, who is returning to Sweden after being 30 years at Tervakoski mill.

IN Finland, at the commencement of 1906, there were 19 paper mills, 31 mechanical wood pulp mills, of which 12 supplied only the paper mills to which they belonged, and 10 sulphite pulp mills, of which four were independent, and six were combined with paper mills. Since then seven new paper mills, and a large number of sulphite and wood pulp mills have been started.

THE production of mechanical wood pulp for 1907 is estimated at 32,000 tons, and wood pulp boards 44,000 tons. The four independent sulphite mills, together with those newly erected, are expected to produce 40,000 tons, or double the quantity turned out last year. As to the paper mills no figures are at present available.

LAST year there was a good deal of talk about strikes in Finland, but only about 4 per cent. of the paper mill workers have been affected. It is worth mentioning in this connection that the largest mill in Finland has promised its workers that three shifts of eight hours each will be introduced, instead of the hitherto prevailing two shifts of 12 hours each.

## Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports and imports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

### From London.

PRINTINGS.—To Australia, 1,755 cwts.; Africa, 124 cwts.; Argentine, 60 cwts.; Belgium, 60 cwts.; Canada, 369 cwts.; Chile, 177 cwts.; China, 14 cwts.; Egypt, 4 cwts.; France, 350 cwts.; Greece, 20 cwts.; Germany, 2 cwts.; Holland, 158 cwts.; India, 585 cwts.; Madagascar, 21 cwts.; New Zealand, 870 cwts.; Norway, 21 cwts.; United States, 85 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 178 cwts.; Africa, 303 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 10 cwts.; Cape, 18 cwts.; Canada, 166 cwts.; Chile, 26 cwts.; China, 125 cwts.; Egypt, 564 cwts.; Greece,

11 cwts.; Holland, 4 cwts.; India, 97 cwts.; Japan, 23 cwts.; New Zealand, 309 cwts.; Norway, 26 cwts.; Spain, 5 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Australia, 494 cwts.; Africa, 244 cwts.; Argentine, 6 cwts.; Belgium, 28 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 3 cwts.; Canada, 21 cwts.; Chile, 145 cwts.; China, 30 cwts.; Channel I., 4 cwts.; Egypt, 23 cwts.; France, 10 cwts.; Fiji I., 4 cwts.; Greece, 23 cwts.; Germany, 271 cwts.; Holland, 2 cwts.; India, 14 cwts.; Madagascar, 2 cwts.; New Zealand, 381 cwts.; Spain, 13 cwts.; United States, 64 cwts.; W. Indies, 17 cwts.

### From Glasgow.

PRINTINGS.—To Canada, 270 cwts.; China, 23 cwts.; Egypt, 197 cwts.; India, 770 cwts.; Japan, 948 cwts.; New Zealand, 783 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 50 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Africa, 30 cwts.; Canada, 23 cwts.; France, 191 cwts.; India, 17 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Belgium, 13 cwts.; Canada, 54 cwts.; China, 37 cwts.; New Zealand, 53 cwts.; United States, 408 cwts.

## New British Patents.

### APPLICATION.

18,108 Improvements in machines for decking the borders of sheets of paper and other material. J. H. Mackay.

### SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED. 1906.

16,533 Papermaking machine with mechanical feed movement of the wet paper., Schulte.

21,469 Paper and the manufacture thereof. Jackson.

23,054 Electric drive for papermaking and like machines. Jas. Bertram and Son and Happer.

24,308 Process for the manufacture of water and fat proof paper, cardboard, weaving, stuff, and similar articles. Pering.

28,382 Manufacture of paper and apparatus therefor. Sefton-Jones.

### 1907.

1,820 Papermaking machines. Lamort.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1907.

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**The Lock-Out in Norway.**

THE lock-out agreed upon by the Employers' Association, as announced in last week's issue of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, was commenced on Saturday last, although actual operations at some mills were

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## NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

*Special Telegram to the WORLD'S PAPER  
TRADE REVIEW.*

CHRISTIANIA,  
Thursday Morning.

Negotiations still proceeding.  
Interested circles very optimistic as to result,

*See Letter from Our Christiania Correspondent  
on page 25.*

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brought to a standstill two or three days before, thus allowing time for cleaning up, etc.

\* \* \*

### Eight Thousand Five Hundred Men Affected.

THE Employers' Association not only represents the wood pulp and paper interests of Norway, but almost every industry. The dispute hitherto has mainly affected the establishments of the Union Co., Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., and Skotfos. The lock-out involves some 22 additional mills, the names being published in our last issue. At some of the works, where non-union men were in the majority, it seemed likely that satisfactory arrangements would be made. Whether the requirements that no assistance should be given in any form by workers to those on strike were considered too drastic, the fact remains that mills that at one time seemed almost outside of the dispute have become involved. It is stated 8,500 men are affected by the lock-out.

\* \* \*

### Another Offer of Mediation.

THE unsatisfactory result of the efforts of Mr. Berner, President of the Storting, to effect a compromise, led the Employers' Association and the Workmen's Association to place very little confidence in the offer of Mr. Platon, the chief magistrate of Buskerud Amt, to act as mediator. The opening up of negotiations on Thursday, however, were agreed to by the chairman of the Employers' Association (Mr. Axel Amundsen) and the chairman of the Workmen's Association (Mr. Richard Hansen), but the attendance of Mr. Amundsen in Christiania was delayed until Friday, owing to a landslip on the Trondhjem railway. The negotiations had no influence on the lock-out previously decided upon.

### Supplies to British Mills.

THE representatives of Norwegian wood pulp mills in the United Kingdom have shown considerable forethought in preventing, as far as possible, inconvenience to their customers. Those mills that acted upon the advice of British agents are able to congratulate themselves, although, if the lock-out continues for any length of time, it is only to be expected that serious difficulties will crop up. We hear that for certain classes of sulphite some large orders have been placed with German mills, and shipments from Germany to the United States have lately been fairly extensive. It will be noticed that the figures, showing sources of supply, that appear under the section, "The World's Wood Pulp Industry," in this issue, evidence some large consignments from Canada to this country.

\* \* \*

### British Imports of Chemical Wood Pulp.

THE arrivals of chemical wood pulp last month were 23,660 tons dry and 2,646 tons wet, of the respective values of £199,189 and £10,755. Compared with July of last year the imports of dry chemical show an increase of 1,900 tons and £17,893, and wet chemical 2,000 tons and £8,190. For the seven months ended July the receipts were:—Chemical dry, 135,266 tons, £1,157,755; wet, 9,788 tons, £39,532. Compared with the corresponding period of last year dry shows an increase of 10,914 tons and £94,273, and wet a decrease of 1,552 tons and £6,492.

\* \* \*

### Arrivals of Mechanical Decline.

THERE was a falling off in the imports of mechanical wood pulp into the United Kingdom last month. Dry was received to the extent of 495 tons of the value of £2,144, and wet to the amount of 32,817 tons of the value of £77,916, a drop of 163 tons in dry and 7,381 tons in wet, with corresponding decreases in value of £525 and £11,024 respectively. Taking the seven months' figures, the imports of dry were 1,681 tons of the value of £7,562, and wet 199,039 tons valued at £449,813. Whilst dry, compared with January July of last year, shows a reduction of 2,807 tons and £11,489, wet was received more largely to the amount of 6,237 tons with an increase in value of £21,979.

\* \* \*

### British Imports of Unprinted Paper.

ON another page will be found the official returns showing the imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom. In regard to unprinted on reels, the supplies from Norway last month mark a decrease of £21,045, and for the seven months ended July a decrease of £37,207

compared with a year ago; from Sweden, decreases of £16,172 and £43,312; from the United States, decreases of £2,571 and £55,960. Unprinted paper not on reels received from Norway last month marks a fall in value of £3,494 and for the seven months an increase of £17,599; from Sweden, a decrease of £2,788 last month and an increase of £22,339 for the seven months; and from the United States, an increase of £23 last month and a decline of £22,519 on the seven months. From Germany, Netherlands and Holland the shipments have been on a larger scale, but the total values for the last seven months of unprinted paper on reels and not on reels show decreases of £153,993 and £32,492 respectively.

#### Advance in Paper Prices.

PRICES of "news" show a substantial advance compared with two months ago. This has been found necessary owing to the higher prices ruling for wood pulp, coal, etc. British papermakers were slow to move, notwithstanding the withdrawal of American competition, but it is now recognised that higher prices will be maintained in future for mechanical, and with a firm market for chemical pulps, and other materials generally increasing cost of manufacturing all round, the paper consumer naturally must be called upon to respond.



#### Rise in Prices.

To the Editor of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW.

SIR, — Reverting to your remarks in your last issue I am very glad to hear that the wholesale trade also are insisting upon printers and publishers paying more for their paper; considering the good amount of trade about there is not only no necessity to cut to get it, but those houses who persistently forget the first principle of business (making a profit) should be refused supplies by the mills; they are quite strong enough, and unless it be done now—what with demands from the men for shorter hours and a prospect of greater burdens from taxes as well as rates—the trade will drift into a thoroughly unprofitable and weak condition; therefore, sir, let all paper sellers show proper *British Pluck and Business Acumen* by sticking up prices; they will find they will get the business as before, but with a proper margin of profit. I enclose my card, Sir, and I beg to remain,

Yours obediently,

A WHOLESALER WHO WORKS FOR A PROFIT.

August 14th. 1907.

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FITTER and TURNER wants Job; capable of looking after Single-Machine Mill; good references; married.—Apply, Box No. 10,720, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10720

FOREMAN wants Situation; night and day; used to Coloured Printings, News, Caps, Shops, Browns; good testimony for ability, sobriety, etc.—Address, 'O. U.' 11, Emerson-street, Cheetham, Manchester. 10697

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**R**EELERMAN or CALENDERMAN (Super or Friction) desires Situation; age 28; thoroughly experienced; accustomed to all classes of Papers; good references.—Address, No. 10,718, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10718

**S**ITUATION as MACHINEMAN; News, Blottings, Caps, etc.; used to Combined Machine; Fourdrinier and M.G.; fast speeds; age 32; married; first-class references.—Address, No. 10,699, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10699

**T**HOROUGHLY practical ENGINEER, used to Papermaking Machinery, Steam and Electric Plant, desires a Position of Trust with a Paper-making Machinery Firm, or in a Paper Mill. Good experience in the economical management of men; five years as Works Manager, eight years as Draughtsman; first-class testimonials.—Address, No. 10,701, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, E.C. 10701

**W**ANTED, Re-engagement, DAY or NIGHT FOREMAN, home or abroad; 12 years' experience as Foreman in best English and Scottish Mills, making highest quality of Writings, Printings, Blottings, News, Rope Browns, Manillas, Small Hands; good at Colours.—Address, No. 10,714, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10714

**W**ANTED, Situation as SUPER-CALENDERMAN, REELERMAN, or CUTTERMAN; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of Paper; good references for ability and sobriety.—Address, No. 10,710, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10710

### Machinery for Sale.

**C**ALENDERS, SMOOTHERS, and PUMPS, Second-hand:—

Two ROLLS, 15-in. by 18-in. dia. by 77-in. long. One Pair SMOOTHING ROLLS, 12-in. and 10-in. by 78-in., with Brackets, Doctors, and Driving Gear.

One 5-ROLL CALENDER, 16-in., 10-in., 11-in., 10-in., and 14-in. by 76-in., all bored, with Brackets, Doctors, Steam Connections, and Gearing.

One 3-ROLL CALENDER for 64-in. paper, with two Chilled and one Paper Rolls, Brackets, and Gearing.

Five Sets HYDRAULIC PUMPS, various sizes.

For prices and particulars apply, No. 10,711, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10711

**P**APERMAKING MACHINES, Second-hand.—One presently making 52-in. of cut paper, for wire 59-in. wide, having twelve Drying Cylinders 4-ft. diam., Smooth Rolls, Copper Cooling Rolls, three Stacks of Chilled Calenders, Gearing, and 13-in. Horizontal Steam Engine, exclusive of Strainers.

Also another Machine, Second-hand, for wire 82-in. wide, having eight Drying Cylinders 4-ft. 6-in. diam. and one Cylinder 7-ft. diam., Brass Cooling Rolls, one Stack of Chilled Calender Rolls, and Gearing for the Machine, exclusive of Steam Engine or Strainers.

Apply, Bertrams Limited, St. Katherine's Works, Sciennes, Edinburgh. 10702

**S**ECOND-HAND SET of Five Chilled CALENDER ROLLS; 68½-in. on face; 14-in., 9-in., 9-in., 9-in., and 17-in. diameter.

Also STEAM ENGINE, Condensing, 14-in. diameter, stroke 2-ft. 4-in.

For further particulars apply No. 10,708, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10708

**S**TEAM ENGINE, second-hand, compound, side by side, condensing; h.p. 12-in. diam., l.p. 21-in. diam. by 24-in. stroke.—For further particulars apply, No. 10,698, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10698

### Machinery Wanted.

**R**EFINING ENGINE, any make. State size, price, and condition, and if steel or bronze bars.—Address, No. 10,705, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10705

**W**ANTED, a Large WASHING ENGINE, of not less than a ton capacity.—State price and full particulars to Mason's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ipswich. 10721

**W**ANTED, a Second-hand WANDEL STRAINER complete, or Strainer-Drum only.—Price and full particulars to No. 10,712, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10712

### Miscellaneous.

**C**ANNON-STREET, Budge-row.—TO BE LET, a very fine Light Corner Suite of Seven OFFICES, in a Modern Building, fitted with Lift and every convenience.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. S. Walker and Son, 22, Moorgate-street, E.C. 10676

**J**OHAN FULTON & CO., Engravers of Rollers for Wall-Paper Printing, etc.; also of Rollers for Embossing all kinds of Paper.—Knowsley Street Engraving Works, Manchester. 10167

## GAZETTE.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890. RECEIVING ORDER.

DOBSON, W. G., 6, The Square, Calne, Wilts, late 5, Meyrick-street North, Pembroke Dock, printer and stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 3rd, made on debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors August 19th 11 a.m., at the Official Receiver's Office, 38, Regent-circus, Swindon. Public examination of debtor September 25th, 2.30 p.m., at the County Court Offices, Clarence-street, Swindon.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

BOWLER, C., Bewdley House, Wyvern-terrace, Llandrindod Wells, formerly 9, High-street, Presteign, Radnorshire, printer, formerly printer and stationer. Examination August 20th, 12.15 p.m., at the Town Hall, Leominster.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BRAUN, G. L., 187, High-street, Peckham, London, S.E., paper merchant, etc. Date of order August 8th.

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(MITCHELL BROTHERS)

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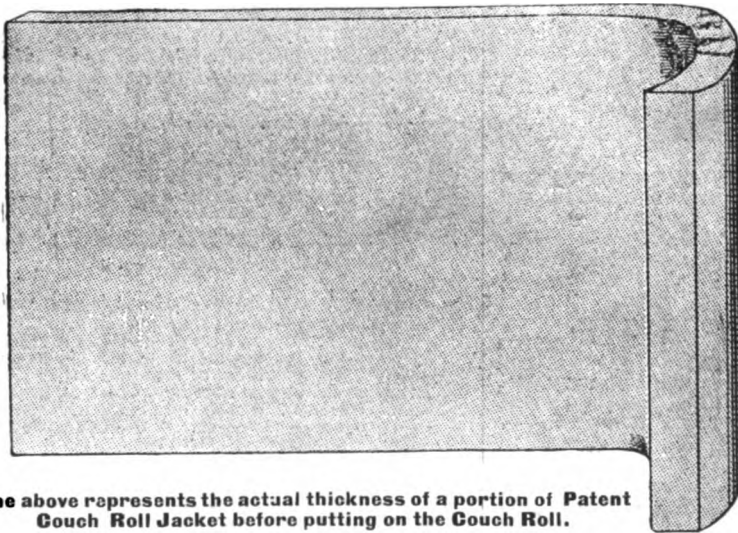
ROBERT J. C. MITCHELL

# COUCH ROLL JACKET

The following results have actually been obtained from six of the largest...

- One Top Jacket which "ran for 21 weeks, proving
- Another Top Jacket, which "ran" for 17 weeks
- Another Bottom Jacket, which "ran" for 16 weeks
- Another Top Jacket, which "ran" for 24 weeks
- Another Top Jacket, which "ran" for 28 weeks
- Another Top Jacket, which "ran" 32 weeks on a "fast
- Another Top Jacket, which "ran" 13½ weeks on a "fast

Fine Printing



The above represents the actual thickness of a portion of Patent Couch Roll Jacket before putting on the Couch Roll.

### SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

- No trouble when "starting"
- No trouble caused when "running"
- Long Run on Narrow
- No trouble with Jacket
- perfectly.
- Have more than twice the
- Jackets.
- Will Not—for they Cannot

# DRY FELTS.

Both Jackets and Felts are made of the best material and is worn

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MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE (Home Trade) ... 45, Newton Street.

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MITCHELL'S PATENT

## JACKETS.

The "Life" of these Jackets exceeds any other make in the production of all Classes of Paper.

at Mills in Great Britain and one Mill of large dimensions in America:—

duced 1,000 tons of "Fine Printing."

s, produced 400 tons of "Cartridge."

weeks, produced 326 tons of "Cap."

s, produced 700 tons of Miscellaneous.

s, produced over 1,000 tons Various Fine Papers.

st running" machine, produced 2,000 tons of "News."

a "fast running" Machine, produced 1,300 tons

in U.S.A.

### ADVANTAGES.

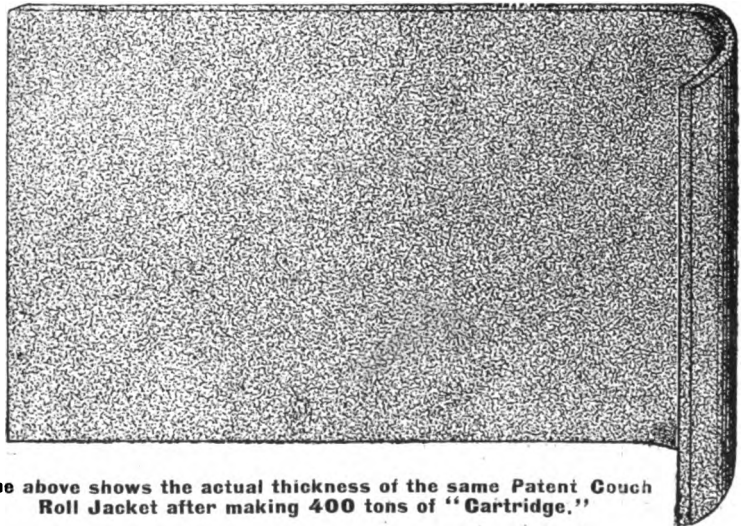
g up."

shifting Deckles after a Width.

, as they fit and grip

e life of ordinary Wove

—Mark the Paper.



The above shows the actual thickness of the same Patent Couch Roll Jacket after making 400 tons of "Cartridge."

re made by a New Patent Process, there being no coarse warp or weft threads to be left bare when nap off as in other Felts. MITCHELL'S FELTS will Wear Smooth and Even Right Through.

RS' FELTS FOR FINE WORK A SPECIALITY.





HANNOVERSCHE PAPIERFABRIKEN ALFELD-GRONAU. The general meeting has sanctioned the raising of the capital of 210,000 marks (£10,350), thus bringing it up to 2,100,000 (£103,500). The new shares will be taken up by the Darmstädter Bank at 112 per cent., and offered to the shareholders at 117 per cent. The output of the mills has increased by one-third.

**United States.**

A STRIKE has occurred at the Duncan Mill of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Mechanicville, N.Y. A request was made by the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union for shorter hours of labour with no reduction in wages. As the request was refused, 200 union employees went on strike. The company decided to close the mill. The strikers want an eight-hour day for tour workers, and a nine-hour day for day workers.

THE THREE-TOUR SYSTEM IN PAPER MILLS. --The American Paper and Pulp Association

invited mill owners to give particulars as to working hours. Replies were received from 287 mills and these show eight mills working one tour, 215 two tours, 29 three tours, and from 35 mills the tours were not stated. Twenty-nine mills out of 287 is a very small percentage to be operating on the three-tour basis, and this shows the agitation for three tours is not gaining ground very rapidly. Of the 29 mills, most of them manufacture news and a few book paper.

FALSE MARKING OF GOODS.—In response to the memorial forwarded by the Association of Chambers of Commerce to the Foreign Secretary, calling attention to the practice which has arisen among foreign manufacturers of marking goods with English names or phrases of a nature to lead to the false supposition that they are English goods, a letter has been received stating, on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, that the whole question is engaging the earnest attention of the Government.

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# SLOTTSBRONS SULFIT AKTIEBOLAG



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Manufacturers of

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## SPECIALLY STRONG SULPHITE.

*Sole Exporters:*

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LARGEST WORKS IN EUROPE FOR  
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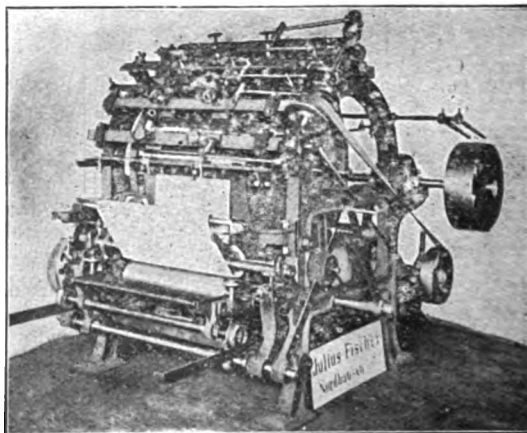
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**PAPER COATING MACHINE.**

# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON: 58, SHOE LANE, E.C.

## The Lock-Out in Norway.

*From the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW'S  
Own Correspondent.*

CHRISTIANIA, August 12th.

A couple of weeks ago the County Sheriff of Buskerud County, Amtmand Platon, in whose district several wood pulp mills are situated, wrote to the Norwegian Employers' Association and also to the Norwegian Working Men's Association, and offered his assistance in arbitrating the difficulties. Both of these Associations are, as their names imply, central organisations, with which employers and employees in the wood pulp industry, through their particular organisations, are affiliated.

Prior to this, there had been a great deal of discussion in the press as to the arbitration, that is the referring of the conflict to a real Board of Arbitration with full power to decide; but the employers had positively refused to refer for arbitration any question of wages, so this discussion was really more theoretical than practical.

As soon as Mr. Platon's letter was published, his plan of mediation was supported by the press, and the result of his letter as well as of the serious aspect the trouble was taking, was the decision reached last Monday night by the working men, and last Tuesday night by the employers: that new negotiations were to be opened, by the presidents of the two central organisations mentioned, who might call in assistance if they so wished; but the experience from the efforts made by the president of

the Storting, Mr. Berner, to bring about a settlement, did not encourage new experiments with outsiders.

The basis of the renewed negotiations was to be absolutely free and independent of any offers or acceptances by the parties to the conflict that might have been set forth during previous negotiations. And the lock-out was to go into effect, unless a result be reached before the expiration of the contract time (the working men having got a fortnight's notice; in Norway the law specifies this term of notice unless another be agreed upon, which is very seldom the case).

Practically unanimously the Press opposed this decision that the lock-out was to be effective during negotiations; but the employers have stuck to it, and the lock-out went into effect last Saturday at 6 p.m.

The negotiations commenced in Christiania last Friday afternoon and have continued every day, including Sunday. At the present writing the two mediators are in session, and no result is expected for at least a couple of days. They are Mr. Akel Amundsen (a machine manufacturer and civil engineer), president of the Employers' Organisation, and Mr. Richard Hansen (the business manager of the working men's association and also its president).

### Sweden.

A NEW COMPANY, called the Hudiksvalls Sulfat Aktiebolag, has been formed at Hudiksvall for the manufacture of sulphate pulp. The Langede Sagverk A.B. is to be purchased by the company, which will have a capital of at least 1,000,000 kr., and at most 3,000,000 kr. (£55,000 to £165,000).

**British Imports.**

THE following figures show the imports of wood pulp into the United Kingdom during July and January-July:—

	MECHANICAL.		CHEMICAL.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
July:				
1907	33,312	80,060	25,706	209,944
1906	40,856	91,609	21,806	183,861
1905	37,569	86,257	24,484	188,586
Jan.-July:				
1907	200,720	457,474	144,994	1,197,287
1906	197,290	446,984	135,632	1,109,506
1905	166,782	392,106	136,133	1,070,855

THE arrivals of mechanical during the periods mentioned were as under:—

	Dry.		Moist.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
July:				
1907	495	2,144	32,817	77,916
1906	658	2,669	40,198	88,940
1905	858	4,027	36,711	82,230
Jan.-July:				
1907	1,681	2,144	199,039	449,912
1906	4,488	2,669	192,802	427,933
1905	5,680	4,027	161,102	364,851

THE British imports of chemical wood pulp stand as under:—

	Dry.		Moist.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
July:				
1907	23,060	199,189	2,646	10,755
1906	21,160	181,296	646	2,565
1905	22,793	182,223	1,691	6,363
Jan.-July:				
1907	135,206	1,157,755	9,788	39,532
1906	124,292	1,063,482	11,340	46,024
1905	123,714	1,019,952	12,419	50,903

**Sources of Supply.**

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended August 3rd were from the following countries:—

CHEMICAL.			
Dry.			
Sweden	...	2,167 tons	£18,304
Norway	...	801 "	6,779
Germany	...	64 "	522
Russia	...	61 "	521
Prussia	...	50 "	450
Holland	...	34 "	302
Canada	...	15 "	155
United States	...	15 "	152
Austria	...	10 "	125
Wet.			
Sweden	...	700 tons	£2,562
Norway	...	300 "	940
MECHANICAL.			
Wet.			
Norway	...	3,723 tons	£9,098
Canada	...	5,661 "	14,100

**Canada.**

PREPARATIONS are under way at La Tuque, Que., for the construction of mammoth pulp mills next year, to supply the paper mills at Berlin, N.H., U.S.A. Railway contracts have

already been made for the shipment of 6,000 cars of pulp a year by the Lake St. John Railway to Quebec, thence by the new bridge and Grand Trunk Railway to Berlin.

A NEW pulp cable has been stretched across the Lievre River, at Buckingham, Que., in connection with the James McLaren Company's mills. A large quantity of ground pulp is sent by steam over this cable, and manufacturing is carried on very actively.

## Raw Materials.

**IMPORTS.**

THE following figures show the total values of the British imports of papermaking materials during the periods mentioned:—

	July.	Jan. July.
1907	£368,920	£2,302,185
1906	363,622	2,198,138
1905	377,654	2,125,161

THE official classification of the imports is as under:—

JULY—	1906. Tons.	1906. Tons.	1907. Tons.
Wood Pulp ...	62,053	62,662	59,018
Esparto ...	20,850	15,572	12,566
Rags ...	1,708	2,186	2,064
Other Materials	—	—	—
	£	£	£
Wood Pulp ...	274,843	275,470	290,004
Esparto ...	79,099	54,684	47,249
Rags ...	15,249	21,686	19,300
Other Materials	8,463	11,783	12,367
JAN.-JULY—	1906. Tons.	1906. Tons.	1907. Tons.
Wood Pulp ...	302,915	332,922	345,714
Esparto ...	124,216	125,824	123,899
Rags ...	13,796	12,385	12,049
Other Materials	—	—	—
	£	£	£
Wood Pulp ...	1,462,961	1,556,490	1,654,761
Esparto ...	475,775	453,611	453,538
Rags ...	128,437	119,451	122,343
Other Materials	57,988	68,586	71,543

**EXPORTS.**

THE exports of rags and other papermaking materials from the United Kingdom during the periods mentioned were:—

RAGS, ETC. (BRITISH).				
	July		Jan. July	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1907	13,066	85,089	74,100	471,934
1906	10,951	72,692	64,391	399,792
1905	8,888	52,910	55,858	314,846

RAGS (FOREIGN).				
	Tons.		£	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1907	349	2,435	2,887	21,933
1906	411	3,545	3,287	25,129
1905	546	3,784	4,186	29,329

OTHER MATERIALS (FOREIGN).				
	Tons.		£	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1907	—	11,153	—	85,672
1906	—	15,463	—	65,964
1905	—	6,797	—	54,302

---

**GREAKER CELLULOSEFABRIK,  
CHRISTIANIA.**

---

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SULPHITE PULP.**

ANNUAL PRODUCTION 18,000 TONS.

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GÖTA, SWEDEN.**

**SPECIAL STRONG & CLEAN SULPHITE.**

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Apply for Quotations and Samples to SOLE AGENTS for the United Kingdom:

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And at **MANCHESTER**.

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**JAMES KENYON and SON,  
DERBY STREET MILLS,  
BURY, LANCASHIRE.**

**ALL FELTS for Papermakers.**

---

Telegrams: "KENYON. BURY."

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**SCHNITZER'S  
PATENT ROLL GRINDING APPARATUS,**

Grinds Rubber, Brass, Felt, Stone, Paper and Chilled Iron Rolls  
whilst in the Paper Machine or Calender.

SUCCESSFULLY AT WORK IN CLOSE ON 300 MILLS.

**HENRY SIMON, Ltd.,** 20, MOUNT STREET,  
MANCHESTER.

# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—**STONEHILL, LONDON.**  
Telephone—**14,305 CENTRAL.**

## Chemicals.

A fair trade is reported. AMMONIA ALKALI stands at £4 10s. to £4 15s.; BLEACHING POWDER (soft wood), £4 12s. 6d.; CAUSTIC SODA 76 per cent., £10 10s.; SODA CRYSTALS, £3 2s. 6d.; SALT CAKE, £2 f.o.r.; RECOVERED SULPHUR, £5. ALUM and SULPHATE OF ALUMINA unchanged.

Exports:—

	SODA COMPOUNDS.		Jan. July	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	506,107	160,313	3,304,194	1,075,468
1906	422,881	122,264	2,870,570	866,854
1905	401,088	121,246	2,585,148	806,424

## BLEACHING MATERIALS.

	Cwts.		£	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	75,832	16,347	626,901	133,071
1906	87,230	18,315	568,890	119,488
1905	83,984	17,152	510,930	105,087

Imports:—

	SODA COMPOUNDS.		Jan. July	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	37,155	14,275	215,789	75,456
1906	21,285	7,697	179,733	56,580
1905	30,742	11,567	224,820	67,849

## BLEACHING MATERIALS.

	Cwts.		£	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	15,465	3,741	112,236	27,474
1906	17,843	5,153	146,525	38,411
1905	17,437	4,570	127,345	32,846

## Chemical Wood Pulps.

The lock-out on the part of Norwegian mills commenced on Saturday. Prices of all chemical pulps are very firm.

## Mechanical Wood Pulps.

Prices continue to stiffen. Some makers have very inflated ideas as to values, and seem disposed to squeeze buyers as much as possible. Such extravagant views are held in some quarters as to lead to quotations of 72s. for unwrapped. Prompt may be said to be about 65s., and for next year's delivery 57s. 6d. c.i.f.

## Esparto.

Prices are firmly maintained, but the enquiry, as usual at the time of the year, is limited and slow.

The arrivals of ESPARTO at British ports during the week were: From Algeria: 15 tons, to the order of Peabody and Co., landed at London. From Oran: 7,100 bales, 85 tons, landed at Preston. From Philippine, 751 tons, Morris and Co., landed at Bo'ness.

## Home Rags.

The demand is somewhat easier, owing to the holidays. With the exception of MANILA ROPE, which is falling, prices show no alteration.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:— To Belgium, 139 tons; Canada, 138 tons; France, 171 tons; Germany, 89 tons; Holland, 214 tons; India, 5 tons; United States, 598 tons.

## Foreign Rags.

There is a fair export demand, particularly for French and Dutch stock.

The arrivals of RAGS, etc., at British ports during the week were:— From Austria, 29 bales; Belgium, 821 bales; Channel I., 47 bales; Canada, 54 bales; Denmark, 296 bales; Egypt, 67 bales; France, 1,903 bales; Germany, 523 bales; Holland, 1,286 bales; Italy, 9 bales; Norway, 4 bales; Prussia, 36 bales; Russia, 217 bales; Spain, 100 bales; United States, 24 bales.

## Sizing.

Imports of GLUE, SIZE and GELATINE:—

	July		Jan. July	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	24,549	45,141	141,856	266,409
1906	19,631	38,686	141,104	267,994
1905	19,392	38,002	128,959	248,543

## Resin.

Imports:—

	July		Jan. July	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	223,332	133,499	893,715	490,036
1906	213,641	102,268	824,501	379,566
1905	136,773	61,853	825,571	322,614

## Starch, etc.

Imports of STARCH, including FARINA, POTATO FLOUR and DEXTRINE:—

	July		Jan. July	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
1907	171,798	98,655	982,989	574,745
1906	136,466	81,396	908,164	529,573
1905	113,353	68,966	794,972	475,999

## Loadings, etc.

The demand for all grades of CHINA CLAY is good, at advanced prices, a fair amount of business being transacted in FRENCH CHALKS and MINERAL WHITE. BARYTES and SATINITE move off freely.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.— The half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company was held at Manchester on Thursday, last week. Mr. J. K. Bythell, chairman, said it was encouraging that traffic during the half-year showed an increase in the tonnage carried by nearly 159,000 tons, and in receipts by £15,000. The net revenue available for distribution was £130,900. As to future prospects, several of their trades showed encouraging signs of expansion. The company must be prepared for considerably increased revenue expenditure, especially in the matter of labour and coal. It might be thought that they should increase their charges, but traders would not meet such requests sympathetically. When he remembered that in 1894 they carried 686,000 tons, and this year 4½ million tons, there was no room for a feeling of depression. If Manchester and district trades took an adequate interest in their own port, progress would be very marked. The report was adopted.

Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW,**

Telegrams: "STONHILL—LONDON.

58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Telephone: NO. 14,305 CENTRAL.

# CURRENT PRICES

OF

# PAPERMAKING MATERIALS.

## CHEMICALS.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Alkali, Ammonia, 58% 48%	... f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
Alum (Ground), tierces	... " "	5 12 6
" barrels	... " "	5 15 0
" tierces	... Hull	2 1/2 5 10 0
" (Lump) barrels	... Glasgow	2 1/2 6 5 0
" tierces	... Liverpool	2 1/2 5 7 6
" barrels	... Hull	2 1/2 5 5 0
" tierces	... London	2 1/2 5 17 6
" f.o.b. Glasgow	... Tyne net	2 1/2 5 17 6
Alumina Sulphate Bags	... Liverpool	3 10 0
Aluminoferric Cake, slabs...	... tierces	2 17 6
" tierces	... Glasgow	3 5 0
Alumina Cake, slabs	... f.o.b. Tyne net	2 15 0
Blanc Fixe	... net	6 5 0
Bleach	... net	5 5 0
" (soft wood)	... f.o.r. Lancs. net	4 12 6
" (hard wood)	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	4 15 0
" (soft wood)	... landed London net	5 5 0
Borax (crystals)	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	15 0 0
" (powdered)	... net	16 0 0
Caustic White, 76%	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	10 10 0
" 74%	... net	10 5 0
" 70%	... net	9 15 0
" 70%	... f.o.r. Lancs. net	9 12 6
" 60%	... f.o.b. Liverpool net	8 15 0
Caustic Bottoms	... f.o.r. Lancs. net	7 0 0
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda	... Tyne net	5 17 6
Oxalic Acid	... f.o.b. Liverpool net per lb.	4 0 0
Salt Cake	... f.o.r. Lancashire	2 0 0
Satin White	... f.o.b. London	5 0 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52%	... Liverpool net	6 7 6
" 48%	... net	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52%	... f.o.r. Widnes net	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48%	... Widnes net	6 2 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48%	... f.o.b. Liverpool	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52%	... Liverpool	6 7 6
Sal Ammoniac (rats)	... Liverpool	42 0 0
" (ands)	... "	40 0 0
Soda Crystals...	... Tyne net	3 2 6
"	... ex ship Thames 2 1/2	3 5 0
"	... f.o.b. Liverpool 5%	3 7 6
Sulphate of Ammonia	... "	11 18 9
Sulphate of Copper	... Liverpool 5%	50 0 0
Sulphur, rolls	... f.a.s. works net	6 7 6
" flowers	... "	7 5 0
" recovered	... "	5 0 0

## ESPARTO.

Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Granton, Garston and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—

Spanish—Fair to Good	... £4 7	£—4 15 0
" Fine to Best	... 4 17	£—5 2 6
Oran—Fair to Good	... 3 0	£—3 2 6
" First Quality	... 3 4	£—3 5 0
Tripoli—Hand-Picked	... 3 5	£—3 7 6
" Fair Average	... 3 1	£—3 3 9
Boda and Philippeville	... 3 5	£—3 6 3
Sfax and Gabes	... 3 5	£—3 6 3

## ESPARTO PULP.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.)

First quality	... Frs. 44.	—45.
Second quality	... 42.	—43.

## CHEMICAL WOOD PULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.

Sulphite, Bleached	... £12 10 0
" Easy Bleaching Quality	... £9 0 0—9 10 0
" "News" or Strong Quality	... 7 15 0—8 0 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st	... 8 10 0—9 0 0
" 2nd	... 8 0 0—8 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality	... Kr. 150—160
" 2nd	... 140—
" Strong quality	... 130—140

### FRANCE.

C.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.)

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality	... Frs. 22.50—23.50
" Ordinary	... 21 —22
" 2nd quality	... 19 —20
" Bleached, Superior	... 31 —33
" Inferior	... 29 —30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached	... 21 —22
" 2nd quality	... 20.50—21

### UNITED STATES.

Sulphite, American, Bleached	... 2.60—3.05
" Unbleached	... 2.20—2.50
" Foreign, Bleached	... 3.25—3.50
" Unbleached	... 2.25—2.45
Soda, American, Bleached	... 2.15—2.25
" Foreign, Bleached	... 3.10—3.40
" Unbleached	... 2.35—2.45

### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill	... \$40.00—45.00
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## MECHANICAL WOOD PULFS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Price, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Fretton, Granton, etc.:

Pine, 50% moist, unwrapped, prompt	... £3 5 0
" forward	... 2 17 6
" dry, prompt delivery	... 5 10 0—5 15 0
" forward delivery	... 5 0 0—5 10 0

### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos. (Unwrapped):

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery	... Kr. 42.00—47.00
" forward	... 40.00—45.00
" dry, prompt delivery	... 45.00
" forward	... 45.00—50.00

### FRANCE.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.)

Pine, 50% moisture	... Frs. 14.50—15.50
" dry	... 15 —16
Aspen, fine dry	... 18 —19
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture	... 14.50—15.00
" dry	... 15 —16

### CANADA.

Per ton, f.o.b. mills	... \$17.00
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**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
*Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.*

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	9/6
White Linens, No. 1 ...	Fustians ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... ..	Old Bagging (solid) ...	5/0
" No. 3 ... ..	" (common) ... ..	2/0
" No. 4 ... ..	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" No. 5 ... ..	Hemp strings ... ..	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) ...	New Cuttings ... ..	
(extra) 18/0	White Linen ... ..	3 1/2
White Cotton, No. 1 ...	Unbleached Linen ...	24/0
" No. 2 ... ..	Gray Linen ... ..	25/0
" No. 3 ... ..	Extra White Cotton ...	26/0
" No. 4 ... ..	Ordinary ... ..	24/0
" No. 5 ... ..	Curtain Cuttings ...	20/0
White Knitted ... ..	Stay ... ..	16/6
Muslins ... ..	Extra Light Prints ...	16/6
Extra Light Prints ...	Unbleached Cotton ...	16/0
Light Prints ... ..	Oxford ... ..	16/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Flanellettes ... ..	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ...	Blue Cotton ... ..	13/0

**GERMAN.**  
*Quotations are as follows*

NWC ... ..	Dark Cottons ... ..	3/6
SPFF ... ..	Grey Linens I. ... ..	11/10
SPFF and SPFF ...	II. ... ..	7/0
SPFF ... ..	CSPFF ... ..	14/0 to 15/0
SPF ... ..	CSPFF ... ..	9/10
Light Prints ... ..	CSPF ... ..	8/6
Fustians ... ..	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/0
Mixed Coloured Cot-	Jute, No. I. ... ..	4/0
tons ... ..	" No. II. ... ..	1/0

**PRUSSIAN.**  
*C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leith.*

SPFF ... ..	CC (rotton) ... ..	3/0
SPF ... ..	Jute, I. ... ..	2/3
FG ... ..	" II. ... ..	1/6
LFB ... ..	Rope, I. ... ..	7/3
FF ... ..	" II. ... ..	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
*Quotations, f.o.b. Goole or Thames.*

White Linens, No. 1 ...	House Cloths ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ... ..	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3 ... ..	" (common) ... ..	2/9
Fines (Mixed) ... ..	" Nkw. ... ..	
Grey Linens (strong) ...	White & Cream Linens ...	25/0
" (extra) 16/0	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	26/0
Blue Linens ... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 ...	Print Cuttings ... ..	12/0
" No. 2 ... ..		
Outshots ... ..	<b>FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.</b>	
Seconds ... ..	Flax Waste, washed ...	
Prints (Extra Light) ...	and dried ... ..	10/0
Fustians (Light) ... ..	Fair ... ..	8/0
Black Cottons ... ..	Flax Card Waste ... ..	6/0
Hemp Strings (Extra)	Hemp Waste, No. 1 ... ..	8/0
(Light) 11/0	" No. 2 ... ..	3/0

**DUTCH.**  
*C.i.f. Eristol, Flynouth, 71 anes.*

Whites, No. 1 ... ..	Broken (in bales) ... ..	6/0
" No. 2 ... ..	W. Manila Rope (coils) ...	14/9
" No. 3 ... ..	do. Tarred ... ..	11/0
" No. 4 ... ..	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	18/0
" No. 5 ... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	14/0
Grey Linens ... ..	" No. 3 ... ..	10/6
Clean House Cloth ...	W. Untarred Rope ... ..	14/6
Mixed Fustians ... ..	White Paper Shavings ...	7/0
Coloured Prints ... ..	Best Bagging ... ..	4/9
Do. free from Black stuff	Mixed ... ..	4/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Bright New Gunny ... ..	4/9
Blue Cottons ... ..	White Bleached Cut-	
Light Lilac Cottons ...	tings ... ..	24/0
Muslins ... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	23/6
Mixed Hemp Rope		
Coils ... ..		9/0

**STRAW.**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames ...	£2 0 0
Wheat " " ... ..	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**

*Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.*

German, dry, No. 1 ... ..	£13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ... ..	13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cut-	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	14/0-17/0
tings ... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	10/0-12/0
Fines (selected) ...	" No. 3 ... ..	4/6-7/0
" (good Lon-	Mixed Rcpce ... ..	3/6-5/0
don) ... ..	White Rcpce ... ..	4/6-2/6
Outshots (selected)	White Manila	
10/0-13/0	Rcpce ... ..	5/0-10/0
(ordinary) 8/0-6/0	Coil Rcpce ... ..	15/0
London Seconds ...	Egging ... ..	2/3-3/0
Cottons ... ..	Gurry ... ..	3/0-3/6
London Thirds ...		
Country " ... ..		3/6

**BRISTOL.**

Fines ... ..	17/6	Clean Canvas ...	14/6
Outshots ... ..	11/0	Seconds ... ..	11/0
Seconds ... ..	6/6	Light Prints ...	7/6
Thirds ... ..	3/0	Hemp Coil Rcpce	10/0
Mixed Egging ...	2/3	Tarred Manila ...	9/6

**MANCHESTER.**

Fines ... ..	14/6-15/6	Blues ... ..	4/9-5/3
Outshots (best) ...	9/0-10/0	Egging ... ..	3/6-4/0
" (ordinary) 8/6-9/0		" (common) ...	2/6-3/0
Seconds ... ..	5/0-5/6	W. Manila Rcpce	9/0-10/0
Thirds ... ..	2/6-2/9	Surat Tarcs ...	6/6-6/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ... ..	17/0	W. Manila Rcpce	9/0-10/0
Outshots ... ..	12/6	Tarred Manila	
Mixed Fines ... ..	14/0	Rcpce ... ..	10/0-11/0
Common Seconds ...	9/0	" Hemp Rcpce	9/0-5/6
First ... ..	12/0	Rcpce Ends (new)	6/6
Prints ... ..	6/0-7/6	" (old) ... ..	4/0
Canvas (best) ...	15/6	Egging ... ..	2/6-3/0
" (second) ...	10/6	" (clean) ...	4/6-5/6
Black Cottons ...	4/0		

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Shavings ...	9/6-10/0	Crushed News ...	2/0
Fine " ... ..	8/6-9/0	Small Letters ...	2/6-3/6
White " ... ..	8/6-8/6	Large " ... ..	4/6-4/9
White Wood ... ..	5/0-5/6	Light Browns ...	3/9
Mixed ... ..	3/0-4/6	Dark " ... ..	2/6-2/9
(Containing Coloured.)		Books and Pamphlets	3/3
White Waste ... ..	3/6-4/6	Strawboard Cuttings	1/6-1/9
Wood Pulp Cuttings	2/3-4/0	Jacquards ... ..	2/6
Blue Paper ... ..	3/9		

**JUTE.**

Good White ... ..	£27 0 0	24 0 0
Good ... ..	22 0 0	24 0 0
Medium ... ..	19 0 0	21 0 0
Common ... ..	15 0 0	17 0 0
Rejections ... ..	10 0 0	13 0 0
Cuttings ... ..	6 0 0	8 0 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ...	51d. per lb.	55d. per lb.	5d. per lb.
Mixed ...	5d.	55d.	5d.

**SIZING.**

*Prices are nominally as under.—*

English Gelatine ...	1 er cwt. £3 0 0	4 10 0
Foreign " ... ..	2 10 0	5 0 0
Fine Scotch Glues ...	3 0 0	2 10 0
Best Large Scotch Glues	1 12 0	1 18 0
Common Black ... ..	1 4 0	1 6 0
"Town" Glues ... ..	1 10 0	1 15 0
"Bone" Glues ... ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
Foreign Glues ... ..	1 8 0	1 11 0
Ecne Size ... ..	5 0 0	9 0 0
Gelatine Size ... ..	6 0 0	10 0 0
Dry B.A. Pieces ... ..	2 5 0	2 10 0
" English Pieces ...	1 10 0	2 0 0
Wet " ... ..	5 0 0	7 0 0
" Sheep Pieces ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Buffalo Hide Shavings	1 10 0	2 5 0
" Picker Waste ...	1 10 0	1 15 0

**ROSIN.**

*(Quotations, per cwt. (ex wharf, less 2 1/2% discount).—*

B/C	D	E	F	G	I	K	M	N	WG	WW
10/9	11/0	11/9	12/0	12/3	12/0	13/9	14/0	14/6	15/0	15/6

**ROSIN SIZE.**

Arledter make, 70 per cent. dry weight, per ton £8 10

**STARCH.**

*F.o.r. London, less 2½%*

Maize—Crisp ... ..	£10 15 0
Pearl ... ..	10 10 0
Powder ... ..	11 0 0
Special ... ..	11 10 0
Farina—Prime ... ..	10 10 0
B.K.M.F. ... ..	17 17 6

*Delivered.*

Rice—Special (in chests) ... .. net	19 10 0
Crystal (in bags) ... .. less 2½%	18 10 0
Granulated (in bags) ... .. "	17 10 0
Waste ... .. "	13 0 0
Dextrine— ... .. "	17 0 0

**COLOURS.**

*Nominal Prices*

Mineral Black ... .. Per Ton	£3 10 0
Black (Carbon) ... .. "	56 0 0
Ochre (English and Irish) ... .. "	3 10 0
(French) ... .. "	4 0 0
Pure Crawshaw Turkey Red ... .. "	20 0 0
Red Oxide and Venetian Red ... .. "	4 0 0
Umber (Derbyshire) ... .. "	4 0 0
Chrome (Pure) ... .. Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Yellow (Imperial) ... .. "	0 14 0
(Bordeaux) ... .. "	0 12 6

*\* Higher Prices according to strength and shade.*

*Paste Colours, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/tl.)*

Orange Pulp ... .. Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Golden Yellow Pulp ... .. "	1 16 0
Lemon Yellow Pulp ... .. "	1 16 0
Prussian Yellow ... .. "	1 16 0
Green (free from Arsenic) ... .. "	1 16 0
Paste Blue, 33% ... .. "	1 10 0
" 40% ... .. "	1 14 0
" 50% ... .. "	2 0 0

**LIME.**

Per ton, f.o.r. works ... .. 0 11 0

**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Cornwall, 9s. to £1 7s. od. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra; delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. od. (for best papers), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 3s/6 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £2 7s. od. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £1 18s. od. to £2 8s. od. for export.

French Chalk, W.E., W.F.G., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most papermaking towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.

Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.

Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered.

Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 4s/- per ton and upwards.

Patent Hardening (2 ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. od.

Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—

Superfine, best picked white, finely ground	} 18/0-28/0
Superfine, second quality	
Pottery, best quality	
Pottery, No. 2 quality	} 6/9-18/0
Gypsum—Light Pink	
Seconds	
Brown	
Thirds, selected	

Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.

Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.

Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. od. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.

Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. od. No. 3, £2 2s. od.; No. 4, £1 15s. od. per ton, less 2½%.

Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. od.; calcined, £7 15s. od.

Magnesite (in lump), £1 24s. od. per ton.

Satinite, £3 2s. 6d., in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester

Chloride of Zinc, £6 15s. od. per ton.

# JAMES BEST AND SONS, STOKE-ON-TRENT. CHINA CLAYS

Suitable for Papermakers and Bleachers, &c.

## ARLEDTER SIZE.

Most Economical HARD SIZED PAPER PRODUCED.

The Arledter Size & Chemical Co., Ltd. Works: WIDNES.

JAMES STEELE, Junr., Papermakers' Agent, EAST STREET (Opposite Central Station) MANCHESTER.

## ITALIAN PAPER MILLS DIRECTORY, 1906-7.

(410 pp. Royal 8vo, Cloth Boards).

Also contains lists of Printers, Envelope, Paper Bag and Boxmakers, etc., the descriptive headings for each section being in English, French and German, as well as in Italian.

PRICE 8/6 (post free, 9/-).

Copies may be had from the Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned:—

### Rags.

ANTWERP.—New York: 162 bales, P. J. Fearon. Philadelphia: 58 bales, to order.

BORDEAUX.—New York: 473 bales, A. Katzenstein; 698 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 116 bales, Atterbury Brothers.

BRISTOL.—New York: 376 bales, P. J. Fearon.

GENOA.—New York: 316 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 87 bales, P. Berlowitz; 38 bales, A. Katzenstein. Boston: 59 bales, R. H. Smith; 85 bales, True and McClelland; 139 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 544 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.; 46 bales, to order.

HULL.—New York: 93 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 157 bales, P. J. Fearon.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 189 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 240 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 201 bales, P. J. Fearon.

LONDON.—New York: 377 bales, P. J. Fearon; 75 bales, John H. Lyon and Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 49 bales, True and McClelland; 196 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

MARSEILLES.—New York: 336 bales, A. Katzenstein; 112 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

### Manillas.

GLASGOW.—Philadelphia: 98 bales, John H. Lyon and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 21 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.

HULL.—New York: 39 bales, A. Katzenstein; 19 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 50 bales, P. J. Fearon; 52 bales, John H. Lyon and Co. Boston: 94 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 754 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 66 bales, True and McClelland.

### Waste Papers.

GLASGOW.—Philadelphia: 75 bales, John H. Lyon and Co.

HAMBURG.—Boston: 3 bales, Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 94 bales, Watson and Hanney; 137 bales, to order. 8 7/8

LONDON.—New York: 186 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 128 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton. Boston: 86 bales, W. N. Proctor and Co.; 84 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 124 bales, Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Co.; 30 bales, American Express Co.; 174 bales, H. R. Smith. Philadelphia: 509 bales, John H. Lyon and Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 83 bales, Castle Gottheil and Overton; 164 bales, A. Katzenstein; 199 bales, Thos. Griffiths and Co.; 49 bales, True and McClelland; 196 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

### Bleaching Powder.

ANTWERP.—New York: 45 casks, Wing and Evans; 225 drums, A. Klipstein.

BRISTOL.—New York: 78 bales, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

HAMBURG.—Boston: 54 casks, A. Klipstein and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 113 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker; 84 casks, Arnold Hoffman and Co. Boston: 337 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Philadelphia: 160 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

### Wood Pulp.

ANTWERP.—New York: 1,452 bales, 300 tons, R Helwig.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 1,200 bales, 150 tons, Maxwell, Hahn and Co.; 180 bales, 30 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 300 bales, 61 tons, F. Bertuch and Co.; 480 bales, 60 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.; 4,718 bales 631 tons, F. Salomon and Co. Boston: 140 bales, J. A. Lynde; 240 bales, Page, Newell and Co.; 120 bales, R. F. Downing and Co.; 330 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 240 bales, Aspergrain and Co.; 2,235 bales, F. Salomon and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 400 bales, 50 tons, Castle, Gottheil and Overton.

MANCHESTER.—Philadelphia: 500 bales, 50 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

### Soda Ash.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 100 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker; 27 casks, Wing and Evans.

### Sizing.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 170 bags, Thos. Griffiths and Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 80 bags, Henderson, Craig and Co.; 261 bags, Baeder, Adamson and Co.; 596 bags, E. Butterworth and Co.

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# BRITISH IMPORTS of CHEMICAL and MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended August 3rd, 1907.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

## CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.						£	
July 29	London	Nora	Stocka	3,928 bales	Tons. 491	4,175	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 29	"	"	Stroms Bruk	1,600 "	200	1,800	Becker & Co.
" 29	"	Thorsten	Gothenburg	82 pkgs.	31	360	C. Shaw Lovell & Sons
" 29	"	Ring	"	2,000 bales	250	2,250	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 30	"	"	"	580 "	72	600	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 30	"	Jago	Trieste	52 "	10	125	S. E. & C. Rly. Co.
" 30	"	Bonheur	Christiania	600 "	100	900	Becker & Co.
" 31	"	Thorsten	Gothenburg	113 pkgs.	31	360	C. Shaw Lovell & Sons
" 31	"	Widgson	Rotterdam	48 bales	9	73	"
Aug. 2	"	Louise	Konigsberg	254 "	50	450	Becker & Co.
" 2	"	Cameo	Christiania	400 "	50	391	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 2	"	Thule	Gothenburg	800 "	100	835	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 2	Liverpool	Ottoman	Montreal	195 "	15	165	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co.
" 2	Bristol	Milo	Rotterdam	76 "	18	130	M. Whitwill & Son
July 29	Grimsby	Venus	Christiania	1,600 "	200	1,600	Maxwell, Holm & Co.
June 3	Hull	Swallow	Rotterdam	40 "	5	53	Hull & Neth. Steam Ship Co.
Aug. 1	"	Calypso	Gothenburg	95 "	12	96	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 1	"	Eldorado	Bergen	39 "	11	99	"
" 2	"	Salmo	Dronheim	680 "	85	680	"
" 3	"	Gitano	Danvig	390 "	54	432	"
July 29	Manchester	Ravn	Drammen	1,600 "	200	1,800	Becker & Co.
" 29	"	"	"	400 "	50	425	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 29	"	Cormorant	Rotterdam	25 "	5	46	Wilson, Son & Co.
Aug. 2	"	Iberian	Boston	152 "	15	152	H. B. Wood, Ltd.
" 3	"	Halfdan	Gothenburg	557 "	125	1,122	H. Newall & Son
" 3	"	Oxford	Skien	90 "	15	110	H. B. Wood, Ltd.
" 3	"	Eidsfos	Christiania	400 "	50	425	Berner & Nielsen
July 30	Newcastle	Vikta	Gothenburg	50 "	5	45	Borries, Craig & Co.
Aug. 1	Queenboro'	H. A. Nolze	Gefse	6,200 "	620	4,959	Henderson, Craig & Co.
July 29	S. Shields	Sovereign	Christiania	80 "	10	90	P. H. Mathiesen & Co.
Aug. 1	Aberdeen	Ennismore	Riga	276 "	61	521	J. Cook & Son
" 2	Glasgow	Varna	Gothenburg	570 "	75	675	Glen & Co.
July 29	Grangemouth	Staffa	Hamburg	50 "	10	90	J. Currie & Co.
Aug. 2	"	Norway	Christiania	210 "	30	265	J. T. Salvesen & Co.
July 29	Granton	Balder	Gothenburg	1,080 "	154	1,336	C. Salvesen & Co.
Deduct to correct:							
July 13	London	Nerissa	Hamburg	50 "	10	205	E. Rodenburg

## CHEMICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.						£	
June 26	Grimsby	Rollo	Gothenburg	1,200 bales	Tons. 150	470	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
Aug. 2	"	Freidrig	Christiania	1,500 "	300	940	"
" 3	"	Oriando	Gothenburg	1,200 "	150	470	"
" 1	Hull	Calypso	"	800 "	100	420	"
July 31	Methil	Jenny	"	3,000 "	300	1,202	S. H. Ohlsen & Co.

## MECHANICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.						£	
Aug. 3	London	Brio	Fredrikshald	2,000 bales	Tons. 200	700	Becker & Co.
" 3	Liverpool	{Empress of Britain}	Quebec	2,772 "	321	737	"
July 16	Cardiff	Norden	Chicoutimi	—	25	63	"
" 29	Grimsby	Venus	Fredrikshald	3,000 "	600	1,500	"
" 30	Hull	Sjofna	Drammen	3,300 "	555	1,358	"
Aug. 1	"	Oslo	Christiania	1,251 "	251	562	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 2	"	Montebello	"	750 "	100	275	"
July 30	Manchester	Ravn	Drammen	200 "	40	85	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 30	"	"	"	1,680 "	265	618	Becker & Co.
" 30	"	{Manchester Engineer}	Chicoutimi	14,254 "	2,000	5,000	"
Aug. 3	"	Oxford	Porsgrund	625 "	125	292	H. Newall & Son
" 3	"	"	Christiania	550 "	110	270	Blydt, Pans & Pace
" 1	Preston	Munter	"	300 "	50	115	Becker & Co.
" 1	"	"	Arendal	3,474 "	428	973	H. Tyrer & Co.
" 1	"	"	Christiania	500 "	10	240	H. Raby & Mather
" 1	"	"	Fredrikshald	2,500 "	500	1,340	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 1	Queenboro'	N. C. Holm	Chicoutimi	20,000 "	3,315	8,300	Becker & Co.
July 29	S. Shields	Brussel	Kragero	1,500 "	300	750	"
Aug. 2	Grangemouth	Norway	Christiania	500 "	100	250	"

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# Exports of British Paper, &c.

**Total Values ... .. July, £204,448      January-July, £1,361,486**  
**Compared with 1906 Increase, £6,952      Increase, £176,657**

## WRITINGS, PRINTINGS AND ENVELOPES.

<b>JULY:—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
France ... ..	5,046	7,038	6,325	7,619	9,800	10,008
United States ... ..	716	1,231	937	2,009	2,694	2,071
Other Foreign Countries	17,065	25,019	28,353	24,793	35,890	37,157
B. South Africa ... ..	10,854	11,578	8,412	12,987	14,002	9,914
British India ... ..	11,598	17,383	20,659	13,834	19,094	22,626
Straits Settlements ... ..	451	1,103	2,215	813	1,602	2,684
Ceylon ... ..	1,251	1,288	1,768	1,816	2,041	2,623
Australia ... ..	21,109	20,656	30,993	25,243	25,946	31,657
New Zealand ... ..	6,419	7,763	6,977	8,536	10,433	9,192
Canada ... ..	4,114	4,192	7,719	5,735	6,481	10,608
Other British Possessions	2,735	2,249	2,339	4,368	4,106	3,926
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>81,358</b>	<b>99,560</b>	<b>116,697</b>	<b>107,693</b>	<b>132,089</b>	<b>142,466</b>

<b>JANUARY-JULY:—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
France ... ..	39,520	44,702	51,735	59,210	65,624	80,356
United States ... ..	7,273	7,709	9,263	16,937	17,093	19,058
Other Foreign Countries	108,047	131,976	173,861	168,610	198,784	235,228
B. South Africa ... ..	80,203	59,362	68,616	95,920	75,991	82,518
British India ... ..	82,590	98,347	129,132	100,900	115,327	139,437
Straits Settlements ... ..	5,807	8,614	9,569	8,749	12,069	12,084
Ceylon ... ..	8,625	9,653	10,529	11,825	13,755	14,511
Australia ... ..	115,480	119,700	182,852	140,520	146,791	189,458
New Zealand ... ..	43,476	44,533	57,695	56,887	59,349	71,176
Canada ... ..	29,261	29,574	41,306	40,523	40,757	57,169
Other British Possessions	14,856	14,786	16,566	26,372	25,516	26,260
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>535,138</b>	<b>568,956</b>	<b>751,124</b>	<b>726,453</b>	<b>771,056</b>	<b>927,255</b>

## HANGINGS.

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
July ... ..	6,522	9,453	7,126	13,999	20,459	16,107
January-July ... ..	53,768	56,483	58,564	133,980	141,639	142,110

## BAGS.

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
July ... ..	2,928	2,684	2,601	3,318	3,015	2,585
January-July ... ..	20,603	19,026	17,720	21,254	21,841	18,453

## OTHER DESCRIPTIONS.

<b>JULY:—</b>	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
France ... ..	952	1072	997	2,314	2,960	3,016
United States ... ..	1,036	858	1,681	3,489	2,780	4,770
Other Foreign Countries	5,045	7,537	8,096	9,475	12,752	12,891
B. South Africa ... ..	4,014	4,297	3,075	4,608	6,335	3,756
B. East Indies ... ..	2,257	3,992	4,900	2,511	4,587	5,836
Australia ... ..	3,143	5,730	5,059	3,549	4,069	4,905
New Zealand ... ..	1,297	1,289	585	1,641	1,652	958
Canada ... ..	926	1,368	2,327	2,100	3,415	4,795
Other British Possessions	1,934	2,071	1,838	2,256	2,483	2,303
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>20,604</b>	<b>28,214</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>31,943</b>	<b>41,933</b>	<b>43,290</b>

OTHER DESCRIPTIONS (Continued).

JANUARY-JULY:—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
France ... ..	6,746	5,647	9,895	16,905	14,451	20,303
United States ... ..	7,066	8,531	11,744	21,375	25,032	31,528
Other Foreign Countries	43,035	47,293	53,957	71,848	73,525	83,137
B. South Africa ... ..	25,009	24,004	22,581	29,125	33,892	28,008
B. East Indies ... ..	25,289	24,725	27,527	31,257	31,036	32,868
Australia ... ..	21,443	26,190	32,718	25,868	30,239	32,994
New Zealand ... ..	6,884	6,891	6,673	9,487	10,075	8,948
Canada ... ..	6,513	6,210	13,026	15,050	17,317	21,683
Other British Possessions	11,587	12,524	11,964	13,290	14,726	14,199
Totals ... ..	153,572	162,015	190,085	234,235	250,293	273,668

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Total Values ... July, £481,992      January-July, £3,173,587  
Compared with 1906 Decrease, £21,449      Decrease, £169,393

UNPRINTED PAPER—On Reels.						
JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	49,103	72,586	46,406	33,634	40,982	24,810
Norway ... ..	38,290	54,623	17,207	23,911	32,211	11,166
Germany ... ..	8,705	7,395	5,583	5,446	5,378	3,822
Netherlands ...	3,449	3,788	15,639	3,555	2,308	12,161
Belgium ... ..	677	1,159	1,457	671	882	1,602
United States ...	22,955	32,242	31,845	13,004	19,554	16,983
Other Countries ...	30,239	23,040	8,168	16,204	12,005	5,234
Totals ... ..	153,418	194,833	126,305	96,425	113,320	75,778
JANUARY-JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	299,339	394,622	320,639	106,761	228,802	185,490
Norway ... ..	239,665	348,321	294,330	152,333	208,820	171,613
Germany ... ..	49,614	31,941	28,868	31,659	26,134	21,530
Netherlands ...	27,243	26,713	41,911	26,464	20,146	31,702
Belgium ... ..	4,917	4,927	6,788	4,193	4,660	6,448
United States ...	164,516	246,049	180,583	92,856	152,979	97,019
Other Countries ...	126,953	146,971	75,179	68,079	75,880	49,626
Totals ... ..	912,247	1,199,544	948,298	572,345	717,421	563,428

UNPRINTED PAPER—Not on Reels.						
JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	76,398	94,285	90,244	51,070	63,068	60,280
Norway ... ..	68,943	78,094	72,634	45,965	51,199	47,705
Germany ... ..	25,329	30,048	31,125	25,379	27,899	27,877
Netherlands ...	39,005	41,949	45,253	35,627	39,311	43,231
Belgium ... ..	23,537	26,457	28,523	21,533	25,377	25,432
United States ...	7,092	6,927	4,748	9,284	7,402	7,425
Other Countries ...	39,637	40,664	35,670	35,831	36,474	38,434
Totals ... ..	279,941	318,424	308,197	224,689	250,730	250,384
JANUARY-JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Sweden ... ..	460,446	560,928	593,754	314,233	376,631	398,970
Norway ... ..	382,599	507,152	538,231	252,596	321,197	338,796
Germany ... ..	176,386	210,384	195,035	170,234	194,917	183,021
Netherlands ...	272,304	266,794	268,935	254,325	255,076	255,310
Belgium ... ..	164,538	178,211	171,919	154,742	171,027	160,620
United States ...	95,172	89,448	68,904	81,674	88,420	65,901
Other Countries ...	227,046	248,572	191,657	230,384	243,649	215,807
Totals ... ..	1,778,491	2,061,489	2,028,435	1,458,188	1,650,917	1,618,425

HANGINGS.						
JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	127	384	400	279	763	923
Netherlands ...	600	530	764	630	1,029	1,630
Belgium ... ..	1,386	961	1,012	3,743	2,502	2,837
France ... ..	454	343	296	2,413	2,388	1,795
United States ...	48	16	56	211	60	706
Other Countries ...	49	66	85	167	244	301
Totals ... ..	2,664	2,300	2,613	7,443	6,986	8,192

**HANGINGS (Continued).**

JANUARY-JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	3,533	4,935	8,999	7,589	9,764	17,459
Netherlands ... ..	5,041	7,009	8,063	9,432	16,066	17,941
Belgium ... ..	15,008	18,003	17,157	40,772	46,719	45,337
France ... ..	3,080	3,252	2,796	17,025	20,862	15,046
United States ... ..	1,877	813	687	4,900	3,185	3,698
Other Countries ... ..	468	588	779	1,237	1,786	2,374
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>29,007</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>38,481</b>	<b>80,955</b>	<b>99,282</b>	<b>101,855</b>

**OTHER PRINTED OR COATED PAPERS.**

JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	2,597	2,885	4,004	6,824	8,552	11,924
Netherlands ... ..	1,719	3,111	2,096	7,593	7,713	6,595
Belgium ... ..	7,333	7,070	6,657	14,161	11,108	12,129
France ... ..	623	725	1,078	3,119	4,097	4,894
United States ... ..	2,152	1,140	1,119	4,087	4,806	4,674
Other Countries ... ..	43	40	88	211	204	485
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>14,467</b>	<b>14,971</b>	<b>15,042</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>36,480</b>	<b>40,701</b>

JANUARY-JULY:—	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
Germany ... ..	15,824	21,176	20,468	43,036	56,486	59,297
Netherlands ... ..	13,969	15,658	16,978	59,452	47,186	42,195
Belgium ... ..	43,147	44,719	47,079	81,051	79,588	87,595
France ... ..	6,495	4,032	5,371	22,989	20,147	27,516
United States ... ..	8,722	11,814	8,228	21,086	36,831	31,036
Other Countries ... ..	583	471	814	2,213	1,529	3,742
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>88,740</b>	<b>97,870</b>	<b>98,938</b>	<b>229,827</b>	<b>241,767</b>	<b>251,381</b>

**STRAWBOARDS.**

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
July ... ..	120,175	175,177	217,719	38,535	49,893	61,047
January-July ... ..	916,499	1,201,378	1,270,013	285,864	345,770	361,137

**MILL AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.**

	1905. Cwts.	1906. Cwts.	1907. Cwts.	1905. £	1906. £	1907. £
July ... ..	82,560	96,449	99,622	35,093	46,032	45,890
January-July ... ..	679,822	615,380	583,189	271,888	287,823	277,361

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# Tariff Changes

## AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### U.S.A.

The following are among recent Tariff decisions:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Rolls of paper on which views of scenery have been painted by hand, used for applying to walls in the same manner as wall paper, dutiable as paper hangings ... ..	402	25% <i>ad val.</i>
Cards printed by the so-called "lichtdruck" process, in which the impression is made from an inked gelatine plate on which a sun print from a photographic negative was produced by the usual manner of exposure to the sunlight, are in no sense produced by lithographic process, and are not dutiable as lithographic prints. They are dutiable as printed matter not specially provided for...	403	25% ..
Fire screens composed of bamboo frames tied together with silk strings, the frames enclosing hand-painted panels, all of which is admittedly composed in chief value of cotton, are properly dutiable as manufactures of cotton ... ..	322	45% ..
Wall pockets made from cardboard on which lithographic prints have been pasted, being so designed that they can be folded into shapes suitable for holding small articles, and having pin-cushions or calendars attached, are not "lithographic prints" within the meaning of paragraph 400 of the Tariff, but are dutiable as manufactures of paper ... ..	407	35% ..

### GERMANY.

The under-mentioned appear among the latest notices concerning the application of the Customs Tariff:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
"Congo-roofing," a roof covering material of couched cardboard, of which the single layers are impregnated with an asphalt and tar-like substance ... ..	651	Marks. 100 kilogs. 1-50
Wrapping paper in rolls, ready for insertion in apparatus from which the paper is torn off as required ... ..	670	" 15-00

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.  
The following are among the recent decisions with regard to the application of the import tariff:—

Articles, and how classed.	Rates of Import Duty.
Machines and machinery (other than agricultural and machine tools)— Duplicators "Roneo"— As machinery, n.e.i. ... ..	12½% <i>ad val.</i>
Drying press (steam) and generator used exclusively for and in the actual process of stereotyping— As machinery (free) ... ..	Free.
Machine tools— Bookbinding—press lever embossing machine ... ..	Free.
Stationery— Envelopes such as are ordinarily used for correspondence purposes, though printed or embossed with the name and address of trader— As manufactured stationery If, in addition to such name and address, the envelope bears any printing or design of an advertising nature— As paper, advertising matter, or manufactured stationery ... ..	25% <i>ad val.</i>  2d. per lb., or 25%, whatever is the higher.
[Note.—The foregoing does not apply to envelopes (e.g., seed bags, photo envelopes, etc.) ordinarily used in enclosing or forwarding merchandise or samples. These, if printed with the traders' name, are liable to 25 per cent., or 3d. per lb.]	

### DUTCH EAST INDIES.

A new tariff of Import Duties has been approved by the Dutch Government and will shortly come into operation. So far as paper and print are concerned, the following are the principal entries:—

Articles.	Unit.	Duty.
Books, maps and charts, engravings and prints and music in sheets, sewn together or bound. Note.—Engravings and prints in frames are dutiable as furniture not mentioned separately.	—	Free.
Paper of all sorts, wall-paper, music, and notepaper, cardboard writing books and registers, ruled or not ... ..	—	10% 6%
Writing and drawing requisites ... .. Note.—With the exception of paper.	<i>Ad val.</i>	6%
Playing cards, European, separate or in sheets ... ..	Per kilog.	1-20
Playing cards, Chinese, separate or in sheets ... ..	"	0-15
All other goods not specially mentioned among the foregoing ... ..	<i>Ad val.</i>	6%

### SOUTH AFRICA.

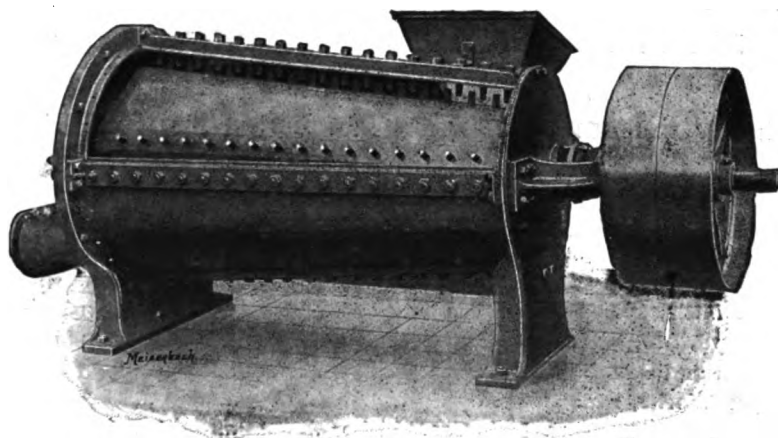
It has been decided that butter paper is dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Advertising matter, like the Union-Castle Co.'s "Handbook" must pay 25 per cent. *ad valorem* or 2d. per lb., whichever is the greater. In each of the above cases, a rebate of 3 per cent. is allowed, if the goods are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any of the reciprocating Colonies.

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**REFERENCES :**

GREAT BRITAIN :—

Star Paper Mills, Ltd., Feniscowles	...	...	...	...	3 Filters.
Edward Lloyd, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	2 "
Peter Dixon and Son	...	...	...	...	3 "
Ford Paper Works, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	3 "
Wall Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., Greenhithe	...	...	...	...	4 "

ABROAD :—

Leykam-Josefsthal, Austria	...	...	...	...	20 Filters.
United Paper Mills of Denmark	...	...	...	...	11 "
Union Co., Skien, Norway	...	...	...	...	10 "
Kuebler & Niethammer, Kriebstein, Germany	...	...	...	...	17 "
Darblay Pere et Fils, Paris	...	...	...	...	10 "

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VOLUME XLVIII.  
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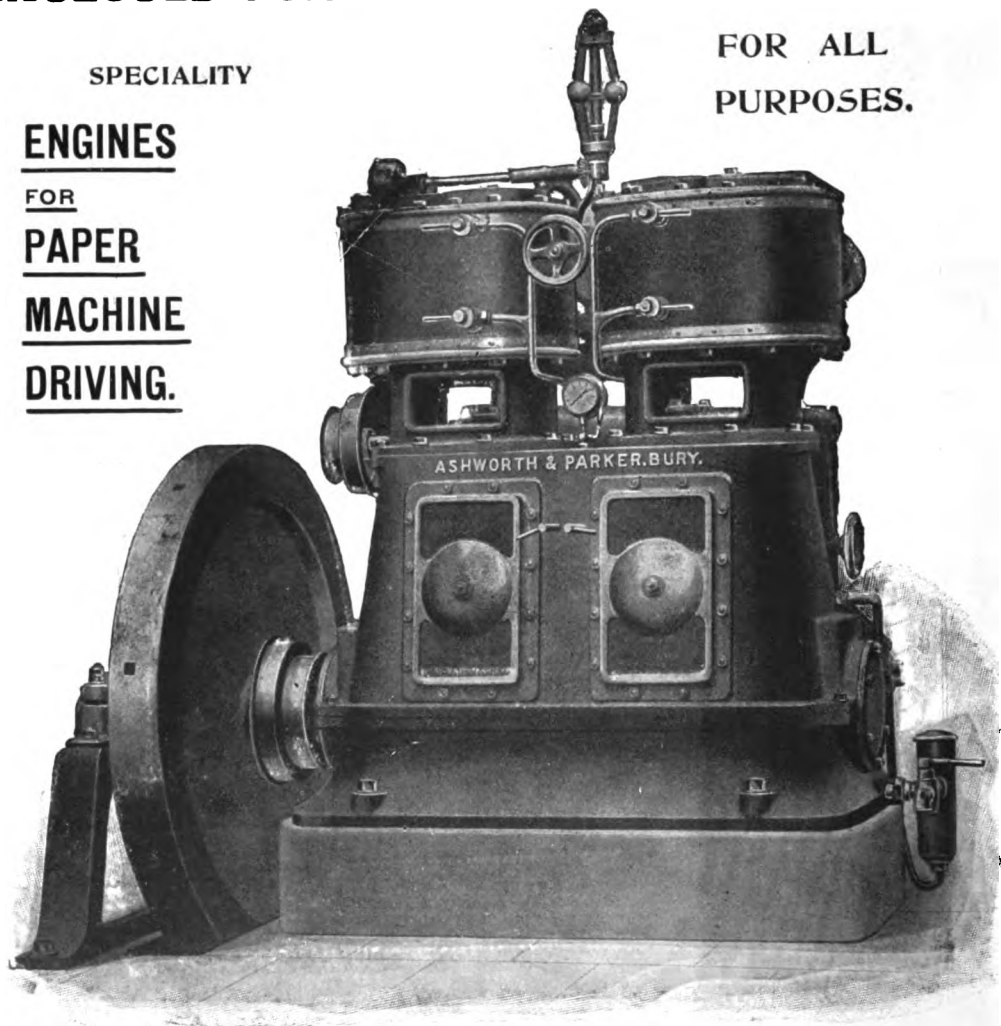
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## Analysis of Papers for Size.

Most dyed papers are sized with rosin, glue being rarely used, says Mr. L. Kollmann, in the *Zentralblatt*. In undyed paper the presence of glue is tested for by exhausting a torn-up piece with boiling water, and adding a solution of tannin to the filtered solution. If glue is used, a flocculent precipitate will be formed. Even with dyed paper this process will often answer perfectly if the dye is insoluble in water. Cases, however, occur in which the glue used for sizing has been made insoluble by the action of other ingredients of the paper, such as dyes and fillings. The matter becomes still more complicated when water-soluble dyes have been used, which act on the glue to some extent, and also dissolve with part of the glue and give a coloured precipitate with tannin. If this happens, a thorough chemical investigation of the precipitate is necessary.

Another way of testing for glue is to boil the aqueous extract with freshly precipitated mercurial oxide. In the presence of glue, mercury is reduced as a grey precipitate. But the test is not very delicate under any circumstances, and has the grave defect that some artificial dyes produce the same precipitate in the absence of gelatine. The Millon test, too, must be used with caution. If a piece of paper containing glue and moistened with the test is warmed, a brick-red colour, quickly changing to brown, is developed; but the test is obviously useless with red paper, to say nothing of possible colour reactions between

non-red dyes and the test. A more troublesome difficulty, however, is that the Millon reagent is a test for any singly hydroxylised aromatic group, and such groups occur, not only in albumen and gelatine, but in many dyes, such as naphthol, yellow S., orange II., and eosine.

To test qualitatively for rosin, let a drop or two of ether fall on the paper, and see if the place becomes surrounded with a border of rosin. This test is applicable both to white and coloured papers, but the border only shows its characteristic appearance by reflected light. The speed with which the ether evaporates gives a rough comparative estimate of the amount of rosin present, as the rosin checks the evaporation.

The quantitative estimate of rosin can be made by the following simple process: A weighed amount of small scraps of the paper is exhausted with several lots of ether. The ethereal solutions are mixed and evaporated down. The residue is weighed as rosin. The ether dissolves neither dye nor starch, nor mineral filling.

Mineral fillings are detected and estimated by burning the paper, and testing the ash by the usual methods of mineral analysis.

Neither the qualitative nor the quantitative estimation of starch is easy. The iodine test may of course be spoiled by many other dyes which may be present in the paper, and the blue given with tincture of iodine is a certain test of the presence of starch only when the tincture is used on white paper.

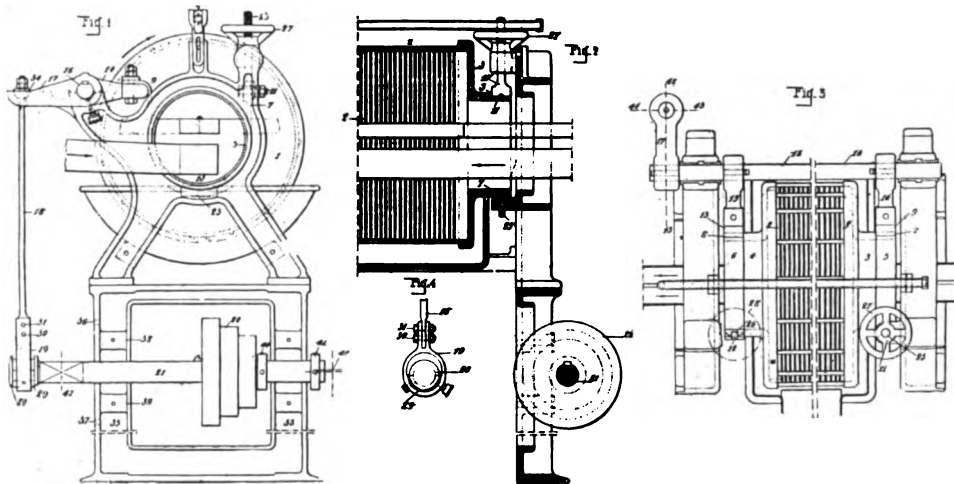
The best test for the papermaker is to first remove any glue or dye present by prolonged cold digestion, first with water and then with alcohol, treating the paper, torn into small



scraps, in a well-corked flask. The bleached and unsized residue is rinsed with cold water, and then tested with tincture of iodine. Another portion of this residue may be reserved for the quantitative estimation of the starch by the method of Wurster or Hoyer. In any case the quantitative analysis can only be carried out by a skilled chemist.

## Controlling Strainer Drums.

A patent has been granted to M. Marcel Lamort, of Paris, relating to pulp-strainer drums, whereby two movements can be communicated to them, one a shaking or shogging movement, which imparts to the drum a displacement of a few millimetres in the vertical direction, the other a rotary movement, a consequence of the first, which imparts to the drum a very slow rotary movement of only a few revolutions per minute.



The annexed drawings represent, by way of example, Fig. 1, an end view, partly broken away, of an ordinary pulp strainer drum of a papermaking machine provided with the controlling means forming the subject of the present invention; Fig. 2, an elevation of the same, partly in longitudinal section, taken on the line *x y* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan of the same, partly broken away, and Fig. 4, a detail of one of the devices serving for working the machine.

Fig. No. 1 is a pulp strainer drum consisting, as usual, of a jacket or casing 2, supported at its ends by two metal heads 3 4, each having a flange 5 6, similar to the rim of a pulley—that is to say, each is capable of receiving a strap 7 8, placed as shown at 9 to 11, and the points of attachment 11 12 of

which are constituted by means of feet forming grippers.

At 9 13 the straps are connected to the ends of two iron arms 14 15, both of which are keyed on a shaft 16. By causing the ends of these arms 14 15, pivoted on the shaft 16, to rise and fall a reciprocating movement is imparted to the drum 1 in the vertical direction. This movement is obtained in a continuous and rapid manner by employing a third lever 17, one end of which is keyed to the shaft 16, while its other or free end serves as a fulcrum or bearing for a vertical connecting rod 18, which is itself connected at its lower end to a head 19, which pulls on an eccentric 20, forming part of a driving shaft 21, which is set in motion by means of a belt passing over a stepped pulley 22, thereby enabling the speed to be varied at will, so as to obtain a number, also variable, of shakings or shoggings of the drum. These shakings or shoggings are rendered sharper and more energetic by the addition on each side of the drum of metallic stops or abutments 23, placed immediately below each strap. As these stops or abutments are fixed, and as the straps are capable of extension,

the feet 11 12 are not fixed, but are each connected to a screw rod 25 26, capable of being raised or lowered by means of a hand wheel 27 28, forming a nut. The travel of the drum can therefore be regulated by causing it to fall from a greater or less height back on to the stops or abutments, thereby obtaining all the desired effects, viz., beatings without shock, beatings with shock, strong or weak, or even immobility.

The rotary movement of the drum is effected intermittently each time this latter is raised by the two straps. It is, however, the consequence of this rising movement, and can in fact only take place as long as the straps are drawn by one end only, because if they were drawn by both their ends the drum would always fall back to the

same place, and there would be no rotary movement. This movement is, moreover, proportional to the number of beats and their amplitude.

The head 19, Figs. 1 and 4, which constitutes one of the essential parts for transmitting the movement from the shaft 21 to the lever 17, consists of a cast steel collar in which is located a brass half-bearing 29, on which the whole of the pressure due to the weight of the drum is exerted when this latter is raised. Said collar is secured to the connecting rod 18 by bolts 30 31. At its upper end the connecting rod 18 is jointed to the lever 17 by means of a hemispherical brass piece 34, traversed by the connecting rod, which is screw threaded at its end, and is held by means of a nut and a lock-nut. The

piece 34 rests in a recess formed in the end of the lever 17, which is bored to allow the connecting rod 18 to pass through.

The shaft 21 is carried in two plummer blocks, one of which is faced on the side at 47 and carries two pairs of bearing blocks fixed on the two faces of the frame 35 at 36 37 38 39. The other, also fixed on the frame, sustains the displacements of the shaft through the intervention of the rings 40 and 41.

The shaft 21 may be placed in the direction of the axis 42 43, or in the direction of the axis 44 45. In this case it is carried in two plummer blocks resting on iron chairs.

When two strainers are arranged tandem, the shaft 21 may be replaced by a shaft carrying two eccentrics at 20 and 46.

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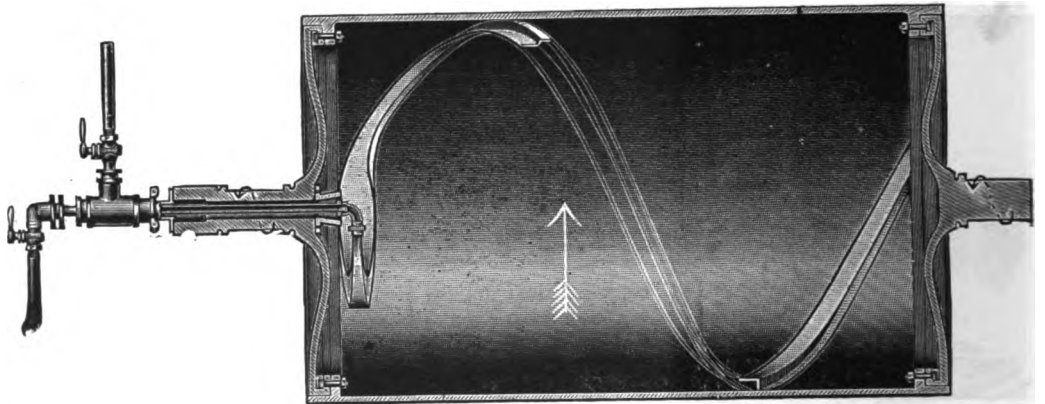
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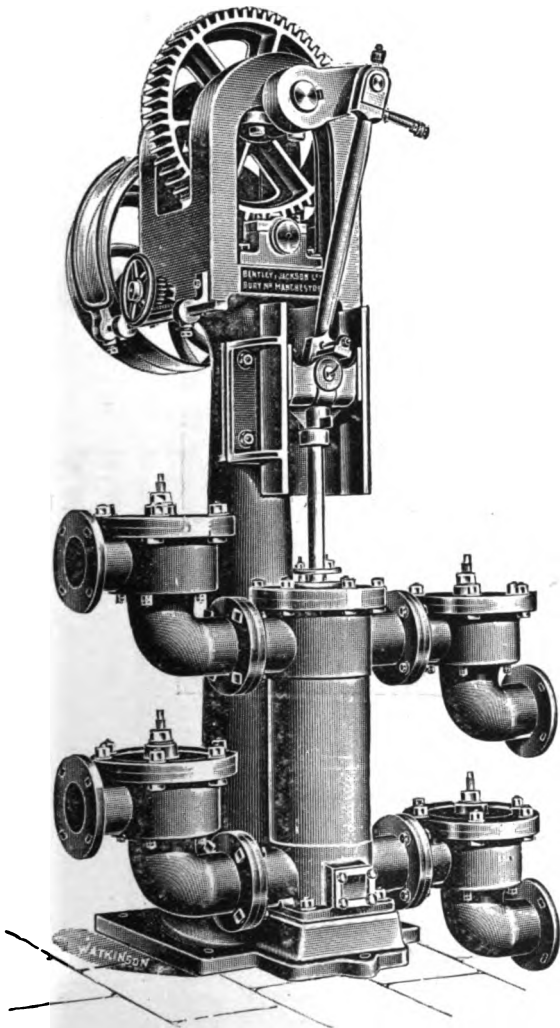
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## The Spanish Paper Trade.

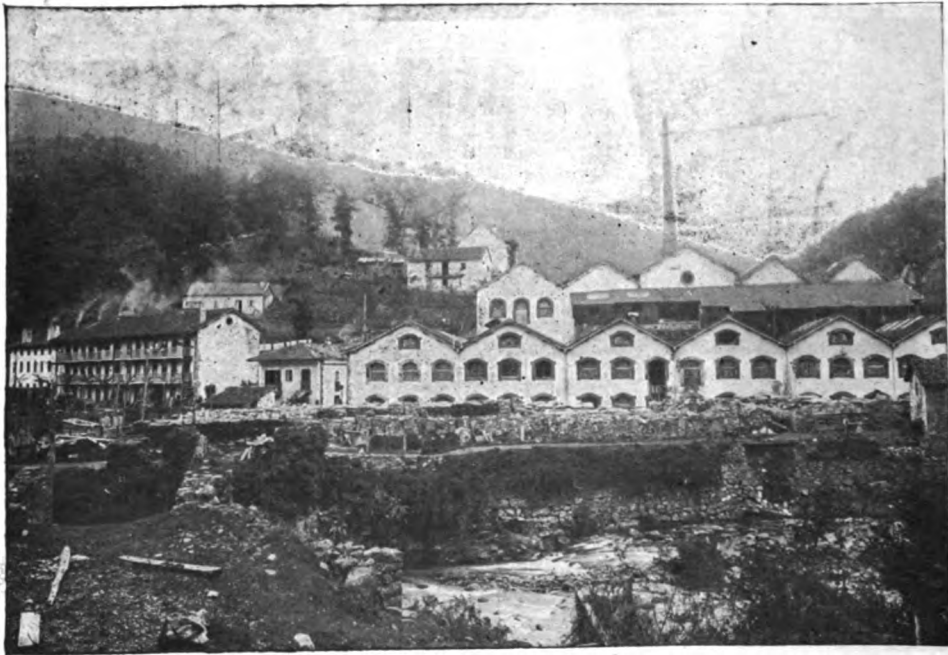
### Some of the Establishments of the Papeleria Espanola.

#### III. THE OROZ-BETELU MILL.

This extensive paper factory is situated in Navarra, 33 miles from Pamplona, the capital of that Province, in close proximity to Mount Irati and to immense pine forests, which furnish annually 8,000 cubic metres of wood for conversion into pulp. Coal and all necessary raw materials can be delivered at this mill at very reasonable rates, owing to the facilities

turbine of 200 horse-power, the fourth—of the American type—being run by an electric motor of 250 horse-power. For the other machinery, a 70 horse-power electric motor is provided, and there is a 30 horse-power turbine in reserve in case of need. The grinders work with a pressure of water equivalent to a head of 300 feet, which is obtained from a spring near the mill, and conveyed through a pipe of 4-in. diameter. This water also serves to feed the steam boilers, and can be utilised in case of any disarrangement of the pump which provides hot water for the paper machine, for fire extinguishing purposes, etc.

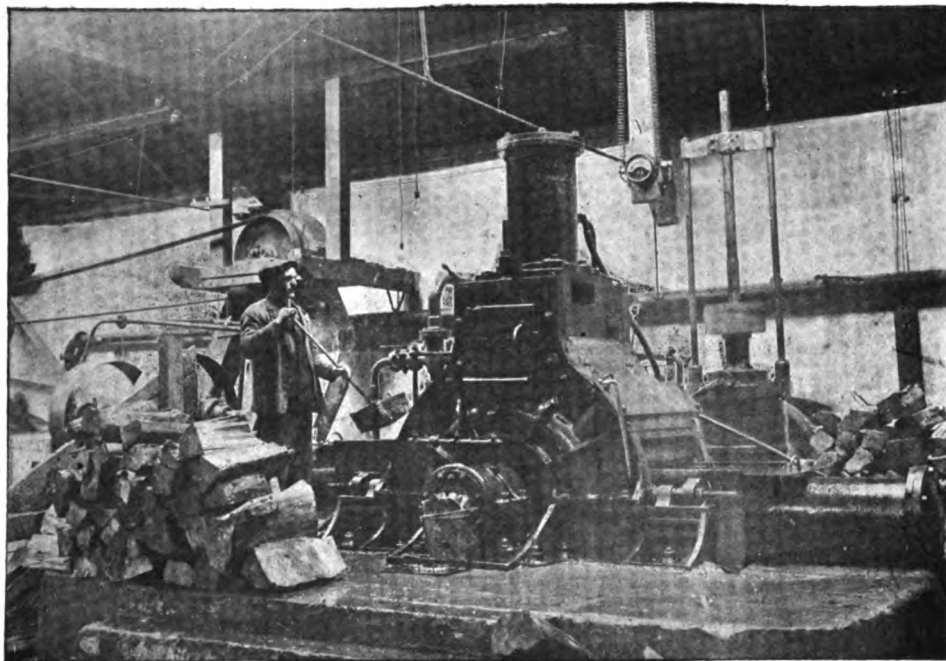
The raw wood brought down from the hills is delivered at the back of the mill from waggons, and there prepared for the grinders, etc., which are situated on a level 20 feet lower, so that the billets descend by a lift to



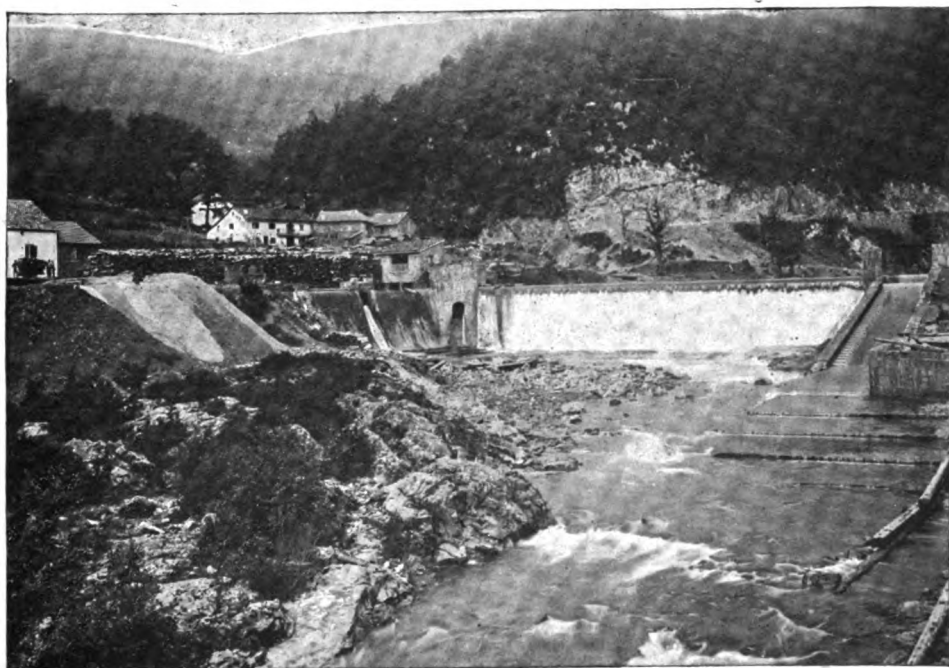
EXTERIOR OF THE MILL.

of river carriage along the Irati. A fall of 50 ft. on the same stream supplies hydraulic power to the extent of 1,000 horse-power, and a further 400 horse-power are generally available during nine months of the year at a point a couple of miles from the works. Having regard to these favourable conditions of environment, the establishment is in an exceptionally good position to make paper cheaply. There is a splendid modern installation of pulp making plant, including two washers with a capacity of ten cubic metres of wood, four grinders with refiners, seven sorting machines (three cylindrical and four flat), and six presse-pâtes. Three of the grinders are each operated by a

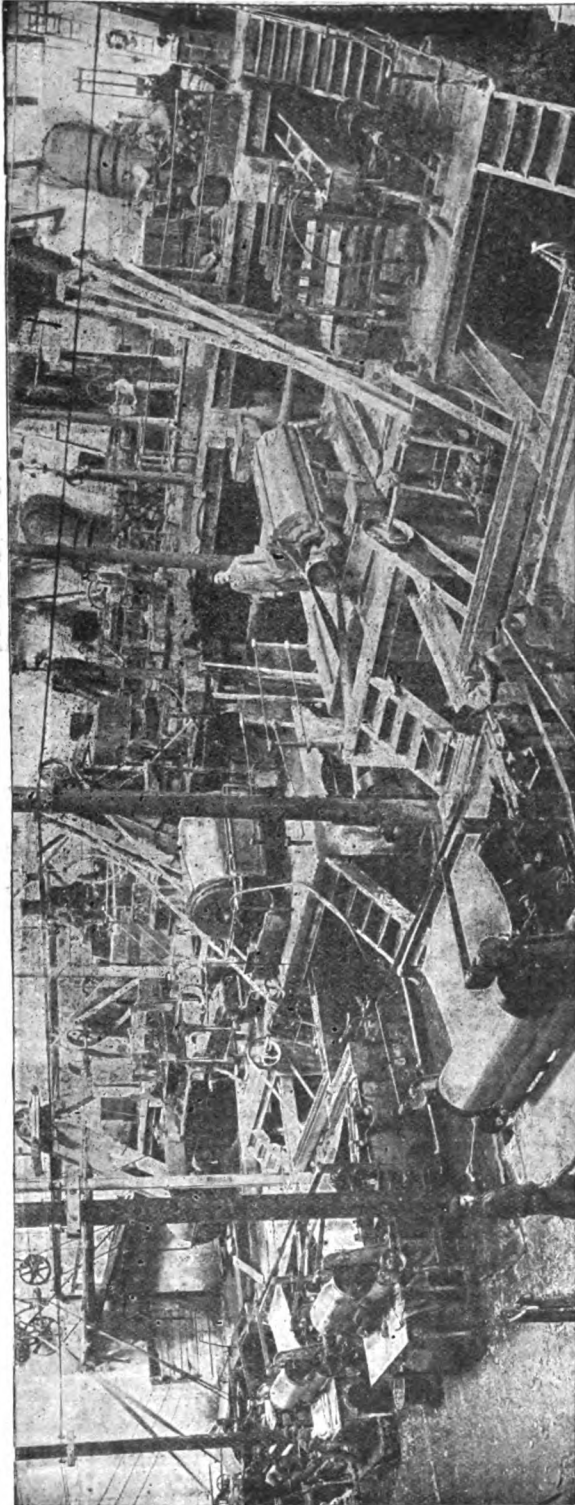
the place where they are wanted, with but little trouble to the staff. The pulp mill produces about 8 tons of pulp daily, mechanical and half-chemical, which is mechanically conveyed from the refiners to the papermaking department. The machine is an 80-inch one, and turns out some six tons per day of paper of various kinds, including wrappings, but nearly all of cheap sorts. It is driven by an electric motor of 53 h.p., a turbine of 150 h.p. being provided for the beaters, calender, cutter, reeler, etc. The whole of the premises, as well as the workmen's dwellings adjacent (which are the property of the company) are lighted by electricity, through the medium of a dynamo and a transformer, in connection with



AMERICAN GRINDER.



THE FALL WHICH SUPPLIES POWER TO THE MILL.



MECHANICAL WOOD PULP MILL.

a 25 h.p. turbine exclusively devoted to lighting purposes. The mill contains plant for the manufacture of boards and paper ribbon for packing. Samples of its various makes can be had from the British agents for the Papelera Española, Messrs. Burnell, Hardy and Co., 106, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. The pending construction of an electric tramway from Aviz to Pamplona will greatly facilitate the operations of this mill, as an important economy in the cost of carriage of its products will then be effected, owing to a station on the Pamplona railroad being thus brought within easy reach. At present motor carriage is employed.

## Marbled Colours

ON  
PAPER.

The Hoechst Farbwerke has patented a very original process for dyeing marble hues on paper and on textiles generally. The dye bath is a stream of slow-running water through which the fabric is passed, while at the same time dye solutions are introduced in drops or in thin streams according to the amount required. They are then taken up by the material before they have time to mix with the bath or with one another. The effect produced varies, of course, almost to an infinite extent. It depends upon the chemical affinity between the material being dyed and particular dyes, on the concentration of the solutions used, and upon the relative positions of the orifices supplying them to the bath. If necessary, the colours produced can be fixed by steaming or by mordanting either before or after the dyeing process according to circumstances. It will be observed that this method is on a totally different principle from that on which paper is now marbled for bookbinders and others, which depends on the use of oil colours insoluble in water and floating upon its surface, the various colours being distributed at the will of the marbler by stirring.

# PURE ALKALI

CRESCENT



BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

Equal to 98 per cent. Carbonate of Soda.

The STRONGEST and PUREST form of the article in the market, and therefore the MOST ECONOMICAL for the use of PAPER MAKERS.

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EXCEPTIONALLY PURE.

76 TO 77 PER CENT. 70 TO 72 PER CENT. 60 TO 62 PER CENT.

## BLEACHING POWDER,

HIGH STRENGTH.

**BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Limited,**  
**NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**



## Paper for Paper Blankets, &c.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. Harold Jackson, of the Oaken Clough paper mills, Garstang, covering the manufacture of a paper having a nap or raised surface produced thereon and applicable for blankets and the lining of clothing, and many other purposes. In carrying out the invention it is preferable to employ a paper prepared from pulp material of greater length of fibre than the average. Upon such paper a soft warm nap is raised by passing the paper through an ordinary raising machine such as employed in raising a nap upon cotton or woollen cloths. In another form a crinkled paper preferably made from long fibre pulp is employed and passed through the raising machine which raises a nap above the crinkled parts thereby imparting an extra body and thickness to the feel of the paper. Paper so treated loses its hardness and crispness and becomes soft and pliable and warm to the touch and bends without crackling. The invention is not limited to the employment of long fibre or crinkled paper but may be applied to other papers of sufficient body and thickness. Paper so prepared more especially the crinkled paper is, without any impregnating or further treatment, excellent for paper blankets, the use of which is now becoming so general and also for the lining of garments and for other similar purposes. The patentee states that he is aware that it has been proposed to manufacture a packing and bearing material from paper by preparing a flocked surface thereon by circular saws or other means and then impregnating the roughened surface with a lubricant such as plumbago, paraffin wax, tallow or other composition.

## AMERICAN Imports and Exports of Paper.

During the twelve months ended June last the imports of paper and manufactures of into the United States were of the value of 10,727,885 dols., as compared with 6,998,761 dols. and 5,623,638 dols. respectively for the two previous years.

Germany shipped paper and manufactures of to the United States during the year ended June, 1907, to the amount of 6,823,444 dols.; 1906, 4,341,838 dols.; and 1905, 3,235,401 dols.

The United Kingdom follows Germany in order of importance in supplying the American market with paper, etc., the shipments for the year ended June last amounting to 1,163,105 dols.; 1906, 994,740 dols.; 1905, 872,995 dols.

The American imports of paper exceed the exports. The value of the latter for the year ending June last was 9,856,733 dols., as compared with 9,536,065 dols. in 1906, and 8,238,088 dols. in 1905.

A reduction is shown on last year's exports of American printing paper. The value stands at 3,514,281 dols., as against 3,666,798 dols. in the previous year. A great improvement, however, is noticeable compared with 1905, when the amount was 3,059,444 dols.

American writing paper and envelopes continue in good export demand, the value for the year ending June, 1907, being 1,200,742 dols.; 1906, 975,579 dols.; and 1905, 975,099 dols.

American hangings and playing cards show a reduced exportation last year. Hangings—1907, 297,357 dols.; 1906, 311,318 dols.; 1905, 304,338 dols. Playing cards—1907, 184,747 dols.; 1906, 257,897 dols.; 1905, 304,338 dols.

## Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports and imports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

### From London.

PRINTINGS.—To Africa, 98 cwts.; Australia, 435 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 25 cwts.; Belgium, 37 cwts.; Canada, 47 cwts.; China, 1,164 cwts.; Denmark, 11 cwts.; France, 1,298 cwts.; Holland, 10 cwts.; India, 716 cwts.; Italy, 24 cwts.; Japan, 1,710 cwts.; New Zealand, 1,625 cwts.; Portugal, 18 cwts.; S. Settlements, 68 cwts.; Siam, 25 cwts.; United States, 88 cwts.; W. Indies, 87 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Africa, 42 cwts.; Australia, 919 cwts.; Argentine, 111 cwts.; Brazil, 6 cwts.; China, 134 cwts.; Dutch E. Indies, 8 cwts.; France, 65 cwts.; Germany, 17 cwts.; Gibraltar, 8 cwts.; India, 972 cwts.; Italy, 24 cwts.; Japan, 149 cwts.; New Zealand, 465 cwts.; Portugal, 72 cwts.; Spain, 4 cwts.; S. Settlements, 206 cwts.; Siam, 33 cwts.; United States, 20 cwts.; W. Indies, 63 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Africa, 281 cwts.; Australia, 332 cwts.; Belgium, 3 cwts.; Brazil, 6 cwts.; Cape, 11 cwts.; Canada, 652 cwts.; China, 75 cwts.; Channel I., 70 cwts.; Denmark, 9 cwts.; Greece, 8 cwts.; Germany, 242 cwts.; Holland, 29 cwts.; India, 126 cwts.; Italy, 22 cwts.; Japan, 30 cwts.; New Zealand, 609 cwts.; Portugal, 27 cwts.; Sweden, 12 cwts.; United States, 68 cwts.; W. Indies, 94 cwts.

### From Glasgow.

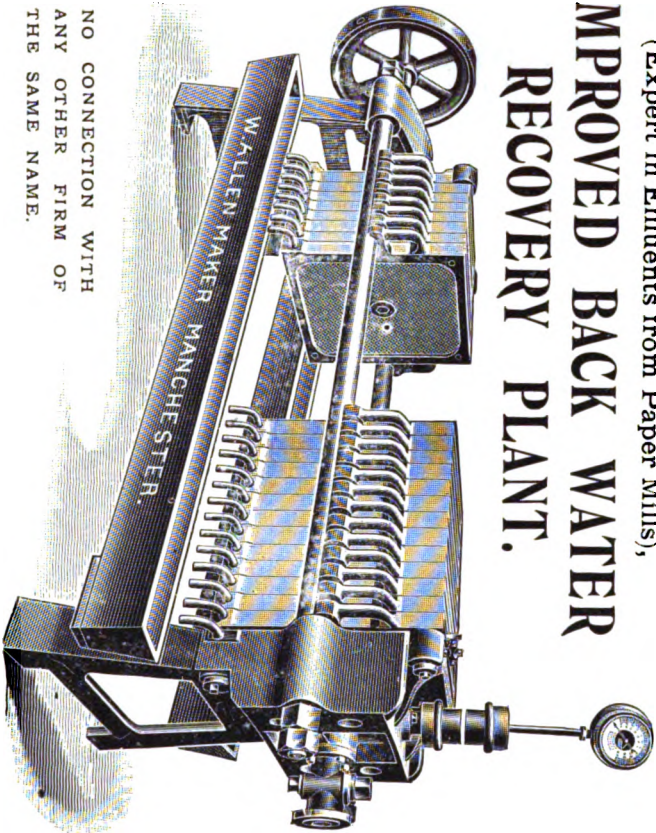
PRINTINGS.—To Argentine, 6 tons, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  cwts.; Belgium, 17 cwts.; Canada, 4 tons, 6 cwts.; Cape, 68 cwts.; Chili, 480 cwts.; Egypt, 210 cwts.; Gibraltar, 21 cwts.; Holland, 3 cwts.; India, 49 tons, 7 cwts.; New Zealand, 11 tons, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwts.

WRITINGS.—To S. Africa, 1 ton, 3 cwts.; Argentine, 39 cwts.; India, 1 ton, 17 cwts.; New Zealand, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Canada, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cwts.; Holland, 4 cwts.; India, 2 tons, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.

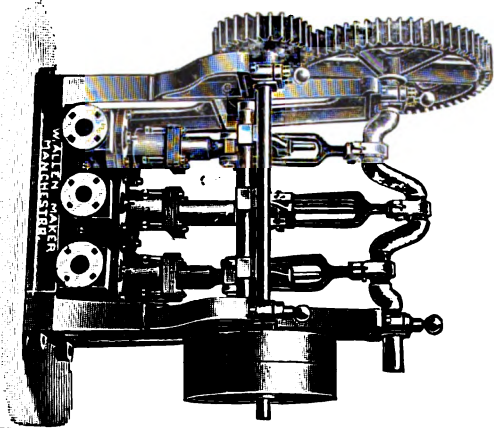
AN advertisement in the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW and WOOD PULP INDUSTRY is always a good investment.

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Olive Bros. Ltd., Woolfold Paper Mills, Bury.  
OLIVE & PARTINGTON, Dover Mills, Glossop.  
DARVEN PAPER CO. LD., Spring Vale, Darven.  
POTTER & CO., Hollins Paper Mill, Darven.  
ALMOND & CO., South Belgrave Paper Mills, Darven.  
RAMSBOTTOM PAPER MILL CO. LD., Ramsbottom.  
STAR PAPER MILL CO. LD., Fenscoyles, nr. Blackburn.  
WARWICK ISAAC & CO., Wraybury, Brackley.  
KILLNER PARTINGTON PAPER PULP CO. LD., Barrow-in-Furness.  
LANCASTER, Ferguson & Co., Arden Mills, Woodley.

Edward Lloyd Ltd., Sittingbourne, Kent.  
THOMAS PAPER MILL CO. LD., Purfleet.  
CHARLES MAKSDEN & SONS, Caldergrove Mills, nr. Wakefield.  
Dart v. Trenchard Paper Mills, Dartford, Kent.  
YATES DUXBURY & SONS, Hemp Bridge Paper Mills, Bury.  
YATES DUXBURY & SONS, Hall-1-th-Wood, Bolton.  
ROBERT FLETCHER & SON, LTD., Kersley Paper Works, Stoneclough.  
GILLESPIE & MASON, LD., Newton-le-Willows, Lanc.  
HARTLEPOOL PULP & PAPER CO., LD., West Hartlepool, Durham.

HULL PAPER PULP CO. LD., Hull.  
THOMAS & GREEN LTD., Somo Mills, Wotton.  
JAMES WATSON & SONS, LD., Thide Hall Mills, Bury.  
SOCIETY DES PAPIERIERES, Mulhouse, France.  
ROBERT CRAIG & SONS, LD., Mount Mill, Strde.  
SMITH, ALEXANDER & CO., Ferrykil Mill, Leslie, Fife.  
NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL CO. LD., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim.  
J. CROFT & CO. LD., Bannside Mill Kendal.  
J. B. BOCKEN & SONS LD., Dean Mill, Luddenden, Yorks.  
SUN PAPER MILL CO. LD., Fenscoyles, nr. Blackburn.



THE extraordinary situation with regard to City depression, with the emphasis on the "City," continues, with, just at the moment of writing at the beginning of the week, the least little bit of reassurance that the spirit of decline is coming to an end. It represents an extraordinary *débâcle* one of the strangest on record— and naturally not only affects securities of a kind far removed from those which normally affect paper trade securities, but creates a disturbing effect upon all sorts of investment and speculation.

BUT after all it is possible to make too much of the condition, because there is nothing whatever to indicate that the elements from which it arises will not right themselves in due course— they always do. When one considers the exuberant condition of British trade at the moment, it must indicate that Stock Exchange securities, especially of the industrial class, must necessarily right themselves sooner or later, even if they fail to assert their previous ascendancy.

THIS is the feeling, I think, as far as I have been able to ascertain, which is held by most keen and far-seeing business men at the present moment. This is not the first occasion upon which gilt-edged and other substantial securities have languished temporarily, notwithstanding that outside trading considerations were favourable. Unless I am very much mistaken, the situation will right itself very much as other kindred associations have also righted themselves, and I notice that even the most pessimistic writers are disposed to look upon the situation from the cheerful standpoint.

THERE is no doubt that the circumstances which have led to the strange condition have created immense anxiety in City circles, but there seems to be no foundation for anticipations of dire calamity arising therefrom, and while depreciation in securities has been rampant, and may continue to be so for some time longer, still, the general financial position, taken in alliance with the trade position, which was never so good in our national history, must sooner or later combine to result in a better situation than that which exists at present.

TO BE sure, we are threatened with troubles of a trade character in all directions. The impending shipbuilding trade lock-out, if it comes to pass, will be a very serious affair, and it will affect not only huge bodies of

workers and their families, but indirectly the whole trade of the country, from the influence of which the paper trade is not likely to escape. But I take it at the moment of writing that better influences than those which at the first outburst of conflicting feeling prevail, may yet be able to prevent a calamity which in an industrial sense would be of the severest concern to the whole of the country. Shipbuilding is one of our great industries, and all our great industries affect all auxiliary industries, and no auxiliary industry is involved in any great industry more than the paper trade, and that is why I draw attention to the dominant fact in these columns.

THERE is, of course, no getting away from the fact that the course of the paper trade, like that of every other commercial interest, is largely, if not mainly, influenced by the course of international affairs. At the moment these are both satisfactory and unsatisfactory, if such a Hibernian method of expressing oneself is permissible. Our most energetic and tactful King has done splendid work lately in rounding off international asperities in Europe, and consolidating the general desire for Peace, which, after all, as a bedrock principle, all civilised and progressive nations desire above all things. His work in this direction will live long after him, and remain a monument to his consummate ability as a diplomatist.

THAT is the satisfactory part of the situation. The unsatisfactory element finds its chief expression at present in Morocco, whose storm centre seems to be Casa Blanca— which somehow or other the man in the street will insist in calling Casabianca— reminding one of Mrs. Hemans' famous poem which we all knew in our boyhood, about the boy who stood on the burning deck, because, as irreverent critics have said, it was too hot to sit down upon. But that is a digression. The Moors are getting the worst of the combat, as they are bound to do at the bitter end, but more French troops will have to put in an appearance if peace is to be restored on a substantial basis. Already it seems that there is a little soreness between the French and the Spaniards, and certainly the French are doing fine business in the fighting line while their Peninsular comrades are engaged in the responsible work of looking on. The situation reminds one a little of the Mississippi pilot, of whom Bret Hart or Mark Twain (was it not?) writes, who was asked what he did on board the mighty river's steamers. He replied he did everything. "Oh, but," he was asked, "what does the captain do?" "Oh," was the reply, "he only stands by and does the swearing."

IT is just these abominable little wars that upset the financial horizon and prejudice trade, keeping live business men, who have an eye especially to their foreign interests, in tenterhooks. That is a nasty little business also in Venezuela, but as V-etc. is hardly the sort of country that one can deal with seriously, I do

not think the incident need worry us much. President Castro, who is the *enfant terrible* of South American political life, has been reported to have the matter in hand, so we may see some fun, but a few shots from a British warship will bring him and his bellicose countrymen to their senses. It would be absurd to take these little outbreaks too seriously. At the same time, they must not be too easily discounted; because nearly all of the critical international situations which have been created have as a rule arisen from the most trifling beginnings, just as a huge conflagration may be started from a spark from a cigar or a passing locomotive. So, from week to week, we have our alternations of freedom from anxiety and familiarity with it, and perhaps we would hear more about them all were we not in the heart of a holiday season.

\* \* \*

AND that reminds me that if London is not "empty," as the Society expression goes, at the present moment, the London paper trade may be said to be so. There is hardly a responsible member of the trade in town, speaking generally of course, and the subordinates are nearly all on holiday. Nobody can be found "in," when you call at a City office or warehouse. It is very much the same, I believe, as far as I can learn, in the country, and between holidays and wayzgooses (or wayzgeese), there is a levity about the paper trade just now for which August—and a mighty poor August, too—must be held responsible. Topics are consequently as few in the paper trade just now as primroses are in December. The principal one has naturally been the recent lock-out in Norway, as the latest information to hand is to the effect that the majority of the workpeople have accepted the employers' proposals. I am the last man in the world to desire to decrease business relations with our good friends in Norway, but I cannot understand why, under the circumstances lately prevailing, our Canadian kinsmen should not put a little extra grease on their wheels.

\* \* \*

AND by the way, I should like now to say "Hear, hear!" to "A Wholesaler Who Works for a Profit," whose letter appeared in last week's *Review* on the subject of the rise in the price of paper. I do not know who the writer of the letter is, because my Editor is very properly as stiff as glue on these matters. But I should like to see a few more men of the same writer's stamp come along in support of a good price for our British-made paper. It is all very well to say that keeping up our prices gives the foreign stuff dumped down on our shores a chance, but it must always be remembered that if our papermakers and paper warehousemen are to have a chance to regenerate our national paper trade, they must have the means wherewith to do so, and the means comes from profit. Money makes money, you know, and it makes enterprise also, and the paper trade wants both. "British pluck and business acumen," *plus*, of course, financial resource, is what our paper trade mainly re-

quires at the moment. There is plenty of the last-mentioned available, but can we not have just a little more of the other qualities?

\* \* \*

JUDGING from the reviews which have appeared of the work entitled "Canada's Century," to which I recently devoted some paragraphs, it has been received with unanimous favour by the Press of the country, and there is much in it to which I might refer further in detail, but considerations of time and space prevent me doing so at the moment. I hope to return to some parts of the volume on another occasion, but for the moment I may say that various chapters dealing with the forest wealth of Canada contain much that will appeal to the paper trade man who takes a comprehensive interest in all that concerns wood pulp manufacture. The chapter on "Logging in the Canadian Forests," which necessarily applies in considerable measure to pulp wood production, though in that connection to a less extent than in relation to the lumber industries generally, contains some picturesque passages.

\* \* \*

THE author writes of a log "jam" being "quite a common thing, especially in the narrower rivers, where the current is swift or swollen, and in fact a log 'jam'—and more particularly the liberation of the jammed logs, is one of the sights of Canadian up-country life. Sometimes nothing short of a liberal use of dynamite enables the primary obstructing log to be removed. In other cases—a matter of much greater danger and difficulty—the key to the jam has to be negotiated by actual hand-work on the log by axe, and great pluck is necessary on the part of the wielder of the weapon. Every movement has to be calculated with the readiest resource and the maximum of rapidity, and a false move may mean disaster, for it is no joke to have to shift the key of a jam which has behind it anything from perhaps three thousand to five or ten thousand logs!"

\* \* \*

It was not Mr. Barrett's luck to see a jam, or the liberation of one, for he was in Canada at the wrong season for such an exciting experience, but he says "a more picturesque pen than mine has described such a sight: 'There was a pause, a strange stir far and near, sounds of fierce jostle, crush and grind, and the huge mass broke up and began to sweep by with indescribable tumult, now stayed a second, now off again. Amid strange shrieking, grinding notes of the fury of intense frictions, a forest of logs flew past. . . . Trunks 40 feet long shot out here and there, straight up in the air. . . . White and yellow jets of tortured water darted up to half the height of the bluff, from a churned mass of foam, thick and spumy with the shed sap and ground bark. . . . And the loggers rested silent on their axe-helves or log-hooks!'"

G. A. F.

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## Mason's Paper Mill, Ipswich.

**Mr. A. Marshall Appointed Manager.**

In our issue of September 19th, 1902, we referred to the fact that that well-known North of England papermaker, Mr. Alfred Marshall, then late of Hunslet Paper Mills, Leeds, had been appointed manager and a director of the Vale Paper Mills, Horwich, Lancs. (Messrs. Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd.). Mr. Marshall's five years' engagement with that firm is on the point of expiring, and his fellow-directors have every reason to congratulate themselves on



MR. ALFRED MARSHALL.

their past association with him. During his term of office he has succeeded in raising Vale Mills to the front rank amongst establishments of its own class, and the firm's reputation is second to none in that direction.

Although the sphere of Mr. Marshall's activities will in future be transferred to Ipswich, he will still maintain there a connection with his friends at Horwich. He is undertaking the entire inside management of Mason's Paper Mill, and as the Vale Mills are just now in the fortunate position of having more orders than they can execute, it has been arranged that some of these shall be transferred to Ipswich.

We have no doubt that under Mr. Marshall's management Mason's Paper Mill Co., Ltd.

will flourish apace, and speedily occupy a prominent place amongst business enterprises in East Anglia. At present it is the only paper mill in Suffolk, though another was in operation at Bramford, some half-dozen miles distant, until a few years since. Mr. Marshall takes with him to Ipswich the good wishes of his co-workers at Vale Mills.

## American Fourdrinier for Canada.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., of Quebec, have placed a contract with the Pusey and Jones Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A., for a Fourdrinier machine having a width of 154 inches. The machine will be featured with a wire of the greatest length ever placed on such a machine. The rolls will be large, as the machines will be designed to make paper at the rate of 500 feet per minute. The driers will be thirty in number and each four feet in diameter. A set of chilled iron calender rolls will supply heat enough to dry the paper and give it a high polish, and each will be 26 inches in diameter.

### TO LET ON LONG LEASE.

**T**HE LAND, WATER RIGHTS, BUILDINGS  
AND MOTIVE POWER now forming the  
**"HALL I'TH WOOD" PAPER MILLS,**  
Near **BOLTON,**

suitable for PAPER MILLS, BLEACHING, OR  
DYE WORKS, or any other business requiring a  
good supply of water.

**POSSESSION on 12th MAY, 1909.**

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Huntroyde Estate Offices,  
PADIHAM.

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# AMBER SIZE.

## FROM BARREL TO BEATER.

We guarantee to size 20 per cent. cheaper than any other size on the market, and we are prepared to prove this by demonstrating at your own Mills free of charge.

Although we have been offering Amber Size a few months only, it has been adopted exclusively by leading British Paper Manufacturers.

### REPORT.

**R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S.,**  
ANALYST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER,  
WOOD PULP AND PAPER TRADE EXPERT.  
*Telegraphic Address: "Alkalinity, London."*  
*Telephone No.: Bank, 8993.*

**LABORATORY AND OFFICES:**  
(CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS),  
OXFORD COURT, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
(Opposite Cannon Street Station).

Messrs. FOX, STOCKELL & Co.,  
32, St. Mary Axe, E. C.

29th May, 1907.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to hand you my report on the use of Amber Size, from which you will see that the results of the experiment favour the use of this material, and I must say that **this is about the best prepared size I have seen.**

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. SINDALL.

### Report on the use of Amber Size.

Some careful comparative trials made with Amber Size, as against ordinary rosin size, gave results **indicating the superiority of Amber Size.**

An experiment was carried out at a well-known paper mill. Two large beating engines were utilised for the purpose, the amount of pulp taken in each case being exactly the same. To one of the engines the required proportion of clay was added, then the ordinary rosin size, followed by alum, and finally the colour necessary to tone the paper. In the second beater the conditions were exactly the same, except that instead of ordinary rosin size the new Amber Size was employed.

The proportions of Amber Size and the ordinary rosin size used in the above trial were as follows:—

**For each 10 lbs. of Amber Size** added to the pulp in one beater **the amount of ordinary rosin size added** to the pulp in the second beater was **18½ lbs.** A good feature of the Amber Size was the readiness with which it dissolved in water.

The rosin size was a normal material, made by boiling rosin with soda ash in the usual way, and containing 54.3 per cent. total rosin, as shown by analysis.

**The paper treated with Amber Size proved to be the harder sized than that treated with ordinary rosin size,** not only when tested by the rough and ready methods usually employed, but also when carefully examined by laboratory tests.

This paper was satisfactory in every way, having a clear, light appearance, and feeling somewhat harder to the touch, with a distinct rattle superior to that of the paper treated with ordinary rosin size.

The cost of treatment with Amber Size under the conditions named in the experiment proved to be **20 per cent. cheaper** than the cost of sizing the paper with the ordinary rosin size.

Similar experiments were made at other mills with softer sized papers, and while it is more difficult to discriminate exactly between a number of papers which have been treated with small proportions of size, the trials were satisfactory in showing that **the cost of sizing the paper was reduced by the use of Amber Size.**

Samples of the Paper were submitted by me to the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute, and the Certificate given states that the **Paper treated with Amber Size was Superior in Sizing Quality** to that treated with the ordinary Rosin Size referred to in this report.

The Certificate of the German Imperial Paper Testing Institute thus confirms the conclusions arrived at.  
(Signed) R. W. SINDALL.

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2, St. Andrew Square,  
EDINBURGH.

WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW,

Offices: 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.

## TRADE NOTES.

**CELTIC PAPER MILLS, LTD.**—A petition has been presented for the winding-up of this company by Messrs. J. Marx and Co., Finsbury-pavement, E.C. It will be heard on October 15th.

**THE BALLY PAPER MILLS CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).**—Notice is given that all claims against this company should be sent in by September 30th to the liquidator, Mr. W. A. Browne, at the company's offices, 28, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

A NOTICE appears in the *London Gazette* for the 20th inst. to the effect that at the expiration of three months from that date the company, J. S. Cudlip (Junior), Ltd., will, unless cause be shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and thereby dissolved.

**A. M. PEEBLES AND SON, LTD.**—The net profits for the year ended June 30th amounted to £4,106, inclusive of £1,975 brought forward. The directors recommend a further dividend of 1½ per cent. on the 5 per cent. preference shares, making 4 per cent. for the year, carrying forward £106.

**Y. TROTTER AND SON, LTD.**—The twentieth annual meeting was held at Chirnside Bridge on Thursday last week. Colonel Houstoun Boswall Preston, who presided, said the company had sustained a heavy loss by the death of their chairman, Dr. Jacks, who had been a director since its formation, and had been indefatigable in his efforts to promote its success. The annual report was adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent. declared on the preference and ordinary shares. It was agreed not to fill up at that meeting the vacancy on the directorate. The directors' report appeared in our last issue.

**ELLANGOWAN PAPER MILL.**—These works were recently closed for a week—an annual custom—when every part of the works received a thorough overhaul.

**MESSRS. REDPATH, BROWN AND CO., LTD.,** London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Glasgow, have taken over the contract for the supply and delivery of the steel work for the new mill for the Wall-paper Manufacturers, Ltd., at Greenhithe. The order, amounting to over 2,000 tons, was originally placed with Messrs. Milliken Bros., of New York, but the whole of the structural steel work is being executed by Messrs. Redpath, Brown and Co., Ltd., at their London and Edinburgh works, delivery being made at the rate of 500 tons per month.

**SIR T. VANSITTART BOWATER** has been asked by an influential deputation to allow himself to be nominated for the position of Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard, vacant by the lamentable death of Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G.

Sir Vansittart Bowater has been a member of the Court of Common Council for Vintry Ward for many years, and last year fulfilled with distinction the important office of Sheriff of the City of London, and received the honour of knighthood for distinguished services, in addition to high honours conferred by European countries.

**COMING-OF-AGE OF MR. WYNDHAM PORTAL.**—Last week there were festivities at Laverstoke, associated with the coming-of-age of Mr. Wyndham R. Portal, eldest son of Sir William and Lady Portal. He recently arrived home from South Africa, on leave from his regiment, and has been the recipient of many presents, including that of his portrait from the tenantry. Nearly 500 of the employees of the Bank of England Paper Mills, with their friends, were entertained.

**MR. WILLIAM JACKS, D.L., J.P., LL.D.,** of The Gart, Callender, N.B., and of W. Jacks and Co., Glasgow and London, etc., chairman of Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd., and a director of other companies, formerly M.P. for Leith and Stirlingshire, who died recently, left, *inter alia*, £20,000 to found a chair of Modern Languages at the University of Glasgow, principally for commercial education, and such portion of his library as his trustees may think suitable, and £1,000 to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

**THE late Mr. Francis F. Lidderdale,** of South Hall, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, a director of Bergvik Co., Ltd., etc., left estate entered for probate at £14,182.

**MR. RAMSAY SELKIRK VICKERS,** a commercial traveller in the employment of Messrs. Olive and Partington, Ltd., papermakers, 31, Glassford-street, Glasgow, died on Thursday morning, last week, in a tramcar in West Nile-street from hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased, who was thirty-two years of age, resided at Whitehill-avenue, Steps.

The annual excursion of the workers in Guardbridge Paper Mills took place on Saturday, Rothesay being visited.

The annual outing of the employees of Creech St. Michael Works, near Taunton (Messrs. R. Sommerville and Co.), took place on Saturday, the 10th inst. The party was conveyed by a special train from Thornfalton to Taunton, where a connection was made with an excursion train for Torquay. Various places of interest were visited, and trips were made to Dartmouth, on the river Dart to Totnes, where many joined the train on the homeward journey, Thornfalton being reached at 11.25. A most pleasant day was spent, the arrangements being satisfactorily made by Messrs. F. W. Slade and James Heron, the secretary and treasurer. The gentlemen named were each presented with a silver-mounted pipe and case, subscribed for by the members of the outing club. The generosity of the firm was, as usual, much appreciated.

It is stated that employment in the china clay quarrying industry continued good in the St. Austell and Lee Moor districts during last month.



## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Thursday to insure insertion the following day.**

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**—Charges for advertisements under this heading are One Shilling for twenty-four words, and One Penny per word after. Minimum charge One Shilling. Three insertions are given for the price of two. Cash to be sent with order.

**SITUATIONS VACANT, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MILLS WANTED or TO LET, MACHINERY, and MISCELLANEOUS**—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for fifty words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Ten words to be reckoned for each line.

**LEGAL & FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, SALES BY AUCTION, &c.**—One Shilling per line.

**ADVERTISERS**, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

**PAYMENTS** must be made in advance, except where the advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

**CHEQUES** and Post Office Orders to be Crossed and made payable to W. JOHN STONHILL & CO.

**OFFICE—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegrams: STONHILL, LONDON.  
Telephone: NO. 14,308 CENTRAL.

### Situations Vacant.

**WANTED**, for Lancashire Paper Mill, an **ORDER BOOK CLERK**; absolutely necessary to have knowledge of placing orders on Machine.—Address, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box No. 10,723, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10723

### Situations Wanted.

**BEATERMAN** seeks Situation; accustomed to News, Printings, Writings, etc.; good references; abstainer; quiet and steady; 10 years last situation.—Address, No. 10,715, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10715

**CARD PASTER** requires Situation; also accustomed to Guillotine and Milling; age 34; married; total abstainer; steady and reliable; good references.—24, Essex-street, Reading. 10730

**C. KENNY**, having ceased to represent John Slack, Hayfield, is open for a fresh **ENGAGEMENT**.—Address, 17, Sutton-road, Heaton Norris, Stockport. 10717

**ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT**, well up in Paper Mill Work, requires Situation; first-class references.—Address, "T," No. 10,725, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10725

**PAPERMAKERS, Agents, and Wholesale Stationers' TRAVELLER** is open for similar or other responsible position; age 34; fair connection; 17 years with present firm; for some time Departmental Manager. Excellent references.—Address, No. 10,709, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10709

**REELERMAN or CALENDERMAN** (Super or Friction) desires Situation; age 28; thoroughly experienced; accustomed to all classes of Papers; good references.—Address, No. 10,718, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10718

**SITUATION as MACHINEMAN**; News, Blottings, Caps, etc.; used to Combined Machine; Fourdrinier and M.G.; fast speeds; age 32; married; first-class references.—Address, No. 10,699, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10699

**WANTED**, Re-engagement, **DAY or NIGHT FOREMAN**, home or abroad; 12 years' experience as Foreman in best English and Scottish Mills, making highest quality of Writings, Printings, Blottings, News, Rope Browns, Manillas, Small Hands; good at Colours.—Address, No. 10,714, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10714

**WANTED**, Situation as **SUPER-CALENDERMAN, REELERMAN, or CUTTERMAN**; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of Paper; good references for ability and sobriety.—Address, No. 10,710, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10710

### Machinery for Sale.

**DRYING CYLINDER**, 88 inches on face, 9 feet diameter; modern; excellent condition—For further particulars apply, No. 10,724, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10724

**ONE Horizontal Cross Compound CONDENSING ENGINE**; cylinders, 11 and 18½ by 18; slide valves; Menzie's piston rings; metallic packing for rods; "Pickering" governor; independent cone varying gear; separate stop valve; fly-wheel 84 by 10, turned for belt; hand barring gear; horizontal torpedo condenser. All in splendid order. Removed only owing to increase of boiler pressure. Can be seen by appointment.—Apply, No. 10,729, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10729

**PAPERMAKING MACHINES, Second-hand.**—One presently making 52-in. of cut paper, for wire 59-in. wide, having twelve Drying Cylinders 4-ft. diam., Smooth Rolls, Copper Cooling Rolls, three Stacks of Chilled Calenders, Gearing, and 13-in. Horizontal Steam Engine, exclusive of Strainers.

Also another Machine, Second-hand, for wire 82-in. wide, having eight Drying Cylinders 4-ft. 6-in. diam. and one Cylinder 7-ft. diam., Brass Cooling Rolls, one Stack of Chilled Calender Rolls, and Gearing for the Machine, exclusive of Steam Engine or Strainers.

Apply, Bertrams Limited, St. Katherine's Works, Sciennes, Edinburgh. 10702

**SECOND-HAND SET of Five Chilled CALENDER ROLLS**; 68½-in. on face; 14-in., 9-in., 9-in., 9-in., and 17-in. diameter.

Also **STEAM ENGINE, Condensing**, 14-in. diameter, stroke 2-ft. 4-in.

For further particulars apply No. 10,708, Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10708

**STEAM ENGINE**, second-hand, compound, side by side, condensing; h.p. 12-in. diam., 1.p. 21-in. diam. by 24-in. stroke.—For further particulars apply, No. 10,698, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10698

**Machinery Wanted.**

**LARGE Revolving RAG BOILER**, in good condition, Wanted.—Apply, **Masons Paper Co.**, Ipswich. 10728

**REFINING ENGINE**, any make. State size, price, and condition, and if steel or bronze bars.—Address, No. 10,705, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10705

**WANTED**, a Large **WASHING ENGINE**, of not less than a ton capacity.—State price and full particulars to **Mason's Paper Mill Co.**, Ltd., Ipswich. 10721

**WANTED**, a Second-hand **WANDEL STRAINER** complete, or **Strainer-Drum** only.—Price and full particulars to No. 10,712, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10712

**Mill for Sale.**

**TO BE SOLD (Privately)**, **PAPER MILL** in **SCANDINAVIA**—one of the Best Sites in Europe—making 7,000 tons News and Sealings per annum, with own Sulphite, Sulphate, and Mechanical Pulp Mills, and 3,000 water h.p. Direct communication with the sea.—For particulars address, **Dearden, Brewis and Bardsley**, Chartered Accountants, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester. 10668

**Miscellaneous.**

**JOHN FULTON & CO.**, Engravers of Rollers for Wall-Paper Printing, etc.; also of Rollers for Embossing all kinds of Paper.—**Knowsley Street Engraving Works**, Manchester. 10167

**THE SOLE SALE** for **GERMANY** of a first-class English Paper Manufacturing Firm Wanted by a Wholesale House in Cologne. Stock for own account. First-class references.—Please address, "K. D., 6,921," care of **Rudolf Mosse**, Koeln am Rhein, Germany. 10726

**GAZETTE.**

**PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.**

**DRUMMOND and TURNER**, High-street, Rotherham, Yorks, stationers. Debts by **F. J. Drummond**, who will in future carry on the business on his own account. June 30th.

**THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890.**

**RECEIVING ORDER.**

**FAYERS, W. C.**, 52, Earl-street, Crewe, bookbinder and stationer. Date of order, and of adjudication order, August 14th, made on debtor's own petition.

**NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.**

**RICHARDS, S. E.**, trading as **Richards and Stone** 24, Bridge-street, Bristol, printer and stationer. First and final dividend of 4s. 1d., August 28th, at the official receiver's office, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol.

**Stocks and Shares.**

The following report is supplied by **Mr. F. D. Dean**, stock and share broker, 36, Corporation-street, Manchester. (Telegrams; "Fredean, Manchester"; 'Phone, No. 2180).

**PAPER, &c.**

Amount Paid.	Nominal Amount	Name of Company.	Dividend last half-year.	Prices Aug. 21.
1	1	Annandale & Son ord.	8	21/6-22/6
5	5	do. do. pref.	5	5-5 1/2
100	100	Beigvik Co., 4 1/2% deb.		
		Nos. 1-3,000	4 1/2	99-102
10	10	do. deferred	24/-	26-29
10	10	do. 6% cum. pref.	6	11 1/2-12 1/2
4	5	Burnley Paper Co.	10	7-7 1/4
7	7	Hury Paper, ord.	7 1/2	8 1/2-8 3/4
7	7	do. 6% pref.	7 1/2	8 1/2-8 3/4
5	5	Darwen Paper Mill Co		
		" A "	10	10 1/2-11
2 1/8	5	do. do. " B "	10	8-8 1/4
1	1	do. do. " C "	10	34/0-36/0
10	10	E. Lancashire Paper Co	10	14 1/2-15
10	10	do. do. 6% pref.	10	14 1/2-15
5	5	do. do. bonus	5	4 1/4-4 1/2
10	10	Townsend (C.) Hool & Co	8	6-7
5	5	Kellner-Partington Co	10/-	24-24 1/4
100	100	do. deb. (red, 1914)	4 1/2	103-103 1/2
5	5	N. of Ireland Paper Co	10	7-7 1/4
5	5	Olive & Partington 5 1/2	5	5 1/2-5 3/4
8	10	Olive Brothers [pref.]	10	4-4 1/4
10	10	do. do. fully paid	10	7 1/2-7 3/8
5	3	do. do. pref.	10	4 3/4-5 1/8
1	1	Owen, T. & Co. 6% pref.	6	17/0-18/0
100	100	do. do. 5 1/2% deb.	5	95-97
5	5	Peebles (A. M.) & Son	nil	1-2
5	5	do. 5% cum. pref.	5	3-4
100	Stock	do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	90-95
3	5	Ramsbottom Paper Co.	10	6-6 1/4
1	1	do. do. cum. pref.	5	21/0-21/6
4 1/2	5	Roach Bridge Paper Co.	10	5 1/4-5 1/2
5	5	Star Paper Co.	10	8-8 1/8
5	5	do. do. cum. pref.	10	5 1/8-5 1/8
100	100	do. do. deb. stock	4 1/2	100-102
10	10	Spicer Brothers cm. pf.	5/-	8-9
10	10	Waterlow & Sons 6% non-cum. def.	13	23-25
		do. 6% non-cm. pf. cum. pref.	4	12 3/4-13 1/4
			3 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2

**CHEMICALS, &c.**

1	1	Brunner, Mond & Co.	3/- p sh	5 1/4-5 1/8
10	10	do. do. 7% cm. pf.	7	17 1/4-17 1/2
1	1	Castner-Kellner Alkali Co.	9 1/2	24/9-25/3
100	Stock	do. do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	98-100 1/2
5	5	Clayton Aniline ord.	5	2 1/2-3
5	5	do. do. cm. pf.	3/-	3 1/2-4
1	1	Electrolytic Alkali ord.	nil	5/3-5/6
1	1	do. do. 7% pref	nil	18/0-18/6
5	5	Langdale's Chemical Co., Ltd.	4	42/0-44/0
9	10	Lawes Chemical ord.	6/6	4 1/4-4 1/2
10	10	do. do. pref.	7	10 1/4-10 3/4
4	4	Salt Union ord.	nil	17/0-17/6
6	6	do. 7% non. cm. pf.	3/-	4 1/4-4 1/2
100	Stock	do. 1st mort. deb.	4 1/2	89 1/2-90 1/4
100	Stock	do. " B " mort. deb	4 1/2	86-88
10	10	Steiner (F.) & Co. ord.	4	8 1/2-8 3/4
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	5	9-9 1/8
100	Stock	do. do. deb. stock (red. 1912)	4	89-91 1/2
10	10	United Alkali Co.	4/-	79/6-80/0
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	7	11 1/16-11 1/16
100	Stock	do. mort. deb. (red. after 1901)	5	108 1/2-109
1	1	United Indigo & Chemical	nil	2/0-2/6
1	1	do. do. 6% cm. pf.	6	7/6-8/0
15/-	15/-	Yorks. Dyeware & Chemical 6% pref.	nil	6/6-7/0

\*Interim. †For year. Div. to 31/12/04. †Arrears 2xd.

**ZELLSTOFFFABRIK TILSIT.**  
TILSIT, GERMANY.

**Mitscherlich Sulphite Pulps.**

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EASY BLEACHING QUALITIES**

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Buyers of all kinds of Bags, Bagging, Waste Paper, etc.  
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**OXFORD COURT, 109, CANNON STREET.**

Tel. Address: "ALCALINITY, LONDON." Telephone No.: BANK 8406.

**ANALYST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER.**  
**WOOD PULP AND PAPER TRADE EXPERT.**

**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
INVESTIGATION OF NEW FIBRES.**



ESTABLISHED 1879.

No. 1392 Old Series.

No. 1337 New Weekly Series.

**THE LEADING JOURNAL**

For the British Paper and Pulp Industries.

Printed and Published EVERY FRIDAY by  
**W. JOHN STONHILL & CO.,**  
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

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**Termination of the "Lock-Out" in  
Norway.**

THE welcome news was received on Monday last of the settlement of the dispute between workers and employers in connection with wood pulp and paper mills of Norway. The telegraphic advice in our last issue intimated

that an early termination of the conflict was likely. The "lock-out," therefore, was in force one week only, and Mr. Akel Amundsen, president of the Employers' Association, and Mr. Richard Hansen, president of the Workmen's Association, are to be congratulated in bringing their negotiations to a successful issue without delay, thus averting a serious unsettlement to an important industry. The great majority of the workers have, we understand, accepted the proposals submitted by the employers. The last wages' tariff put forward will remain in force until April, 1908. A new scale will then be adopted, to be binding for a period of three years. The labour troubles in Norway have had a stiffening effect upon prices of wood pulp. The increased production of cellulose has been readily absorbed at full prices. The market for mechanical is very firm, and some makers are inclined to be exorbitant in their demands. Consumers, however, are not likely to see former low prices ruling. The late unsettlement of the market has certainly had a beneficent effect in forcing up the selling prices of paper, and British papermakers would do well to stand together in maintaining a proper margin of profit.

\* \* \*

**Paper Trade Customs.**

WE are glad to have evidence that paper sellers are determined to enforce their trade customs. Some opposition on the part of buyers is likely to be aroused in regard to the clause "the weight of necessary wrappers and string for reams and reels is to be included in the chargeable weight of the paper." A Mr. Critchley, of Maidstone, seems to be sore on this point, and feels quite disappointed that papermakers refuse to give way, particularly as he had brought "wire makers to reason," when they endeavoured to charge wrappers at the same rate as material. He succeeded, however, in obtaining the support of the Maidstone Chamber of Commerce, it being decided at a recent meeting to approach the London Chamber of Commerce to see what action, if any, could be taken in the matter.

\* \* \*

**The Labour Market in the Paper Trade.**

ACCORDING to the Labour Correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the paper trades continued good during July, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 22,235 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.3 per

cent. in the total number of workpeople employed, as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade, with 1,854 members, had 2.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 2.3 per cent. in June, and 1.9 per cent. in July, 1906. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 605 members had 6.4 per cent. unemployed, compared with 5.4 per cent. a month ago, and 5.4 per cent. a year ago. According to the returns furnished, 21,367 persons were employed in the machine-made section in the last week of the month, and 868 in the hand-made branch.

\* \* \*

**American Competition.**

AS ALREADY pointed out in these pages, the imports of American paper into the United Kingdom during the present year have sensibly declined, there being quite an absence of competition from that quarter. The Americans find it difficult to satisfy home requirements, and while such a condition exists, together with higher prices, an active export trade is out of the question. The figures relating to American imports and exports of paper and manufactures thereof for the fiscal year ended June last have lately been published. They show:—

		Dollars.
Imports	... ..	10,727,885
Exports	... ..	9,856,733

Compared with the previous year, the imports show an increase of 3,729,124 dols. and exports an increase of 320,668 dols. An excess of imports over exports is quite a change in "Brother Jonathan's" programme.

\* \* \*

**Canadian Paper Trade.**

CANADIAN paper manufacturers are experiencing an excellent demand for their products, finding it almost impossible to satisfy their contracts. Unfortunately, supplies of wood pulp are by no means large. According to advices from Ottawa Mr. John R. Booth, of Ottawa, who is shipping to South America, Spanish Main, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan, has been urged to accept orders from Europe on contracts formerly supplied by the Scandinavian mills. The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, some time ago withdrew all quotations for export. Mr. W. H. Rowley, president of the company, says the company is temporarily behind on orders in every line of manufactured paper, due to the heavy demand, scarcity of raw material and difficulty to get sufficient cars for shipping.

### Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd. — A Successful Year.

NOTWITHSTANDING somewhat adverse conditions, the result of the working of Messrs. Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd., for the year ended June last is a splendid achievement. Unfortunately, there was a serious breakdown of one of the large steam engines, which greatly affected production for several months. Manufacturing expenses, too, have substantially increased in the papermaking industry, the higher cost of coal being an important item. The increase in the earned profits of the company during the last twelve months is, therefore, all the more remarkable. For the year ended June, 1905, the amount was £4,103; 1906, £4,835; and 1907, £7,114. Such an expansion reflects the highest credit on the able management of Mr. G. P. Fleming, who has had control of Chirnside Mill during the last eighteen months. Mr. Fleming, before going to Chirnside, was in charge of the mill of Messrs. John Collins, Ltd., Denny, N.B., where he enhanced the high reputation he had previously gained whilst at Barnsley (Messrs. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd.). The report of Messrs. Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd. (which has already appeared in our pages) shows that during the year the bank loan has been reduced from £12,500 to £9,000, and all expenditure met in the way of new plant. The ordinary shareholders receive a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income tax.

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association has presented a memorial to the Dominion Government asking it to secure a preferential tariff from Australia for, among other articles, paper and lumber. The memorial also prays that representations be made to the Commonwealth to suspend the operation of the new high protection tariff pending the arrival of goods in transit.

WAGES IN THE COAL TRADE. The Coal Conciliation Board for the federated mining districts in England and North Wales agreed on a further 5 per cent. advance in miners' wages from the first making-up day after September 13th. This is the third advance of 5 per cent. which has been made during the present year, and brings wages up to 55 per cent. above the standard, or only 5 per cent. below the maximum fixed when the present agreement was made.

COOKE AND NUTTALL, LTD., HORWICH. — Lien registered August 8th, for £11,000 six per cent. debentures (renewals); no trustees; charged on the entire undertaking, uncalled capital, property and assets, including the business of paper manufacturers, carried on at Horwich, Lancashire.

THE exports of sulphur from Sicily last year amounted to 17,500 tons, a decline of 23,200 tons as compared with 1905.



### Russia.

A NEW RUSSIAN ELECTROLYTIC CONCERN.—The Joint-Stock Electrolytic Factories Association is being formed in St. Petersburg to operate in the sense indicated by its title. Capital, £30,000. The organiser is State Councillor A. N. Ratkoff-Roshnoff.

### Germany.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN PAPER MACHINERY —In a recent letter from Washington to the *Papier Zeitung*, Dr. Hans Hofmann gave a history of the development of the paper machine production of the Pusey and Jones Company, of Wilmington, Del. He showed that the company had built in the last forty years 177 wide machines, increasing the maximum width from 100 to 166 inches, and the speed from about 150 feet to 600 feet a minute, the capacity of production being nearly seven times what it was in 1883. The exact gain was about six and three-eighths times. With a view to showing what the German industry has been doing in the same period, the firm of H. Füllner, of Warmbrunn, has written to the press, calling attention to the fact that it has constructed 278 machines since 1882, or in twenty-five years. One of the first machines turned out was 63 inches wide, and produced in twenty-four hours about 8,800 pounds of paper, while one of the latest quick running 103 inch printing paper machines turns out from 27,000 to 30,000 kilogrammes (59,400 to 66,000 pounds). The German firm, therefore, claims to have increased seven-and-a-half times the productive capacity of its machines, as compared with six and three-eighths times for American paper machines.

### United States.

RAGS, other than woollen, were imported into the United States during the year ended June to the value of 2,335,590 dols., as compared with 2,118,762 dols. and 2,184,863 dols. in the two previous years. Other paper stock was received last year of the value of 3,244,938 dols., and in 1906 and 1905 of the respective values of 2,118,762 dols. and 2,184,863 dols.

ARRANGEMENTS to form an International Paper Co. of the North-west are being pushed forward. The mills formerly associated with the General Paper Co. are interested. For valuation purposes an inspection is being made by Messrs. N. M. Jones, of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Co., Lincoln, Me.; George F. Hardy, paper and pulp mill architect of the East, and Stuart D. Lansing, of the Bagley and Sewall Co., Watertown, N.Y.

THE death is announced, at the age of seventy-five years, of Mr. Andrew Outerson, of Windsor Locks, Conn. He was an expert papermaker, and perfected several patents in

machinery for the manufacture of paper. Mr. Outerson was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1832, and went to America in 1848.

**NATIONAL FIBRES CORPORATION, LTD.**—Registered with a capital of £75,000, in £1 shares, to acquire certain inventions relating to the treatment of fibres and to adopt an agreement with E. W. J. Trevor. The signatories are: E. W. J. Trevor, Palace-chambers, S.W.; G. Buckley, 15, St. Margaret's-road, Brockley; G. H. G. Gostwyck, 16, Beesborough-gardens, S.W.; H. Braten, 3, Mead's-terrace, Edgware, N.W.; G. Wilson, 71, Dynham-road, West Hampstead, N.W.; C. H. Last, 7, Suffolk-place, S.W.; F. G. Norman, 47, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town, N.W. (one share each). No initial public issue. First directors (not less than three nor more than seven) to be appointed by signatories. Remuneration, £50 each per annum (£25 extra for chairman). Registered office: 46, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.

MR. CONSUL J. B. SPENCE, reporting on the trade and commerce of Trieste (Austria-Hungary) for the year 1906, gives the imports of

paper, etc., as follows:—Paper, 42,049 metric tons; cardboard, 6,451 metric tons; manufactures of paper and cardboard, 704 metric tons; paper pulp and cellulose, 11,482 metric tons. These all show an increase on the previous year, when the figures in metric tons were: Paper, 39,399; cardboard, 6,217; manufactures of paper and cardboard, 597; paper pulp and cellulose, 10,599. The exports of paper, cardboard and manufactures of, during 1906 amounted to 1,053 metric tons; paper pulp and cellulose, 102 metric tons; and rags, 1,392 metric tons; the quantities for 1905 standing at 1,037, 329, and 1,247 metric tons respectively.

**SUMMARY OF BRITISH & FOREIGN PATENT LAWS, 2/6.**

Notes on British Patent Law and Practice (gratis).

**BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,**

Chartered Patent Agents,

111 & 112, Hatten Garden, Holborn. LONDON, E.C.

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**AGENTS ONLY.**

# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON: 58, SHOE LANE, E.C.

## Sources of Supply.

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended August 10th were from the following countries:

CHEMICAL.			
Dry.			
Sweden	...	1,104 tons	£9,029
Norway	...	777 "	6,858
Prussia	...	145 "	1,368
Russia	...	120 "	1,000
Portugal	...	60 "	480
Belgium	...	25 "	300
Italy	...	9 "	85
Holland	...	5 "	42
Wet.			
Sweden	...	550 tons	£2,170
MECHANICAL.			
Dry.			
Norway	...	205 tons	£885
Wet.			
Norway	...	5,538 tons	£12,331
Sweden	...	78 "	205
Prussia	...	15 "	35

## Norway.

ADVICES from Christiania state that mechanical, good ordinary brand, stave packed, is quoted for next year's delivery kr. 45 net f.o.b.

## Sweden.

AT Vifsta Varf, near Sundsvall, a new sulphite mill is being founded. Probably a paper mill will also be built there.

THE Sund company will build a sulphate mill at Soraker in the Sundsvall district.

THE Nyhamn Cellulosa Co. will erect a sulphite mill in the Sundsvall district.

A NEW wood pulp mill will probably be erected at the Granudden sagverks, near Lulea.

MR. FR. ESMARCH has been appointed managing director of the Aktiebolag Brusafors-Hällefors.

KATRINEFORS AKTIEBOLAG, Mariestad, have purchased 10,000 Tunmland (12,000 acres) forest land from Soarta Bruks Aktiebolag.

## France.

THE capital of the Société des Usines Saint-Antoine, who have a wood pulp and muslin paper mill in the Department of the Ariège is to be increased from £32,000 to £60,000.

THE French importations of mechanical pulp during the six months ended June 30th last amounted to 682,970 metrical quintals (about 10 of which = 1 ton), as compared with 643,844 metrical quintals in the corresponding period of 1906 and 285,805 metrical quintals in January-June, 1905. The exports were only 2,739 metrical quintals, against 19,844 metrical quintals in the same six months of last year, and 12,628 metrical quintals in January-June, 1905.

THE imports of chemical pulp into France during the half-year ending June last were 548,680 metrical quintals, compared with 501,260 metrical quintals in the same six months of last year, and 311,246 metrical quintals in January-June, 1905. The exports were 9,119 metrical quintals, against 2,830 metrical quintals in the same period of last year, and 2,061 metrical quintals in January-June, 1905.

## British Columbia.

THE British Columbia Contract Co. have been awarded the contract for the excavation and concrete work for the pulp mill to be erected at Swanson Bay, by the Canadian-Pacific Sulphite Co., Ltd. The plant at the start of operations will have a capacity of



from 25 to 40 tons of pulp per day, and for its operation power will be secured from three Pelton waterwheels. A head of 120 feet of water will be available on completion of the dam. The output of the pulp mill will largely be placed on the Japanese market at the outset, according to Mr. McKinnon, manager. It will probably be only a short time until the capacity of the plant will be increased to 80 tons per day.

#### United States.

THE imports of wood pulp into the United States during the twelve months ending June last and the previous year were of the under-mentioned values:—

	1907.	1906.
Germany ... ..	\$858,485	\$451,389
Norway ... ..	1,374,254	979,206
Other Europe ... ..	885,846	650,985
B. N. America ... ..	3,230,272	2,503,362
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>\$6,348,857</b>	<b>\$4,584,942</b>

DURING June the receipts from Germany were 110,989 dols., as against 49,111 dols. for the corresponding month of last year; from Norway, 72,758 dols., as against 65,356 dols.; from other Europe, 135,035 dols., as against 40,248 dols.; and from B. N. America, 299,782 dols., as against 214,236 dols. The total value for June last was 618,564 dols., and for June, 1906, 368,951 dols.

It is reported that a large pulp mill will shortly be built at Red Lake Falls, Minn.

THE Shawmut Manufacturing Co. have, it is stated, under consideration the building of a pulp mill at Shawmut, Me.

BOILED to death in the digester of the Union Bag and Paper Co.'s sulphite mill at Ballston Spa, N.Y., until all that remained of him was a handful of bones was the horrible fate of Sylvester Nacuski, a young man who resided in the village named. He was engaged in shovelling chips into the digester. There was no one with him at the time. It is believed the man fell into the vat and was there twenty-four hours. As he could not be found, the vat was emptied and a few bones and pieces of cloth discovered. He was a Pole, 25 years of age, and unmarried.

THE Ottawa Pulp and Paper Co. will shortly begin operations making paper stock from ground wood screenings. The process is entirely new and will be carried on by means of the Cornell Reduction Mill. The company, which is established on the Ontario side of the Chaudiere Falls, purposes using raw material that was formerly destroyed as waste matter. It is estimated that 7 or 8 tons of this substance is thrown away daily in Mr. J. R. Booth's mill alone. By a partial utilisation of the ground wood screenings the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, has reduced the waste considerably during the last few years. The new company purposes to carry the scheme to perfection.

## The Esparto Trade.

Messrs. Ide and Christie, in their August Circular, report:—The receipts at all ports, for the third month in succession, have been under the requirements of the trade, and temporary supplies, pending arrival of shipments, have been in somewhat strong request in a few districts. Labour troubles in Scandinavia, which are affecting the wood pulp market, combined with the restricted imports have tended to impart a strong to firm tone to esparto, and sellers have been indisposed to make offers of contracts for any position. At this holiday season of the year, however, the enquiry is small, and beyond a demand for small parcels of prompt delivery, there have been few quotations asked or given. Contract shipments have been difficult to arrange owing to the scarcity of steamers through competition of Black Sea charters, and rates of freight for prompt loading boats have ruled very stiff.

Spanish last month came in fairly full quantity, and the receipts for the seven months of this year, 28,443 tons, are in excess of those to the end of July, 1906, which totalled 25,948. There have been no material changes in the market, the enquiry has been limited but offers have not been pressed, and the tone is firm for all positions.

Algerian was a larger import than in any month since March, but more than one half of the quantity came to Forth, and many of the other districts were rather bare, which caused some inconvenience. The total receipts for the seven months of the year amount to 56,080 tons, against 55,857 in 1906. Advices from the shipping ports state that there is considerable scarcity of railway waggons for the transport from the interior of Algeria, and this is delaying the arrivals of the new season's gathering at the press-houses. The market is higher for early shipment owing to this cause and the upward movement in freights. Distant enquiries are few and little business reported.

Tunisian has been a small import, and the year's total receipts have fallen off to the extent of 1,000 tons: 18,276 compared with 19,267. As usual at this season the supplies coming in to the local depôts of Tunis have almost ceased, and will not be resumed till September-October, so all existing stocks are held for the fulfilment of current contracts. The enquiry in the home market has been limited, but the tendency of prices is against buyers.

Tripoli arrivals have been small, and those of the seven months amount to 21,069 tons against 24,694 last year. Chartering has been difficult and contract shipments have rather fallen into arrears in consequence. The cereal harvest in Tripoli is influencing the gathering of esparto, and supplies to the shipping ports are coming in slowly and below average in quantity so far.

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PULPS.**

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—STONHILL, LONDON.  
Telephone—14,305 CENTRAL.

## Chemicals.

Market steady. Prices are unchanged:—BLEACHING POWDER, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton soft wood on rails at works; CAUSTIC SODA, 77 per cent., £10 10s.; AMMONIA ALKALI, 58 per cent., £4 10s. to £4 15s.; SODA CRYSTALS, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Tyne; SALT CAKE, £2 f.o.t. SULPHUR is scarce at £5 5s. per ton. ALUM and SULPHATE OF ALUMINA unchanged.

## Chemical Wood Pulp.

The satisfactory adjustment of the differences between workers in Norwegian pulp mills and their employers, thus bringing to a close the lock-out on Saturday last, has removed a source of great anxiety to both sellers and buyers. The present demand for SULPHITE is particularly strong, and as it exceeds supply prices are likely to be well maintained for some time to come.

## Mechanical Wood Pulp.

Quotations for mechanical show considerable variation. For moist, unwrapped, £3 5s. has been demanded, whilst some makers quote £2 17s. 6d. There seems, however, very little pulp offering for this year's delivery. For next year £2 17s. 6d. to £3 is quoted for moist and £5 15s. for dry.

## Esparto.

Market firm without much enquiry, except for stop-gap parcels pending arrival of delayed shipments on contracts.

The arrivals of ESPARTO at British ports during the week were:—From Aguilas: 412 tons, Morris and Co., Glasgow. From Almeria: 1,070 tons, Morris and Co., Granton. From Arzew: 760 tons, Morris and Co., Bristol; 788 tons, Vilumbrales, Son and Co., Granton; 655 tons, Vilumbrales, Son and Co., Tayport. From France: 15 bales, Henderson, Craig and Co., London. From Oran: 585 tons, Vilumbrales, Son and Co., Aberdeen; 647 tons, Morris and Co., Bo'ness.

## Home Rags.

The demand is fairly active at steady prices, with the exception of MANILA ROPE, which shows a reduction.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:—To Australia, 6 tons; Belgium, 79 tons; France, 148 tons; Germany, 35 tons; Holland, 186 tons; India, 27 tons; Prussia, 74 tons; Sweden, 31 tons; United States, 384 tons.

## Foreign Rags.

Market depressed. Reporting on German Rags our Mannheim correspondent says all kinds of Jute Stock, especially Gunny, have fallen in value 50 per cent. Cotton Rags dull, Light Prints being 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper. New Cuttings neglected, and prices continue

on the downward grade. For Linens there is a good demand.

The arrivals of RAGS, etc., at British ports during the week were:—From Belgium, 694 bales; Brazil, 98 bales; Canada, 87 bales; Channel I., 28 bales; Denmark, 187 bales; France, 1,185 bales; Germany, 858 bales; Holland, 860 bales; Norway, 55 bales; Prussia, 40 bales; Roumania, 1 bag; Russia, 47 bales; Spain, 6 bales; Turkey, 196 bales; United States, 16 bales.

## Waste Papers.

All grades are firm in prices, with a tendency to rise.

## Straw.

Firmer in price, owing to small supplies; this, however, is only temporary, as straw will be cheap and plentiful after harvest.

## Sizing.

There is a good demand for all grades of Animal Sizing.

## Rosin.

Market steady; low grades rather easier on spot; Pales firm but inactive.

## Minerals, etc.

CHINA CLAY contracts for 1908 are now pretty well all concluded, prices enhanced from 1s. to 2s. per ton. All Papermakers' Loadings are in excellent demand. MINERAL WHITE is in better request, possibly because some mills are short of pulp. Two GYPSUM works are reported closed owing to strike of the workers for more pay; we are informed that the Winsor works have given the advance demanded.

"NORGES HANDEL OG INDUSTRI."—In this work, published by Mr. Einar Sundt, the enterprising editor of *Farmand*, one gets a splendid idea of the industrial progress of Norway, and the great developments of recent years. Almost every field of industry is represented in its pages, with a short account of various firms, portraits of principals, and views of works. Naturally the wood pulp and paper industries come in for considerable attention. The articles have mostly appeared in the pages of our contemporary, but their value is increased in book form. Although chiefly printed in the Norwegian language, the articles are prefaced with a few particulars in English, and in some cases, the whole text is in English. The descriptive matter relating to pulp and paper mills deals with the owners, production, number of hands, specialities. Amongst the establishments referred to may be mentioned the Union, Borregaard (Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., Honefos (Edward Lloyd, Ltd.), Holmen Hellefos, Mgondalen, Rygene, Hunsfos, Eidsvold Værk, Kittelsen and Hansen, Grubb Bruk, Thorvald Schiott, H. C. Hansen, Skien, Follum, Hofsfos, Baegna, Randsfjord, Trondhjems, Rannheim, Bohndalens, Moss, Krogstad, Vestfos, Hellefos, Skotselv, Embretsfos, Drammenselv, etc., etc. The article devoted to the wood pulp, cellulose and paper industries by the Drammen river is very interesting. The book, which is well printed on good paper, and neatly bound, also contains some valuable information on banking, shipping, etc.

Office of the WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW,

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# CURRENT PRICES

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# PAPERMAKING MATERIALS.

### CHEMICALS.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Alkali, Ammonia, 58% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
" " " 48% ...	" " "	4 10 0
Alum (Ground), tierces ...	" " "	2 1/2 5 12 6
" " " barrels ...	" " "	2 1/2 5 15 0
" " " tierces ...	Hull	2 1/2 5 10 0
" " " " " " " " "	Glasgow	2 1/2 6 5 0
" (Lump) barrels ...	Liverpool	2 1/2 5 7 6
" " " tierces ...	" " "	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " " " " " " " "	Hull	2 1/2 5 5 0
" " " " " " " " "	London	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Glasgow	2 1/2 5 17 6
" " " " " " " " "	Tyne	net 3 10 0
Alumina Sulphate Bags ...	Liverpool	2 17 6
Aluminoferrous Cake, slabs... tierces	" " "	3 5 0
" " " " " " " " "	Glasgow	2 15 0
Alumina Cake, slabs ...	f.o.b. Tyne	net 6 5 0
Bleach ...	" " "	net 5 5 0
" (soft wood) ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 4 12 6
" (hard wood) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 4 15 0
" (soft wood) ...	landed London	net 5 5 0
Borax (crystals) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 15 0 0
" (powdered) ...	" " "	net 16 0 0
Caustic White, 76% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 10 10 0
" " " 74% ...	" " "	net 10 5 0
" " " 70% ...	" " "	net 9 15 0
" " " 70% ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 9 12 6
" " " 60% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 8 15 0
Caustic Bottoms ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 7 0 0
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda ...	Tyne	net 5 17 6
Oxalic Acid ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net per lb. 4
Salt Cake ...	f.o.r. Lancashire	2 0 0
Satin White ...	f.o.b. London	5 0 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	Liverpool	net 6 7 6
" " " 48% ...	" " "	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	f.o.r. Widnes	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48% ...	" " "	net 6 2 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52% ...	" " "	net 6 7 6
Sal Ammoniac (rats) ...	Liverpool	40 0 0
" (ands) ...	" " "	40 0 0
Soda Crystals ...	Tyne	net 3 2 6
" " " " " " " " "	ex ship Thames	2 1/2 3 5 0
" " " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Liverpool	5 3 7 6
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	" " "	11 18 9
Sulphate of Copper ...	Liverpool	5 50 0
Sulphur, rolls ...	f.a.s. works	net 6 7 6
" flowers ...	" " "	net 7 5 0
" recovered ...	" " "	net 5 0 0

### ESPARTO.

Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Granton, Garston and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—

Spanish—Fair to Good ...	£4 7 6	£-4 15 0
" " " " " " " " "	4 17 6	£-5 2 6
Oran— Fair to Good ...	3 0 0	£-3 2 6
" " " " " " " " "	3 4 0	£-3 5 0
Tripoli— Hand-Picked ...	3 5 0	£-3 7 6
" " " " " " " " "	3 5 0	£-3 7 6
Soda and Philippeville ...	3 5 0	£-3 7 6
Stax and Gabes ...	3 5 0	£-3 7 6

### ESPARTO PULP.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.)

First quality ...	Fr. 44.	- 45.
Second quality ...	42.	- 43.

### CHEMICAL WOOD PULPS.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.

Sulphite, Bleached ...	£12 10 0
" " " " " " " " "	£9 0 0-9 10 0
" " " " " " " " "	7 15 0-8 0 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st ...	8 10 0-9 0 0
" " " " " " " " "	8 0 0-8 10 0

#### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Kr. 150-160
" " " " " " " " "	140-
" " " " " " " " "	150-140

#### FRANCE.

C i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.)

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Fr. 22.50-23.50
" " " " " " " " "	21 - 22
" " " " " " " " "	19 - 20
" " " " " " " " "	31 - 33
" " " " " " " " "	29 - 30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached ...	21 - 22
" " " " " " " " "	20.50-21

#### UNITED STATES.

Sulphite, American, Bleached ...	2.60-3.05
" " " " " " " " "	2.20-2.30
" " " " " " " " "	3.25-3.50
" " " " " " " " "	2.25-2.45
Soda, American, Bleached ...	2.15-2.25
" " " " " " " " "	3.10-3.40
" " " " " " " " "	2.35-2.45

#### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill ...	\$40.00-45.00
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### MECHANICAL WOOD PULPS.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Price, c.i.f. London, East-India, Fretter, Granton, etc.:

Pine, 20% moist, unwrapped, prompt ...	£3 5 0
" " " " " " " " "	2 17 6
" " " " " " " " "	5 10 0-5 15 0
" " " " " " " " "	5 0 0-5 10 0

#### SWEDEN.

F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos. (Unwrapped):

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery ...	Kr. 42.00-47.00
" " " " " " " " "	40.00-42.00
" " " " " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " " " " "	£5 00-50.00

#### FRANCE.

Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cut.)

Pine, 50% moisture ...	Fr. 14.50-15.50
" " " " " " " " "	15 - 16
Aspen, " " " " " " " " "	18 - 19
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture ...	14.50-15.50
" " " " " " " " "	15 - 16

#### CANADA.

Per ton, f.o.b. mills ...	\$7.00
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**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	9/6
White Linens, No. 1 ...	Fustians ... ..	5/6
" No. 2 ...	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3 ...	" (common) ...	2/0
" No. 4 ...	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" No. 5 ...	Hemp strings ... ..	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) ...	N.W. CUTTINGS	
" (extra) ...	White Linen ... ..	3/0
White Cotton, No. 1 ...	Unbleached Linen ...	24/0
" No. 2 ...	Gray Linen ... ..	25/0
" No. 3 ...	Extra White Cotton ...	25/0
" No. 4 ...	Ordinary ... ..	24/0
" No. 5 ...	Curtain Cuttings ...	20/0
White Knitted	Stay ... ..	16/6
Muslins ... ..	Extra Light Prints ...	15/0
Extra Light Prints ...	Unbleached Cotton ...	26/0
Light Prints ... ..	Oxford ... ..	16/0
Bark Prints ... ..	Fanellettes ... ..	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ...	Blue Cotton ... ..	13/0

**GERMAN:**  
Quotations are as follows

NWC ... ..	Dark Cottons ... ..	3/6
SPFFF ... ..	Grey Linens I. ... ..	11/10
SPFFF and SPFF ...	II. ... ..	7/0
SPFF ... ..	CSPFFF ... ..	14/0 to 15/0
SPF ... ..	CSPFF ... ..	5/10
Light Prints ... ..	CSFF ... ..	8/6
Fustians ... ..	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/0
Mixed Coloured Cot-	Jute, No. I. ... ..	4/0
tons ... ..	" No. II. ... ..	1/0

**PRUSSIAN:**  
C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leith.

SPFF ... ..	CC (cotton) ... ..	3/0
SPF ... ..	Jute, I. ... ..	2/3
FG ... ..	" II. ... ..	1/6
LFB ... ..	Rope, I. ... ..	7/3
FF ... ..	" II. ... ..	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
Quotations, f.o.b. Gode or Thames.

White Linens, No. 1 ...	House Cloths... ..	5/0
" No. 2 ...	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3 ...	" (common) ...	2/9
Fines (Mixed) ... ..	" New.	
Grey Linens (strong) ...	White & Cream Linens ...	35/0
" (extra) ...	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	26/0
Blue Linens ... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 ...	Print Cuttings ... ..	12/0
" No. 2 ...		
Outshots ... ..	FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.	
Seconds... ..	Flax Waste, washed	
Prints (Extra Light) ...	and dried ... ..	10/0
Fustians (Light) ... ..	Fair ... ..	8/0
Black Cottons ... ..	Flax Card Waste ... ..	6/0
Hemp Strings (Extra	Hemp Waste, No. I. ...	8/0
Light) ... ..	" No. 2 ... ..	3/0

**DUTCH.**  
F.o.r. Hull, Gode, Leith. C.i.f. Bristol, Plymouth, Thames.

Whites, No. 1 ... ..	Brcken (in lots) ...	6/0
" No. 2 ...	W. Manilla Rope (oil) ...	14/9
" No. 3 ...	do. Tarred ... ..	11/0
" No. 4 ...	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	12/0
" No. 5 ...	" No. 2 ... ..	14/0
Grey Linens ... ..	" No. 3 ... ..	10/6
Clean House Cloth ...	W. Untarred Rope ...	14/6
Mixed Fustians ... ..	White Paper Shavings ...	7/0
Coloured Prints ... ..	Best Bagging ... ..	4/9
Do. free from Black stuff	Mixed ... ..	4/0
Dark Prints ... ..	Bright New Gurry ...	4/9
Blue Cottons ... ..	White Bleached Cut-	
Light Lilac Cottons ...	tings ... ..	24/0
Muslins... ..	Unbleached Cuttings ...	23/6
Mixed Hemp Rope		
Coils ... ..		9/0

**STRAW.**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames ...	£2 0 0
Wheat ... ..	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**

Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.

German, dry, No. 1 ... ..	£13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ... ..	13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cut-	Canvas, No. 1 ...	14/0-17/0
tings ... ..	" No. 2 ...	10/0-12/0
Fines (selected) ...	" No. 3 ...	4/6-7/0
" (good Lon-	Mixed Rcpce ...	3/6-5/0
don) ... ..	White Rope ...	4/0-6/6
Outshots (selected)	White Manilla	
(ordinary) ... ..	Rcpce ... ..	9/0-10/0
London Seconds	Coil Rope ... ..	10/0
Country ... ..	Egging ... ..	2/3-2/0
London Thirds ...	Gunny ... ..	3/0-3/6
Country ... ..		

**BRISTOL.**

Fines ... ..	17/6	Clan Canvas ...	14/6
Outshots ... ..	11/0	Seccond ... ..	11/0
Seconds ... ..	6/6	Light Prints ...	7/6
Thirds ... ..	2/0	Hemp Coil Rcpce	10/0
Mixed Bagging ...	2/3	Tarred Manilla...	5/6

**MANCHESTER.]**

Fines ... ..	14/6-15/6	Blues ... ..	4/6-5/3
Outshots (best) ...	9/0-10/0	Egging ... ..	3/6-4/0
(ordinary) ... ..	8/0-9/0	" (common) ...	2/6-2/0
Seconds ... ..	5/6-5/6	W. Manilla Rcpce	9/0-10/0
Thirds ... ..	2/6-2/9	Surat Tarcs ...	6/6-6/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ... ..	17/0	W. Manilla Rope	9/0-10/0
Outshots ... ..	12/6	Tarred Manilla	
Mixed Fines ... ..	14/0	Rcpce ... ..	10/0-11/0
Common Seconds	9/0	" Hemp Rcpce	9/0-5/6
First ... ..	12/0	Rcpce Ends (new)	6/6
Prints ... ..	6/0-7/6	" (old) ... ..	4/0
Canvas (best) ... ..	12/6	Egging ... ..	2/6-2/0
" (secnd) ... ..	10/6	" (clean) ... ..	4/6-2/6
Black Cotters ...	4/0		

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Shavings ...	5/6-10/0	Crushed News ...	9/0
Fine ... ..	8/6-5/0	Small Letters ...	3/6-4/3
White ... ..	8/6-8/6	Large ... ..	4/5-5/0
White Wood ... ..	5/6-5/6	Light Browns ...	3/5-4/6
Mixed ... ..	3/6-4/6	Dark ... ..	2/6-2/9
(Contains Colours)		Eccles and Fan sheets	
White Waste ... ..	3/6-4/6		3/3-3/6
Wood Pulp Cuttings	2/3-4/6	Straw board Cuttings	1/6-1/9
Blue Paper ... ..	3/9	Jacquards ... ..	8/6

**JUTE.**

Good White ... ..	£23 0 0	0-27 0 0
Good ... ..	18 0 0	0-22 0 0
Medium ... ..	15 0 0	0-17 0 0
Common ... ..	12 0 0	0-14 10 0
Rejections ... ..	8 0 0	0-11 0 0
Cuttings ... ..	4 10 0	0-7 0 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ... ..	5d. per lb.	5 1/2d. per lb.	6d. per lb.
Mixed ... ..	5d. "	5 1/2d. "	5d. "

**SIZING.**

Prices are nominally as under.—

English Gelatine ...	Per cwt. £3 0 0	4 10 0
Foreign ... ..	" 3 10 0	5 0 0
Fine Scotch Glues ...	" 2 0 0	2 10 0
Best Large Scotch Glues	" 1 12 0	1 18 0
Common Black ... ..	" 1 4 0	1 6 0
" Town " Glues ...	" 1 10 0	1 15 0
" Bone " Glues ...	" 1 8 0	1 12 0
Foreign Glues ... ..	" 1 8 0	1 11 0
Bone Size ... ..	" 5 0 0	9 0 0
Gelatine Size ... ..	" 6 0 0	10 0 0
Dry B.A. Pieces ... ..	" 2 5 0	2 10 0
" English Pieces ...	" 1 10 0	2 0 0
Wet ... ..	" 5 0 0	7 0 0
" Sheep Pieces ... ..	" 3 0 0	4 0 0
Eufalo Hide Shavings	" 1 15 0	2 10 0
" Pickler Waste ... ..	" 1 15 0	2 0 0

**ROSIN.**

Quotations, per cwt. (ca wharf, less 2 1/2% discount).—

B/C D E F G I K M N W G W W	10/6 10/9 11/3 11/9 12/0 13/0 13/9 14/0 14/6 15/3 15/6
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**RCSIN SIZE.**

Arledter make, 50 per cent. dry weight, per ton	£8 10 0
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**STARCH.**

*F.o.r. London, less 2½%*

Maise—Crisp	...	...	...	...	£10 15 0
Pearl	...	...	...	...	10 10 0
Powder	...	...	...	...	11 0 0
Special	...	...	...	...	11 10 0
Farina—Prime	...	...	...	...	10 10 0
B.K.M.F.	...	...	...	...	17 17 6

*Delivered.*

Rice—Special (in chests)	...	net	...	19 10 0
Crystal (in bags)	...	less 2½%	...	18 10 0
Granulated (in bags)	...	"	...	17 10 0
Waste	...	"	...	13 0 0
Dextrine—	...	"	...	17 0 0

**COLOURS.**

*Nominal Prices*

Mineral Black	...	Per Ton	£3 10 0
Black (Carbon)	...	"	50 0 0
Ochre (English and Irish)	...	"	3 10 0
(French)	...	"	4 0 0
Pure Crawshaw Turkey Red	...	"	20 0 0
Red Oxide and Venetian Red	...	"	4 0 0
Umber (Derbyshire)	...	"	4 0 0
Chrome (Pure)	...	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Yellow (Imperial)	...	"	0 14 0
(Bordeaux)	...	"	0 12 6

\*Higher Prices according to strength and shade.  
*Paste Colours, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/d.)*

Orange Pulp	...	Per Cwt.	2 10 0
Golden Yellow Pulp	...	"	1 16 0
Lemon Yellow Pulp	...	"	1 16 0
Prussian Yellow	...	"	1 16 0
Green (free from Arsenic)	...	"	1 16 0
Paste Blue, 33%	...	"	1 10 0
40%	...	"	1 14 0
50%	...	"	2 0 0

**LIME.**

Per ton, f.o.r. works	...	...	...	0 11 0
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**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Cornwall, 9s. to £1 7s. od. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra; delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. od. (for best papers), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 3s/6 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £3 7s. od. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £1 18s. od. to £2 8s. od. for export.

French Chalk, W.E., W.F.G., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most papermaking towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.

Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.

Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered. Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 4s/- per ton and upwards.

Patent Hardening (2 ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. od.

Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—  
 Superfine, best picked white, finely ground }  
 Superfine, second quality } 18/0—28/0  
 Pottery, best quality... }  
 Pottery, No. 2 quality ... }

Gypsum—  
 Light Pink }  
 Seconds } 6/9—18/0  
 Brown }  
 Thirds, selected }

Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.

Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.

Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. od. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.

Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. od. No. 3, £2 2s. od.; No. 4, £1 15s. od. per ton, less 2½%.

Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. od.; calcined, £7 15s. od.

Magnesite (in lump), £1 14s. od. per ton.

Satinite, £3 2s. 6d., in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester

Chloride of Zinc (none offering), £6 15s. od. per ton.

**IMPORT.**

**EXPORT.**

**JEAN FREESE,**  
**Importer.**

**CHEMICAL FIBRES**

Sulphite,  
 Sulphate,  
 Soda.

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED.

**CORRESPONDENCE**  
**SOLICITED.**

**PAPER STOCKS**

Rags—  
 New and Old.  
 Manila Rope.  
 Jute, Hemp,  
 and  
 Flax Wastes,  
 &c., &c.

**CHINA CLAY**

Bleaching Powder.  
 Blanc Fixe.  
 Satin White.  
 &c., &c.

**CORRESPONDENCE**  
**SOLICITED**

**1019-1020, Vanderbilt Building, 132, Nassau Street,  
 NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.**

## PRELIMINARY Treatment of Fibrous Plants.

A French patent granted to M. John Leitch Pollock (residing in France) has for its object the preparatory improvement in quality of fibrous plants, esparto, jute, etc., as well as other similar raw materials intended for the paper industry and other branches of manufacture. The process employed is the total or partial elimination of incrusting substances from the plant by retting. Instead of the ordinary method, steeping in a water course, etc., the preliminary retting is effected by a specially prepared ferment.

The consequent reduction in weight will effect a saving in the cost of packing and carriage. It is not intended to change but to improve the output of the present industrial processes, with special reference to the manufacture of paper. In other words, the fibres which have been thus retted (as flax growers term the process) are afterward treated in the ordinary way, but on account of the semi-prepared condition of the fibre and the proportion of cellulose it contains the paper manufacturer would, it is said, make an appreciable saving in coal, chemicals and labour. The products he would obtain are, moreover, of superior quality, having been subject to a less protracted and less energetic treatment.

Sub-products of importance can also be obtained by this method. Among them may be named alcohol, as well as waste liquids rich in organic fertilising matter of value in agriculture.

## GERMAN Paper & Printing Trades Directory, 1907.

This large new complete directory of the German Paper and Printing Trades, the preparation of which we have already announced, is now in the press and will shortly be published. As is known, its four main parts contain the addresses, systematically arranged, of the German paper and board mills, the paper dealers and wholesale stationers, the manufacturing stationers and stationery manufacturers, and also all the graphic industries, book and newspaper printers, half-tone, music and copperplate printers, lithographers, wholesale bookbinders and dealers in the graphic industries, with many details about the various firms.

In Part IV. there is a list of firms, classified according to States and Provinces, engaged in all the paper and stationery trades, which has been checked by the Union of German Paper and Stationery Dealers, and therefore may be considered perfectly reliable.

To these four main parts there is appended a voluminous Buyer's Guide, compiled in accordance with particulars obtained from the

various firms, and, in addition, a list of German trade unions and societies, trade journals, etc.

This directory has a further advantage, in that it will be corrected and enlarged by regularly published supplements, in order to provide subscribers with the latest and most reliable information relating to addresses. The first supplement will appear at the end of December and succeeding ones will appear at short intervals. The price of the work is only 7.50m (for members of various trade societies, as for example, the German Papermakers' Union, the German Paper Dealers and Stationers, Society, the Post Card Industry Protection Society, etc., with whom the publishers have entered into contracts, the subscription is only 5m.). Early application is recommended as the size of the edition is dependent on the advance orders. The publishers are the Papierindustrieller Verlag, G.m.b.H., Berlin W. 35.

## Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

### From London.

PRINTINGS.—To Australia, 822 cwts.; Africa, 111 cwts.; Argentine, 75 cwts.; Belgium, 435 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 5 cwts.; Central America, 5 cwts.; Channel I., 48 cwts.; China, 1,166 cwts.; Egypt, 7 cwts.; France, 343 cwts.; Germany, 23 cwts.; Greece, 95 cwts.; Holland, 65 cwts.; Italy, 93 cwts.; India, 92 cwts.; Japan, 84 cwts.; New Zealand, 664 cwts.; Turkey, 13 cwts.; United States, 62 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 440 cwts.; Africa, 55 cwts.; Argentine, 2 cwts.; Belgium, 29 cwts.; Central America, 3 cwts.; Canada, 15 cwts.; China, 226 cwts.; Denmark, 8 cwts.; Egypt, 18 cwts.; France, 20 cwts.; Germany, 63 cwts.; Greece, 7 cwts.; Holland, 2 cwts.; India, 300 cwts.; Japan, 268 cwts.; Malta, 27 cwts.; New Zealand, 378 cwts.; Portugal, 9 cwts.; Sweden, 24 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Australia, 234 cwts.; Africa, 60 cwts.; Belgium, 81 cwts.; B. W. Indies, 5 cwts.; B. Guiana, 10 cwts.; Cape, 62 cwts.; Channel Isles, 32 cwts.; China, 52 cwts.; Denmark, 4 cwts.; Egypt, 9 cwts.; France, 18 cwts.; Germany, 97 cwts.; Holland, 14 cwts.; India, 109 cwts.; New Zealand, 186 cwts.; Russia, 2 cwts.; Spain, 18 cwts.; Sweden, 2 cwts.

### From Glasgow.

PRINTINGS.—To Africa, 14 cwts.; Australia, 868 cwts.; Canada, 430 cwts.; Cape, 46 cwts.; China, 251 cwts.; India, 1,011 cwts.; Japan, 207 cwts.; New Zealand, 984 cwts.; S. America, 70 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 96 cwts.; B. Guiana, 23 cwts.; France, 130 cwts.; Fiji Islands, 13 cwts.; New Zealand, 303 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Belgium, 34 cwts.; Canada, 48 cwts.; Holland, 37 cwts.; India, 52 cwts.; New Zealand, 64 cwts.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS  
 "ONTOID, LONDON."

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS  
 "VONBUSCHE, HAMBURG."

# BECKER & Co.,

F. E. R. BECKER . . . LONDON.

GEORG. v.d. BUSCHE, Jr. . . . HAMBURG.

64, Cannon Street, - LONDON, E.C.,

MANCHESTER OFFICE: Royal Exchange, 34.

## The LARGEST IMPORTERS OF WOOD PULP.

### SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

Ankers Træsliberi, Christiania.  
 Atkiebolaget Iggesunds Bruk,  
 Iggesunds.  
 Bjorka Aktiebolag, Hernösand.  
 Chicoutimi Pulp Co., Chicoutimi, Que.  
 A. Eklof, Borga.  
 Forsmark Bruk, Forsmark.  
 Heen Træsliberi, Christiania.  
 Kaukas Fabrik, Helsingfors.  
 Königsberger Zellstoffabrik Actien  
 gesellschaft, Königsberg.  
 Labro Træsliberi, Christiania.  
 Leykam Josefthal Sulphite Co.,  
 Vienna,

Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Co., Ltd., Mill  
 Village, N.S.  
 Oesrereichischer Verein fuer Zellulose-  
 fabrikation, Vienna.  
 Ramfos Træsliberi, Christiania.  
 Skonvik Aktie Bolag, Skonvik.  
 Skotselv Cellulosefabrik, Skoteelven.  
 Skien Cellulosefabrik, Skien.  
 Torpshammar Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.  
 Vafos Brug, Krageroe.  
 Vestfos Cellulosefabrik, Christiana  
 (Scotland excepted).  
 Vereinigte Strohstoff Fabriken.



# BRITISH IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended August 10th, 1907.

## SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

An Official Account of the Registered Quantities and Values of Chemical and Mechanical Wood Pulp imported at the various ports of the United Kingdom.

### CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages	Quan- tity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
Aug. 6	London	Brio	Fredrikstad	150 bales	30	270	Becker & Co.
" 6	"	Sergel	Riga	144	40	320	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 6	"	Thule	Gothenburg	310	50	425	"
" 7	"	Tagus	Oporto	10	10	80	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 7	"	"	"	500	10	400	Caima Wood Pulp Co.
" 7	"	Brunette	Danzig	270	45	425	W. Friedlaender
" 7	"	"	"	540	90	855	"
" 7	"	Export	Rotterdam	25	5	42	C. Shaw Lovell & Sons
" 9	"	Bonheur	Tuiste	400	50	415	Tough & Henderson
" 9	"	"	"	400	20	413	Gt. W. Rly. Co.
" 10	"	Clapton	Antwerp	554 rolls	25	300	J. E. Salvesen & Co.
" 10	"	Thorsten	Gothenburg	146 bales	20	241	Thames Steam Tug & Ltg. Co.
" 10	"	Prosum	Drammen	400	50	480	Becker & Co.
" 10	"	"	Fredrikshald	800	100	960	"
" 10	Liverpool	Brescia	Flume	50	9	85	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co.
" 6	Hartlepool	Concordia	Gothenburg	251	50	502	W. Hartlepool Steam Nav. Co.
" 8	Hull	Salmo	Drontheim	480	50	400	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 9	"	Ariosto	Gothenburg	240	30	244	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 9	"	"	"	40	10	76	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 9	"	Oslo	Christiania	12	2	18	"
" 7	Manchester	Bergslagen	Stugsund	4	1	5	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 9	"	Eidsfos	Drammen	40	5	40	R. F. Sanderson & Co.
" 6	Queenboro'	Olof	Halmstad	4,279	428	3,710	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
" 8	"	Astrid	Slottsbron	1,000	25	1,710	Berner & Nielsen
" 7	Rochester	Mercur	Drammen	800	100	825	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 6	S. Shields	Sovereign	Christiania	410	45	465	P. H. Mathiesen & Co.
" 10	"	Rap	Drammen	800	100	900	Becker & Co.
" 10	Aberdeen	Heina	Skien	750	150	1,350	"
" 10	"	"	Drammen	40	5	45	J. Cook & Son
" 7	Glasgow	Varna	Gothenburg	204	30	270	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 9	Grangemouth	Scotland	Christiania	320	40	355	J. T. Salvesen & Co.
" 8	Granton	Heina	Drammen	816	100	900	C. Salvesen & Co.
" 8	"	Bels	Gothenburg	1,211	180	1,440	"
" 6	Leith	Orient	Konigsberg	50	10	88	Becker & Co.
" 10	"	Teuton	Riga	138 pkgs.	30	55	J. Cormack & Co.
" 8	Belfast	Glen Head	Pernau	230 bales	50	425	G. Heyn & Sons

#### Add to correct:

July 9	London	{ Kalman Kiraly }	Flume	100 bales	20	165	S. E. & C. Rly. Co.
" 12	Hull	Swallow	Rotterdam	104	21	251	Hull & Neth. Steam Ship Co.
Aug. 1	"	Jolanthe	Konigsberg	148	26	208	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
July 19	Newcastle	Viking	Gothenburg	165	19	227	Borries, Craig & Co.
" 16	Sunderland	Mulu	"	120	20	140	"
" 15	Granton	Balder	"	1,114	230	2,070	C. Salvesen & Co.
" 15	"	Heina	Drammen	406	50	450	"
" 22	"	Wally	Helgenaes	2,166	270	2,430	"

### CHEMICAL—WET.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages	Quan- tity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
Aug. 8	Goole	Vendela	Gothenburg	3,000 bales	300	1,275	Henderson, Craig & Co.
" 10	Grimsby	Rollo	"	1,200	15	470	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 9	Hull	Ariosto	"	800	100	425	"

### MECHANICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages	Quan- tity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
Aug. 9	Grimsby	Lorne	Fredrikshald	1,600 bales	200	860	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 10	Preston	Gro	"	44	5	25	"

MECHANICAL—WET.

Date	Ports	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons	£	
Aug. 6	London	Cameo	Drammen	500 bales	100	250	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 8	"	"	"	750 "	150	310	Unit-d Shipping Co.
" 9	"	Bonheur	Christiania	1,500 "	150	360	Erith & Dartford Ltg. Co.
" 10	"	Prosum	Fredrikshald	850 "	171	425	Becker & Co.
" 10	"	"	Drammen	250 "	50	125	"
" 6	Cardiff	Spind	Christiansand	12,657 "	1,387	2,714	T. Owen & Co.
" 10	Grimaby	Lorne	Christiania	5,900 "	881	1,800	T. Wilson Sons & Co.
" 9	Hull	Oxfor	Oslo	1,293 "	259	585	"
" 9	"	Leo	Danzig	84 "	15	5	"
" 7	Manchester	Oxford	Christiania	2,828 "	282	626	Gough & Crosthwaite
" 8	"	Halfdan	Gothenburg	628 "	78	205	Felber, Jucker & Co.
" 9	"	Eldfos	Drammen	1,100 "	220	500	R. F. Sanderson & Co.
" 9	Preston	Gro	Arendal	2,944 "	368	828	H. Tyrer & Co.
" 9	"	"	Fredrikshald	2,038 "	408	900	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 7	Rochester	Mercur	Drammen	2,750 "	550	1,228	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 10	S. Shields	Rap	Kragero	1,250 "	250	687	Becker & Co.
" 8	Grangemouth	Scotland	Drammen	1,000 "	200	550	"
" 8	Granton	Heina	"	1,440 "	144	403	C. Salvesen & Co.
Deduct to correct :							
June 24	Hull	Hull	Hamburg	200 pkgs.	5	11	Wilson & N. E. Ry. Shpg. Co.
July 18	"	Montebello	Christiania	500 bales	100	225	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
Aug. 7	Queenboro'	Ragni	Drammen	9,855 "	1,209	2,540	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
Deduct to correct :							
July 19	Newcastle	Viking	Gothenburg	103 "	19	220	Borries, Craig & Co.
" 16	Sunderland	Munin	"	120 "	20	180	"

Akt.-Ges. fur Maschinenpapierfabrikation Aschaffenburg,

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Sole Makers for Great Britain and the Colonies.

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

**BELGIUM.**—12 bales, 4 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 17 bales, G. S. N. Co.; 47 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 82 bales, J. and R. Grant; 201 bales, Leach and Co.; 29 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 70 bales, R. Ulrich; 92 bales, J. Harrison.

**CANADA.**—49 bales, 303 rolls, Taylor Bros.

**FRANCE.**—7 cases, European and General Express Co.; 16 bales, 26 cases, Symons and Co.; 20 bales, G. S. N. Co.; 8 cases, Paul and Co.; 91 bales, Evans and Sons; 2 case, Atkins and Nisbet; 56 bales, Ljoyd and Co.

**GERMANY.**—55 bales, 303 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 36 bales, 9 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 67 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 1 case, Brasce and Rothenstein; 229 bales, 8 cases, 320 rolls, Foley and Co.; 32 bales, 21 cases, 146 rolls, R. Ulrich; 79 bales, Argo S. S. Co.; 6 bales, 4 cases, Craven and Co.; 164 bales, Taylor Bros.; 8 bales, 349 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 31 bales, T. H. Lee; 15 bales, 4 cases, Hay's Wf.; 305 bales, 75 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 5 bales, Van Dam and Co.

**HOLLAND.**—123 bales, 6 cases, Robinson, Roberts and Co.; 21 bales, 17 cases, T. H. Lee; 16 bales, Greenmore Wf.; 4 cases, Lovell and Son; 175 bales, 10 cases, Phillipps and Graves; 336 bales, 48 rolls, Muller and Co.; 385 bales, Barber and Co.; 411 bales, 15 cases, Van Dam and Co.; 121 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 34 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 34 rolls, J. Graves; 1,248 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 41 bales, J. Spurling; 20 bales, Thames Exporting Packing Co.; 82 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 326 bales, 7 cases, 138 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 19 bales, G. W. Rly.; 97 bales, Little and Johnston.

**ITALY.**—5 cases, Van Dam and Co.

**JAPAN.**—2 cases, Pope and Co.; 7 cases, Pickfords, Ltd.; 14 cases, Berrick Bros.; 15 cases, Warner and Co.; 2 cases, H. Grey, jun.

**NORWAY.**—70 bales, 541 rolls, S. C. Dk. Co.; 106 bales, Davies and Royle; 82 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 30 bales, 45 rolls, R. Ulrich; 815 bales, 713 rolls, J. Spurling; 173 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 9 cases, Page, Son and East; 75 bales, Foley and Co.; 4 bales, 2 cases, Bessan and Co.; 243 bales, Loewe and Hurley; 14 bales, M. Dock Co.; 376 bales, Olive and Partington; 16 bales, Trinity Wf. Co.

**NORTH RUSSIA.**—36 bales, L. and I. D. Co.

**SWEDEN.**—19 bales, 1,716 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 16 bales, 292 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 92 bales, Sheldon and Co.; 438 bales, Phillipps and Graves; 21 bales, 100 rolls, R. Ulrich; 52 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 216 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 228 bales, London and Rhine S. Office; 8 bales, Beck and Pollitzer; 57 rolls, Lovell and Sons; 7 bales, Foley and Co.; 591 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—8 bales, Claydon and Co.; 8 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 2 cases, Wheatley and Co.; 6 cases, American Express Co.; 162 bales, 250 rolls, Lunham and Moore; 102 cases, B. Galloway; 50 cases, Royle and Willan; 23 rolls, Lavington Bros.; 13 cases, Beck and Pollitzer,

### Printed or Coated.

**AUSTRALIA.**—4 cases, Anderson, Andrews and Co.; 2 cases, Wheatley and Co.

**BELGIUM.**—239 bales, 7 cases, J. Cockrill Line.

**FRANCE.**—5 cases, Mory and Co.; 4 cases, Coppo and Co.

**GERMANY.**—6 cases, Craven and Co.; 6 bales, 64 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 77 bales, 98 cases, Argo S. S. Co.

**HOLLAND.**—69 bales, 8 cases, Muller and Co.; 5 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.

**JAPAN.**—2 cases, Berrick Bros.

**NORWAY.**—2 cases, Dessan and Co.

**UNITED STATES.**—6 bales, Lunham and Moore; 3 cases, American Express Co.; 5 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 3 cases, Field and Co.; 9 cases, Davies, Turner and Co.; 1 case, W. Davis; 3 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 1 bale, Wingate and Johnston.

### Unclassified.

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal provincial ports were:—

From Austro-Hungary, 828 bales; Belgium, 1,996 bales, 14 cases; Canada, 1,387 rolls; Denmark, 1 bale; France, 431 bales, 38 cases; Finland, 1,102 bales; Germany, 1,253 bales, 39 cases, 9 rolls; Holland, 2,549 bales, 8 cases, 269 rolls; Norway, 844 bales, 26 rolls; Russia, 31 bales; Sweden, 2,008 bales, 1,372 rolls; United States, 824 bales, 34 cases, 62 rolls.

## Strawboards, &c.

British imports of Strawboards, etc., during the week ended Saturday last were:—

**STRAWBOARDS.**—From Belgium, 120 cwts.; Germany, 1,190 cwts.; Holland, 20,511 cwts., 26,403 bales, 20 rolls.

**WOOD PULP BOARDS.**—From Canada, 2,293 cwts., 2,486 bales, 115 cases; Germany, 51 cwts., 1,796 bales, 6 cases; Norway, 180 cwts., 122 bales; Russia, 94 cwts., 447 bales; Sweden, 1,035 cwts., 362 bales, 88 rolls.

**MILLBOARDS.**—From Germany, 456 cwts.; Holland, 131 cwts., 11,559 bales.

**PASTEBOARDS.**—From Belgium, 26 cases; Germany, 400 cwts., 21 cases; Holland, 3,574 bales; Sweden, 61 bales.

**CARDBOARDS.**—From Holland, 20 bales.

**C. D'OYLEY MEARS & CO.,**  
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LONDON ... ..	77a, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
PARIS ... ..	Rue de Turin No. 22.
LYONS ... ..	54, Cours Gambetta.
MILAN ... ..	24, Via Solferino.
TOLOSA (Spain) ... ..	18, Calle San Francisco.
ST. PETERSBURG ... ..	Kleine Podjatscheskaja, No. 4, Qu. 16.
NEW YORK ... ..	90, Nassau Street.

*Telegraphic Address :*

**" WERTHEIMO, HAMBURG."**

## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned: -

### Rags.

**ANTWERP.**—New York: 452 bales, A. Katzenstein; 150 bales, Train, Smith Co. Boston: 109 bales, True and McClelland; 126 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 47 bales, to order.

**BREMEN.**—New York: 130 bales, F. Salomon and Co.

**GLASGOW.**—Boston: 31 bales, to order.

**HAMBURG.**—New York: 54 bales, A. Katzenstein; 133 bales, F. Salomon and Co.; 95 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co.; 7 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.

**HAVRE.**—New York: 674 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 21 bales, Atterbury Brothers; 113 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 270 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 143 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 60 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co. Boston: 186 bales, David Austin and Co.

**LONDON.**—New York: 131 bales, F. Salomon and Co.; 271 bales, Train, Smith Co. Philadelphia: 291 bales, John H. Lyon; 219 bales, to order; 100 bales, Muller, Schall and Co.

**MANCHESTER.**—Philadelphia: 304 bales, Muller, Schall and Co.; 162 bales, Baring Bros. and Co.

**MARSEILLES.**—New York: 495 bales, Atterbury Brothers; 64 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co.

**ROTTERDAM.**—New York: 201 bales, Geo. W. Millar and Co.

### Manillas.

**ANTWERP.**—New York: 299 bales, A. Katzenstein. Boston: 74 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

**BREMEN.**—New York: 50 bales, F. Salomon and Co.

**GLASGOW.**—Boston: 73 bales, True and McClelland.

**HAMBURG.**—New York: 68 bales, F. Salomon and Co.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Boston: 256 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

**ROTTERDAM.**—New York: 58 bales, A. Katzenstein.

### Waste Papers.

**ANTWERP.**—Boston: 208 bales, Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Co.; 100 bales, American Express Co.; 174 bales, H. R. Smith.

**GLASGOW.**—Boston: 36 bales, to order; 80 bales, True and McClelland. Philadelphia: 75 bales, Bank of British North America.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 46 bales, Train, Smith Co.

**LONDON.**—Philadelphia: 149 bales, Bank of British North America; 153 bales, John H. Lyon.

### Wood Pulp.

**ANTWERP.**—New York: 578 bales, 125 tons, R. Helwig. Boston: 200 bales, Page, Newell and Co.; 330 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

**BREMEN.**—New York: 250 bales, 50 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

**COPENHAGEN.**—New York: 160 bales, 20 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

**HAMBURG.**—New York: 234 bales, 30 tons, Felix Salomon and Co.

**ROTTERDAM.**—New York: 64 bales, 10 tons, Ira L. Beebe and Co.

### Bleaching Powder.

**ANTWERP.**—New York: 369 casks, A. Klipstein and Co.

**HAMBURG.**—New York: 375 casks, A. Klipstein and Co.

**LIVERPOOL.**—New York: 88 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Boston: 85 casks, Arnold Hoffman and Co.; 42 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker; 45 casks, Linden and Mayer. Philadelphia: 21 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

### China Clay.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Boston: 880 casks, Moore and Munger; 624 casks, Champion International Paper Co.; 50 casks, Warren and Co. Philadelphia: 200 casks, W. N. Proctor and Co.

**MANCHESTER.**—Philadelphia: 504 bags, J. B. Moors and Co.; 596 casks, Perkins, Goodwin Co.

### Soda Ash.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Boston: 67 casks, Warren and Co.

### Paper Stock.

**LONDON.**—Philadelphia: 195 bales, to order.

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# Tariff Changes

AND

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### SWITZERLAND.

The following decisions relative to the application of the Customs Tariff of Switzerland have recently been issued by the Swiss Customs Department:—

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		Frs. Ors. Per 100 kilos.
Bands of paper, festooned, for cupboard shelves, etc. - - -	808	16 00
The same, in combination with tissues - - -	811	16 00
Papers for cakes, perforated, etc., not printed - - - - -	881	30 00

### SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.

It has been decided that perpetual calendars are dutiable under paragraph 175 of the Tariff, at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Trade pocket books and diaries are classed under paragraph 43, and pay duty at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. In either case, if the goods are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating Colonies, a rebate of 3 per cent. is allowed.

### CUBA.

The Cuban *Gaceta Oficial* for the 27th July contains a Decree of the Provisional Governor of Cuba providing that pasteboard in sheets or other form, with or without tissue inside, impregnated with tar, pitch, asphalt, cement, or other similar material, and used as roofing for buildings, shall pay customs duty at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. A new paragraph "c" is to be added to No. 163 of the Tariff accordingly.

## Smart Work in Machine Building.

An envelope machinery manufacturing company in Worcester, Massachusetts, the Hobbs Manufacturing Co. (the London offices of this firm are at 21-27, Hatfield-street, Goswell-road, E.C.), recently executed under unusual circumstances an order for envelope-making machinery. On April 11th an order was received for forty-two envelope-folding machines, each of which contains about 1,000 parts and has seventeen or eighteen motions and produces envelopes of five different sizes. It was specified that this work must be done in the shortest possible time, and the factory

turned out the entire order by June 7th. The Mercantile Corporation, of New York, which was the purchaser of the machines, had received from the United States Post Office Department the contract for the manufacture of stamped envelopes for the year beginning July 1st.

At the time the contract was awarded—early in April—the firm ordering the machines had nothing but its articles of incorporation and its capital, and it was necessary for it to be in a position to manufacture envelopes on a satisfactory scale by July 1st in order to retain its contract. A plant was established at Dayton, Ohio, and the machinery was ordered. The contract called for the completion of the machinery in 90 days, but, as a matter of fact, the forty-two machines for the starting of the establishment were delivered in fifty-four days from the time of the order, or, making allowance for Sundays and holidays, forty-six working days. Each of the machines is designed to produce 6,600 completed envelopes hourly, and with the forty-two in operation the capacity of the plant for a ten-hour day will be about 2,772,000 envelopes.

THE death has occurred at his residence Trinity-road, Edinburgh, of Mr. John Waddie, head of the firm of Waddie and Co., Ltd., stationers, Edinburgh, which was founded forty years ago. The deceased gentleman was a native of Dundee.

A SHORTAGE IN PAPER.—There has developed in the American pad industry an unprecedented state of affairs which has seriously interfered with the manufacture of writing pads. For the past few weeks there has been such a shortage of paper stock that it has been impossible to obtain enough raw material to manufacture the common class of pads for one-tenth of the orders on hand. One firm who do a large business in this line are over twenty-five car loads short on stock, and inquiry among other manufacturers indicates that the majority of them are unable to fill orders. There is now a general movement on the part of the factories to discontinue the manufacture of this common class of pad, and unless some relief can be had in the near future it will soon become a thing of the past. It is highly probable that resort will have to be made to a low grade of writing or bonds to supply the demand for a low-priced tablet.

"CROWN" NEWSPAPER, 1907, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of the *Crown*, the *Court and County Families* newspaper, and *Collecting*, carried on at 35, Sackville-street, W., and to enter into an agreement with the Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, Captain the Hon. R. L. Pomeroy, and C. E. Foster. Minimum cash subscription, 5 per cent. of shares offered to public. First directors are Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, Colonel C. E. Foster, and Captain the Hon. R. L. Pomeroy.

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**W**E have perfected and Patented a system of Water Lifter for the Drying Cylinders of Paper Making Machines, and by means of this very simple arrangement, we get the following results:—

The insides of Drying Cylinders are kept completely dry; no existing Water Lifter or Syphon does this.

Less steam, therefore, dries the Paper, or the same quantity of steam as previously used will dry a greater quantity of paper.

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Our Lifter extends whole length of Cylinder, removes ALL water by being placed at required angle and allows no water to return to the cylinder.

No pocket or trap is necessary to prevent return of water to cylinder.

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**GLAZING, FRICTION and EMBOSsing CALENDERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and for ANY PURPOSE.**

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[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.**

VOLUME XLVIII.  
NUMBER 13.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 27, 1907.

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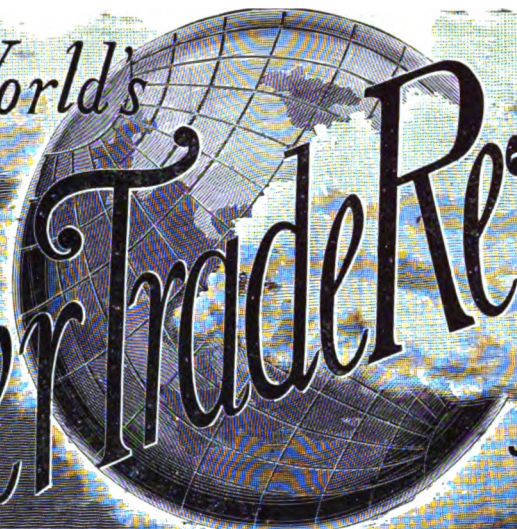
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## Bamboo for Paper Pulp.

By WILLIAM RAITT, Bangalore, South India.

Ever since 1875, when the late Mr. Thomas Routledge published his pamphlet on "Bamboo Considered as a Papermaking Material," this subject has received a certain amount of intermittent attention. That this has not been more sustained, and has not had any practical result is sufficiently explained by the rapid development of the wood pulp industry, which filled up the vacuum in papermakers' supplies that was beginning to be felt when Mr. Routledge began his experiments.

History, however, has a knack of repeating itself. There are still some among us who can remember the anxieties of the news and print manufacturer during the period when the Great Rag Age was expiring and the Esparto and Straw Age had not fully dawned—experiences to be repeated twenty years later when the rapidly-growing requirements of the trade again forced the question of a larger and cheaper source of raw material to the front.

It is becoming a serious question with many keen observers whether we are not fast approaching another recurrence of the same difficulty. It is at least being admitted now that the quantity of available wood pulp has its limits. Ten or fifteen years ago we were told that it was simply inexhaustible—and that in capital letters too. When one remem-

bers the vocabulary used by our American friends respecting their prospective supplies when they made their rush into wood pulp, and sees them now at this comparatively early date getting their requirements from Canada, one cannot help realising that we are rapidly gathering the knowledge necessary to a successful prophesy that even the Canadian and Scandinavian forests have their limits too. When we consider, further, that pulp wood takes twenty-five or thirty years to grow, and does not reproduce itself except under unusually favourable conditions, it almost seems a safe thing to make the prophesy now without waiting for any further knowledge.

Suppose, then, that next year, or five years or ten years hence the historic cycle once again comes round with a repetition of the old question, "Where is the world's chief supply of papermaking material to be found?"—My answer is, in bamboo.

The great development of the sulphite process of reducing wood has very much simplified the problem of getting pulp from bamboo. Mr. Routledge's experiments, and most of those made since, were with the soda method, and would probably never have been made had the experimenters known as much about the acid method as is known now. A very good pulp can be produced from bamboo by the soda process, but at a prohibitive cost, a cost enhanced not only by the cost of the chemicals used, but also by the destructive action on the fibre of the strong caustic solutions and high pressure necessary to obtain complete reduction, resulting in a yield of only 35 to 40 per cent. from a material capable of giving 50.

Speaking broadly, bamboo and pulp wood (spruce or pine) present similar features to the pulp manufacturer, inasmuch that they are both woody fibres, and contain a similar percentage of cellulose. In the entire bamboo this amounts to about 51 per cent., and in the internodes 52 to 54. But a closer comparison reveals points in favour of bamboo. It has less resinous and gummy matter, and is reducible with less soda, and should therefore be easier to deal with by the acid method. It has no bark and (if the internodes only are used) no knots, no accretions of resinous matter in hidden holes and old wounds and scars. A stalk of clean wheat straw from which the knots have been cut out is probably the cleanest and purest papermaking material at present available. With a giant straw like bamboo that which is impracticable with wheat or oat is easily accomplished, and the result is the pure thing—"all goot goots mitoudt der shippes," as a popular figure in the pulp world would put it.

Past attempts to utilise bamboo have failed to reach any economic result for other reasons than the cost of treatment with soda. The entire bamboo, knots and all, has been cut up and packed into the boiler. Bamboos of all ages and varieties have been indiscriminately mixed, and the resultant product has naturally been irregular and unsatisfactory. Thus, when it was realised that young stems gave the best result, there has been an absence of reliable information as to the effects of regular cropping on the parent clumps and doubt as to whether these would continue to exist or whether it would be necessary to seek a fresh area of supply after a year or two. Together with, and in conjunction with experiments and trials with the material, I have endeavoured to clear up this want of information by instituting and continuing for several years observations on the growth and behaviour of bamboo under various systems of cropping, and on the average weight of material which might reasonably be expected annually from any given area under a safe and rational system.

These observations were begun in Burma in 1897 and continued there and in bamboo areas of Bengal, Malabar and Straits Settlements until recently. The experiments were mostly conducted at the mills of the Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd. In now publishing the results arrived at I am hopeful that they may do something towards encouraging others to do a little pioneering along a road which the trade as a whole might have to travel ere long.

In commencing a series of experiments early in 1898 in Bengal, I had no hope of being able to produce a pulp by the soda process (the only method for which I had plant available) which would meet with acceptance in England at a paying price. Previous experiments of my own and others in England had satisfied me on that point. But these experiments were with mixed bamboos of all ages, which had been cut a long time before and were consequently very hard and seasoned.

It occurred to me that manufacture in the country where they grew, where they could be obtained freshly cut and selected according to

age and species, might result in some of the difficulties being eliminated and that a product might be obtained which might be useful to the Indian mills even if it proved unable to bear the cost of transport to England. And if that hope proved delusive there remained the chance that something would crop up which would indicate the best lines to follow when an opportunity to try the acid method arrived. Accordingly, after a visit to Burma to examine some of the bamboo areas there, study the facilities for a pulp mill on the Irrawadi, and to set on foot enquiries as to rate of growth and produce on several selected areas, I arranged for a supply of bamboos of various ages and growths to be brought to the mill for experiment on an extended scale.

In what follows it must be understood that by bamboo of one year old is meant stems cut prior to their second monsoon, by two year old those cut between their second and third monsoons, and by three year old those cut after coming through the third monsoon, so that it would be more correct to speak of them as *under* one, two and three years old.

Preliminary laboratory tests for cellulose gave for internodes (pieces of clean stem between nodes or knots) results varying from 52 to 54 per cent. Young bamboos (one year) and old ones (over three) yielding the lesser amount, while those of intermediate age gave the larger. This would seem to indicate that in the young growth the accumulation of fibre and incrusting matter just about keep pace with each other, that during the maturing period (second and third year) the first gains on the latter, and that after maturity the reverse takes place. While young stems therefore would probably be more amenable to treatment owing to their material being less closely compacted together, the two and three year old stems, although a trifle harder, would be likely to give the most profitable results, and after three years old the greater hardness would increase the cost of reducing and bring no compensating increase of yield. These anticipations were borne out by the subsequent experiments.

I could only find about 45 per cent. of cellulose in the nodes. This seems due to the surprisingly high percentage of silica they contain, a feature of bamboo which has been specially commented upon by several eminent chemists and botanists. They proved very intractable to laboratory treatment, and it was obvious they would be better out of the way. They were accordingly sliced out, and only the internodes made use of. I found them amount to about 8 per cent. of the total dry weight of a bamboo. Working on a commercial scale they could be easily and quickly cut out by twin saws, and would have a fuel value.

The internodes were crushed and cut into pieces about one inch long, and a series of boiling trials carried out, in which the time of boiling (10 hours), pressure (60 lbs.), bleaching and final result in quality and colour were uniform all through, and only the soda treatment varied as was found necessary to attain the desired result. A sample of colour was fixed upon as a standard high enough for

good "news" or common print, and 20 lbs. of bleach per cwt. of the dry unbleached half-stuff fixed on as a uniform bleaching. It was known the colour would be a difficulty, so there was no use in fixing this at any low figure. Then if a boiling failed to reach the standard, another batch of the same material was boiled with an increased amount of soda, and the result again submitted to the uniform-bleaching test, and so on, until the desired result was obtained. The bleaching was conducted in two operations—first warm with 12 lbs., then washed and cold bleached with 8 lbs. The final results were as follows:—

To produce a moderately white pulp under the above-mentioned uniform conditions of time pressure and bleach took:

- (A) 27 lbs. of 76 per cent. caustic soda per cwt. of air-dry bamboo in the case of one year old stems, and gave a yield of 40 per cent. of bleached fibre.
- (B) 29 lbs. ditto, ditto, for two-year-old, and gave a yield of 48 per cent. ditto.
- (C) 30 lbs. ditto, ditto, for three-year-old, and gave a yield of 44 per cent. ditto.
- (D) 35 lbs. ditto, ditto, over three years old, gave a yield of 40 per cent. ditto.
- (E) 38 lbs. ditto, ditto, for old hard-seasoned bamboo of 87 per cent. ditto.

The yields are only approximately correct, as it is difficult to arrive at the exact figures in a mill test, but they are probably correct within 1 per cent. either way. The great loss of fibre apparent when compared with the actual cellulose present in the raw material is of course due to the destructive action of the strong soda solutions used. This loss would not occur with the acid method. The results clearly indicate the advantage of using only young growths, and of these the two and three year old would appear to be the most economical, and to differ very slightly. As will be seen afterwards, there are other reasons why these will prove most suitable. The species of bamboo did not appear to make much difference except in the case of the male bamboo (*Dendrocalamus Strictus*) which required slightly more severe treatment. Trials made with knots left in were total failures, the pulp being full of undigested lumps.

I subsequently made an experiment on a laboratory scale with bisulphite. My apparatus was unsuitable, and I ruined my digester in the process, and so was unable to secure accurate quantitative results, but the yield was approximately 51 per cent., and the product was a strong pulp of a yellowish white colour, high enough for common news without bleaching. Bleached with approximately 16 lbs. per cwt. it came up to a brilliant white, and to good intermediate colours with 8 and 12 lbs.

So far the trials resulted in nothing of any benefit to the Indian papermaker, owing to the high imported cost of soda and bleach, but they distinctly indicate the line along which the acid experimenter should proceed. Select bamboo not over three years old, cut out the knots, and manufacture within a few months at longest after cutting.

My observations on the growth of bamboo and the effects upon the permanence of the plant of various systems of cropping were begun in 1897, and have been carried on con-

tinuously since. They have recently reached a point at which fairly useful and well authenticated conclusions may be drawn. I have endeavoured (1) to settle the question whether annual, biennial, or triennial cropping will best secure permanence of growth; and (2) having fixed on the best system of cropping, to arrive at an opinion as to the quantity of produce that system will give.

Bamboo is a giant grass, and like all its tribe, will under favourable conditions reproduce itself when cut by throwing up fresh stems or suckers from the old roots. These reach their full height of 30 to 70 feet during their first monsoon, but do not fully develop their branch and leaf systems until some months later, and make very little progress with a new and independent root system until their second monsoon. Until the young stem possesses a root system of its own, it must live on the parent root, and if cut during this period it is obvious that it is the old root which will be called upon to throw up another sucker to fill its place. Now, although a vigorous clump of roots is capable of continuing to throw up new stems from the original roots for several seasons under favourable conditions, yet it is obvious that such a continuous drain on its powers must have a weakening effect, and ultimately kill it out. In actual practice, when it is desired to kill out the bamboo in forest clearings, the method generally adopted is to prune off the young shoots as fast as they appear, and under this system the root clumps soon die out.

It is therefore certain that annual cropping is out of the question. A further objection to it is that the hard, hairy, silicious sheaths which envelop and protect the internodes during their early development would be apt to cause trouble in manufacture. These wither and fall off gradually as the branches develop, but do not finally disappear until the second year. Still another objection is the greater amount of unproductive weight to be handled as compared with two and three-year-old growth, due to the larger percentage of moisture. I have found that while bamboos of two and three years' growth contain about 30 per cent. of moisture when cut, one-year stems will contain 40 to 50 per cent. While this might have some slight effect in facilitating reduction at the mill, it has a very bad effect upon its floatation. I have seen two rafts of approximately the same weight contents and bulk of air-dry bamboo, one being stems of under one year old and the other of older growth, and the young one was sitting twelve inches deeper in the water than the other. Where much of the transport must be done by floatation on shallow tributaries and flood channels, it will be realised that this is an important point.

During its second monsoon season the new roots of the young stem receive a powerful impetus, and at the close of this season it may be said to have an independent existence, being then about 15 or 16 months old, and if cut previous to the next monsoon, when, say, 20 months old, its young roots will be capable of throwing up suckers. Further, the parent

root having ceased for some time to nourish the young stem, will have recovered its vigour, and is able to begin propagation afresh. At this age it would probably in most cases be safe to crop, but if a third monsoon is allowed to pass it then becomes absolutely safe, for the new roots of the young bamboo are now more vigorous than the parent roots, and begin to throw up suckers, whether their growing stems are cut or not.

I, therefore, conclude that cropping every third year, when the stems are from 28 to 34 months old, will secure absolute permanence of growth. Not only so, but I have reason to believe that such a system of cropping will encourage and increase the production. I have recently inspected a bamboo area in Malabar, where a part had been cleared four years ago and the clumps allowed to sucker up unchecked. On a measured acre of this there were 4,800 bamboos growing of one, two, and three years' growth, and the estimated weight of air-dry bamboo worked out to 47 tons per acre. On the uncut area adjoining, where the original bamboos were still growing, there were only 3,000 stems to the acre. In this respect bamboo appears to behave like many of the common grasses which thicken out and increase in growth and production under a judicious system of regular cropping.

To arrive at an opinion as to the produce per acre under a regular system of cropping, the following procedure was carried out:—

(1) Areas near native villages were selected, from which the villagers every year collect the bamboos used for building and for sale, and measured acre plots staked out on them.

(2) These plots were classified according to whether they produced the smaller or larger species, and further, into three sections representing conditions of growth (a) poor, (b) moderately good, and (c) luxuriant.

(3) On each plot the growing stems were counted and a sufficient number cut to ascertain average useful length, gross weight (green) and air-dry weight (air-dried by exposure to sun until there was no further loss of weight), also average percentage by weight of knots.

It is unnecessary to give in detail all the figures arrived at. The following are the net results:—

For (a) poor growth, of useful bamboo, minus knots, average 11 tons air-dry weight per acre;

For (b) moderately good growth, of useful bamboo, minus knots, average 18 tons air-dry weight per acre;

For (c) luxuriant growth, of useful bamboo, minus knots, average 44 tons air-dry weight per acre.

Plots containing the smaller species work out to three to five tons more per acre than those containing the larger kinds by reason of the much larger number of stems produced.

In order to be abundantly on the safe side I propose to assume that there is no luxuriant growth, and that it all consists of equal proportions of poor and moderate. Anyone who has seen Burma will admit that this is a very large assumption. A general average of air-dry useful bamboo, minus knots, taken on a number

of plots of poor and moderate growth and fairly divided between large and small species works out at exactly 15 tons per acre. By useful bamboo I mean the whole stem less ten to fifteen feet lopped off the small end which might be considered too small to pay for handling. What remains runs up to 30 feet for the smaller pieces and 50 to 55 feet for the larger. Fifteen tons per acre every third year, or an annual average of five tons is therefore what I conclude to be the absolutely dependable crop realisable on poor to moderate bamboo country, and there would be very little difficulty in finding large areas of country which would easily give twice that amount.

Adopting five tons per acre per annum as the absolutely safe figure, and assuming that instead of a yield of 51 per cent. by the acid process we only get 45 per cent., then one acre will produce 45 cwt. of unbleached pulp.

A pulp mill producing 200 tons weekly, or say 10,000 tons per annum, could therefore be kept supplied by 4,444 acres, or to allow for unproduction patches, space occupied by roads, watercourses, etc., let us say 5,120 acres or eight square miles. That is to say, a water frontage of only two miles in length with two miles depth of jungle on either bank would be sufficient to keep a mill of the size mentioned going. A block large enough to supply a mill of ten times that output would scarcely amount to a flyspeck on the map of Burma.

The dominating factor is of course that of cost, and this I believe will be found low enough to satisfy the most exacting critic. The cheapness of labour, the numerous waterways, the abundance of the article, and the fact that nothing has to be paid for it as it stands in the jungles, and its only cost is that of cutting and floating—all combine to make it the cheapest paper stock in the world.

All estimates I have hitherto seen are based on the market price in Rangoon of bamboos brought in for building and other purposes. Such estimates result in a needlessly high figure, because they neglect the fact that such bamboos are cut to standard market lengths of 18 to 20-ft. and the remainder of the stem left to rot in the jungle. It costs no more to cut and very little more to transport lengths of 30 to 55-ft. Further this local trade is a casual and unorganised one, and has to bear many small profits which would be eliminated if collection on a large and organised scale was instituted. On this local market basis the cost of bamboo to produce a ton of pulp does not equal £1 10s., but I think I can show that this is an unnecessary high estimate.

In the case of the larger species, I have found the air-dry weight of stems cut to 50-ft. is about 22 lbs. each exclusive of knots, which works out to 102 stems per ton. With the smaller species the air-dry weight is about 12 lbs. for 30-ft. lengths, exclusive of knots, or 187 to the ton. In consultation with several leading native labour contractors—men who would be likely to undertake contracts for cutting and floating—comparing their figures and making due allowance for contingencies, I find that large bamboos of about 50-ft. could be brought to Rangoon for eight shillings per

100, and smaller ones of 30-ft. for four shillings and eightpence per 100. At 102 and 187 stems per ton the respective costs are eight shillings and twopence, and eight shillings and ninepence per air-dry ton. • Averaging these and taking a 45 per cent. yield only, we arrive at a cost of slightly under £1 per ton of pulp. But as there is plenty of margin to spare, let us assume that unforeseen circumstances may conspire to increase it by 5s., and that the net delivered cost of raw material to produce one ton of unbleached bamboo pulp is £1 5s.

Other costs taken from quotations recently received are:—

Recovered sulphur, c.i.f. Rangoon	- - - - -	£6 10 0 per ton
Bengal steam coal, c.i.f. Rangoon	- - - - - 18s. to	1 0 0 "
Crude oil fuel from Burmese oil fields	- - - - - 18s. to	1 0 0 "
Native limestone	- - - - - 18s. to	7 0 "
" " burnt	- - - - - 18s. to	10 0 "
Freights—Pulp to England, small lots by line steamers	- - - - -	1 10 0 "
" Pulp to England, full loads in chartered steamers	- - - - -	18 0 "
" Pulp to Calcutta	- - - - -	10 0 "
Ordinary coolie labour	- - - - -	8 per day
Better class labour, capable of being taught machine tending, pulp boiling, etc.	- - - - - 1s. to	1 4 "
Native carpenters, smiths, fitters, etc.	- - - - -	2 0 "

On the foregoing data, and making allowances for standing charges, repairs and depreciation of plant, I estimate that one ton of unbleached bisulphite bamboo pulp could be produced at a cost price in Rangoon of £5, assuming a plant of 200 tons weekly capacity, and at £4 15s. with a plant of 500 tons weekly capacity.

After my remarks about the unlimited (*sic*) limitations of pulp wood I am chary about using any extravagant language about bamboo, but if there is any natural product on the face of the earth to which the term "inexhaustible" can be applied it is surely to this. Growing as it does in more or less profusion over the whole of the tropics and sub-tropics, and capable of reproducing itself, when cut, in two or three years in still greater profusion, the difficulty is to bring the figures down to limits at which they may be grasped by the human mind. To enable us to arrive at something understandable, let us neglect all but one small corner of the world's surface—South Eastern Asia. In India we are accustomed to whole districts covered with bamboo, but any one who has coasted round Siam, the Malay Peninsula and Burma, and ascended some of the many splendid waterways running down to these coasts, will be apt to come to the conclusion that there is nothing else in the world but bamboo. In India we may think of bamboo in counties, but further east we have to think in countries, if not in continents. Any figures respecting this region run into hundreds of thousands of square miles and thousands of millions of tons, so once again let us reduce our area to something more easily grasped and consider Lower Burma only.

The resident in Lower Burma, if asked to describe his surroundings, would be inclined

to begin his essay by adapting the language of that ancient historian who was one of the plagues of our school-days: "All Burma is divided into two parts—bamboo and water." A moderate estimate of the bamboo part of it, taking it only to a depth of four miles back from floatable water frontages, gives us an area of 20,000 square miles or 12,800,000 acres, which, at the low average yield of 5 tons per acre per annum, gives us an available annual supply in Lower Burma alone of sixty-four million tons, or sufficient to produce twenty-eight to thirty million tons of pulp—and a perennial continuous supply at that.

I have several times been asked, "Why not make the bamboo into paper on the spot for the local market?" Well, there would be no great difficulty in doing that, and the local market is there right enough, but so is the local supply! Just across the pond, as it were, in and near Calcutta, there are several splendidly equipped mills with an aggregate monthly output of 1,200 to 1,500 tons. These do the bulk of the Burmese trade now and do it well, and are quite capable of meeting any new demands which may arise. The small freight cost across to Rangoon is compensated for by their cheaper costs for coal and labour. The latter is cheap in Burma, but cheaper still in Bengal. It is better, I think, to leave the paper market to these mills, and secure them as customers for pulp. Their local supply of raw material is none too good, and they have frequently to supplement it by importing wood pulp from Europe at a high cost for freight, and this importation is likely to increase with their increases of production. A supply of pulp at their own backdoor is just the very thing they most want, and they could easily absorb from 50 to 100 tons per week.

A pulp mill in Burma would, therefore, start off with an assured local market for a considerable proportion of its product.

The Government of Burma is prepared to give special facilities to a company or syndicate proposing to manufacture paper pulp from Burma bamboo, in terms as follows:—

(1) To allocate certain areas of lands in Burma to the company, from which bamboos could be cut.

(2) To grant exclusive right to the company for a period of 21 years, within the above areas, to cut and use bamboo, etc., free of all duties and royalties.

(3) To give exclusive rights for the cutting of bamboos and wood (except reserved trees) for fuel within the above areas, in connection with the factory.

(4) To give free use of all roads to and from the factory.

(5) To refund any duties or royalties paid on bamboos, etc., sold by outside contractors to the company for use in the factory.

(6) To grant suitable sites for the erection of buildings, subject to certain restrictions, for a period of 21 years, rent free.

(7) To charge no royalty on manufactured paper stock for the first seven years, and only Re 1s. per ton on paper stock subsequently manufactured.



(8) To grant liberty to make dams, reservoirs, roads, bridges, etc., upon the lands in the control of the company, subject to existing rights and to the approval of the Lieut.-Governor.

The concessionaires are required to —

(1) Build a factory within two years of the date of the concession, and to keep the same working each year at least 120 days.

(2) To produce after the first seven years an annual output of 10,000 tons, and after fourteen years, an output of 20,000 tons per year.

(3) To render monthly statements showing the output of the mill each month.

(4) To allow a full inspection of all books by the Lieut.-Governor.

(5) To consider the agreement null and void if the operations are not commenced as provided for in the terms of the concession.

In 1905 the Government engaged Mr. R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., to visit Burma and to examine and report upon its paper and paper pulp making resources. His time was mainly taken up with the investigation of bamboo, and his report bears evidence of much painstaking and minute research and is a valuable contribution to our information on the subject. It is a matter for regret that he was not afforded facilities for carrying out a full investigation of bamboo by the acid method, but such trials as he was able to make with sulphite were quite satisfactory, so far as they went. His exhaustive experiments with soda are mainly of value in establishing a *prima facie* case for the greater success of bisulphite. Having proved that the material yields fair results by the former method it is reasonable to suppose these will be better and more economical by the latter.

To sum up the points in favour of, and against, a mill erected in Burma to produce 200 tons weekly of unbleached bamboo pulp, would appear to be as follows:

Advantages:—

- (1) Cheapest raw material in the world.
- (2) Almost the cheapest labour in the world.
- (3) Water carriage for all goods both in and out.
- (4) Favourable conditions granted by a sympathetic Government willing to foster the new industry.
- (5) A local market for from 25 to 50 per cent. of the product.

Disadvantages: compared with European wood pulp mills:—

- (1) Higher cost of sulphur.
- (2) Higher freight on half to three-fourths of the product.
- (3) No water power.

The whole question would now seem to have reached a stage at which it should receive serious consideration, and I shall be glad if the foregoing notes are of any assistance in securing it.

FIFTEEN tons of rags were imported into Belgium from Ireland, during the first half of the present year, the value being £200. During the same period Belgium exported to Ireland 89 tons of rags of the value of £1,240.

## British Imports of Paper.

The London Customs Bills of Entries show the following arrivals from the countries mentioned during the week ending Saturday last:—

### Unprinted.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—410 bales, Leykam Josefthal.

BELGIUM.—8 bales, 3 cases, J. Cockrill Line; 234 bales, Leach and Co.; 9 bales, Sheldon and Co.; 22 bales, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 40 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 216 bales, J. and R. Grant.

CANADA.—605 bales, Smythe and Co.

DENMARK.—36 bales, Spicer and Sons; 14 bales, M. D. Co.

EGYPT.—1 case, M. Dk. Co.

FRANCE.—3 cases, Paul and Co.; 15 cases, European and General Express Co.; 3 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 2 cases, Atkins and Nisbet; 50 rolls, Symons and Co.; 6 cases, 25 rolls, B. and F. Wf. Co.; 48 rolls, Lucas and Spencer Wf.

GERMANY.—34 bales, T. H. Lee; 92 bales, 66 rolls, Greenmore Wf.; 504 bales, 31 cases, London and Rhine S. Office; 300 bales, J. Spurling; 63 bales, Loewe and Hurley; 70 bales, 15 cases, Beck and Pollitzer; 176 bales, 17 cases, 32 rolls, R. Ulrich; 212 bales, 36 cases, 305 rolls, Foley and Co.; 156 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 113 bales, S. Backhouse; 721 bales, 64 cases, 189 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 65 bales, 2 cases, Hay's Wf.; 9 cases, Gerdes Hansen and Co.; 6 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 15 bales, Craven and Co.; 32 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 19 bales, Argo S. S. Co.; 138 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly.; 24 bales, Trinity Wf. Co.; 31 rolls, Johnson Sons and Co.; 10 bales, Bullard, King and Co.; 18 bales, Foley and Co.

HOLLAND.—425 bales, 9 rolls, Barber and Co.; 187 bales, 39 cases, 251 rolls, London and Rhine S. Office; 35 bales, Thames Export Co.; 401 bales, Muller and Co.; 51 rolls, J. Graves; 5 cases, Dowgate Dk.; 1 case, Greenmore Wf.; 40 bales, Lovell and Son; 339 bales, Little and Johnston; 75 bales, T. H. Lee; 14 bales, Robinson, Roberts and Co.; 168 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 1,045 bales, E. Lloyd; 1,618 bales, 30 rolls, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 29 bales, 28 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 387 bales, 14 cases, Van Dam Co.

ITALY.—24 cases, Nichs. Wf.; 2 cases, United Shipping Co.

JAPAN.—15 cases, Smith and Sons; 9 cases, Pickford, Ltd.; 7 cases, Berrick Bros.

NORWAY.—51 rolls, Guppy and Son; 7 bales, 567 rolls, J. Spurling; 75 bales, Davies, Royle and Co.; 173 bales, 654 rolls, Dowgate Dk.; 4 bales, Foley and Co.; 40 bales, L. and I. D. Co.; 300 bales, R. Ulrich; 655 bales, 60 rolls, Loewe and Hurley; 76 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 46 bales, Lucas and Spencer's Wf.; 123 bales, London and Rhine Shipping Co.; 26 bales, J. Graves; 103 rolls, Beck and Pollitzer; 31 bales, M. Dk. Co.; 3 bales, S. E. Dk. Co.; 13 bales, Greenmore Wf.

SWEDEN.—94 bales, 281 rolls, M. Dk. Co.; 118 bales, 758 rolls, L. and N. Rly. Co.; 267 bales,

R. Ulrich; 236 bales, Foley and Co.; 68 bales, 811 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 39 bales, Mount and Co.; 193 bales, Lucas and Spencer's Wf.; 98 bales, Hernu, Peron and Co.; 711 bales, 1,275 cases, 20 rolls, Loewe and Hurley; 134 rolls, Page, Son and East; 18 bales, Trinity Wf. Co.; 128 bales, 61 rolls, London and Rhine Shipping Co.; 1 case, Phillips and Graves; 256 rolls, S. E. and C. Rly.; 108 bales, 255 rolls, Dowgate Dk.

UNITED STATES.—6 cases, American Express Co.; 27 bales, 7 cases, Lunham and Moore; 37 bales, 582 rolls, Taylor Bros.; 2 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

**Printed or Coated.**

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—4 cases, Knight and Morris.

BELGIUM.—257 bales, 9 cases, J. Cockrill Line.

CANADA.—1 case, Meadows and Co.

E. INDIES.—2 cases, P. and O. S. M. Co.

FRANCE.—15 cases, L. and I. D. Co.; 1 case, Mory and Co.; 2 cases, Strome and Co.; 5 cases, Coppo and Co.

GERMANY.—49 bales, 43 cases, Argo S. S. Co.;

9 cases, Craven and Co.; 1 bale, 13 cases, L. and I. D. Co.

HOLLAND.—24 bales, 34 cases, Philipps and Graves; 102 bales, Muller and Co.; 5 cases, Robinson, Roberts and Co.

JAPAN.—2 cases, Berrick Bros.

SWEDEN.—2 bales, Philipps and Graves.

UNITED STATES.—5 cases, Sheldon and Co.; 1 case, L. and I. D. Co.; 1 case, American Express Co.; 1 bale, Woollett, Airey and Co.; 5 cases, Meadows and Co.; 3 cases, Armour and Co.

**Unclassified.**

The paper imports (unclassified) at the principal provincial ports were:—

From Austro-Hungary, 42 bales; Belgium, 2,213 bales, 127 rolls; Canada, 1,044 rolls; Denmark, 2 bales; France, 803 bales, 213 cases; Finland, 10 bales; Germany, 1,020 bales, 124 cases, 90 rolls; Holland, 2,184 bales, 152 cases; Italy, 74 bales; Norway, 3,219 bales, 10 cases, 700 rolls; Sweden, 2,973 bales, 4,678 rolls; United States, 8 cases.

**CHURCHILL *and* SIM,**  
**29, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C.**  
**Wood Pulp Agents.**

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR:—

**SULFITAKTIEBOLAGET MO OCH DOMSJÖ, Örnsköldsvik, Sweden.**

**STRONG & EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP.**

Domsjö Mill producing about 7,000 tons per annum.

Hörnefors „ „ „ 15,000 „ „ „

**AKTIEBOLAGET ROBERTSFORS, Robertsfors, Sweden.**

**STRONG & EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP.**

Annual production, about 7,000 tons.

**STORVIKS SULFIT-AKTIEBOLAG, Storvik, Sweden.**

**HS BRAND OF EXTRA STRONG SULPHITE PULP.**

Annual production, about 23,000 Tons.

Telegraphic Address: "Churchill, London."

Telephone: No. 1417 Avenue (6 lines).

**JAMES KENYON and SON,**  
**DERBY STREET MILLS,**  
**BURY, LANCASHIRE.**  
**ALL FELTS for Papermakers.**

Telegrams: "KENYON, BURY."

# BENTLEY

*PAPERMAKERS'*  
*ENGINEERS.*

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Telegraphic Address: "CALENDER, BURY."

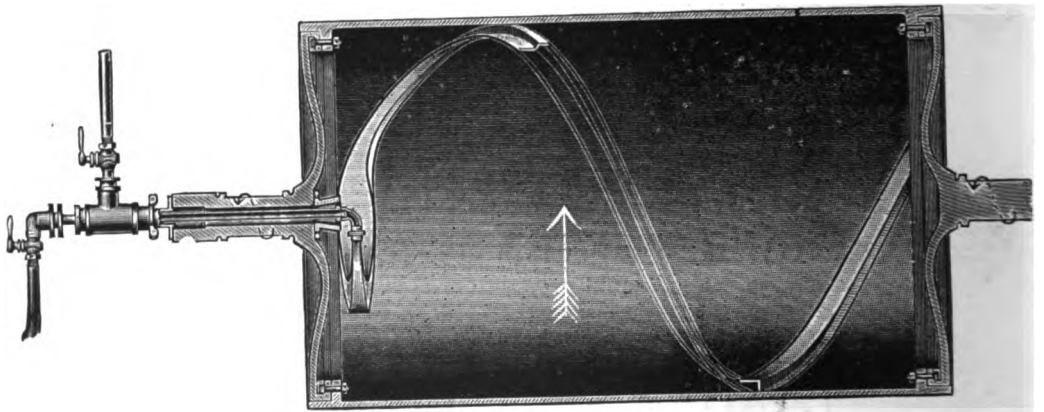
Telephone: No. 9, BURY.

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## Patent Spiral Emptying Scoop

— FOR —

## DRYING CYLINDER.



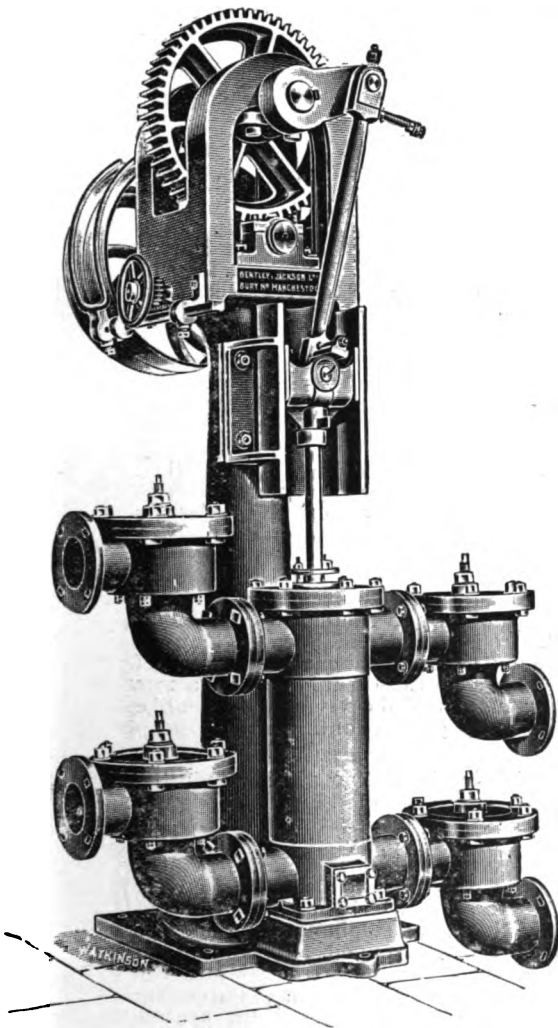
All kinds of Machinery for

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BURY, near Manchester.



SELF-CONTAINED  
**PILLAR PUMPS**

FOR

**STUFF and WATER.**

Patent Refining  
Engines,  
Patent "Nuttall"  
AND  
"Coburn - Taylor"  
Rag Cutters.

the Manufacture of Paper.



THE threatened crisis in the railway world continues to be the principal topic of conversation in business circles. This is not surprising when one considers that no branch of trade will be exempt from inconvenience, and possibly more or less serious loss, if a strike of railway servants should occur, and throw the railway transport arrangements of the country out of gear. Such an event would be little short of an industrial calamity to the trading interests of the United Kingdom.

SINCE Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., announced the programme of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Manchester on Sunday week, there has been a good deal of unofficial interchange of opinion, both amongst railway directors and responsible officials on the one hand, and the various trade unions whose members are employed in one branch or another of the railway services on the other. The business public, too, have been discussing the inwardness and the possibilities of a strike very eagerly, with the result that, as far as it is possible to gauge the trend of feeling on the subject, it would appear to be believed that, after all, there is a good deal of brag and bluster, not to mention bluff, to be discounted on both sides. It is thought by many, too, that the chances are rather in favour of peace ultimately prevailing—that, in short, the strike will not come to pass, a view which I am much inclined to share, especially after Mr. Bell's utterances at Cardiff on Sunday last.

MOREOVER, it is felt that it is quite likely the ballot just about to be taken of the members of the Railway Servants' union will not command the majority necessary to authorise the union's officials to declare a strike, and it is more likely than not that the majority of the non-union servants will refuse to support the strike movement. The advantages of going to extremes will appeal to them as being very problematical, while as matters stand just now they enjoy at least a bread-and-butter certainty, and pension possibilities *in futuro*.

SO FAR as the railway companies are concerned, public opinion is almost unanimous in favour of the railway officials descending from the lofty pedestal upon which they have placed their feet so firmly, to meet the men's official representatives at a preliminary conference. When the Government and the largest employers in almost every important industry in the country see no harm or loss of dignity in meeting their men's union representatives, it is difficult to see why the railway officials should assume such a high and

mighty platform, and stolidly refuse to recognise the men's unions, or to discuss with them even the question of "recognition" in meeting assembled."

IT is quite true that the railway officials have their shareholders to consider, but then a railway is not like a soft goods store or a brewery. It is intended certainly to be a dividend-earning enterprise, but it is also, by virtue of the Parliamentary powers by which its construction was permitted, a kind of public property, just as are the main thoroughfares of our cities and towns and the main roads of the country in a sense public property. The companies may therefore take it for granted that they will not have the entire trading community of the country and the public as a whole with them. If a strike occurs, it will assuredly be the first step in the direction of the nationalisation of our railways, and when that takes place, especially if it be brought about by pressure of disastrous circumstances, the position of the shareholders in the companies will assuredly be less happy even than it is at present, with the dwindling dividends and the depreciation of stocks, which latter has been so marked during the past fortnight. But we have October between us yet and a strike in any case, and there is time enough during that period for conciliation and arbitration to exercise their best offices in the direction of an equitable settlement and a lasting peace.

THERE is, it has been said, wisdom in a multitude of counsellors, and certainly a good many wise, as well as very unwise, things have been said as to what should be the attitude alike of the railway masters and the railway servants. I notice that Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., of "Seats of the Mighty" and "Battle of the Strong" celebrity, has been able to express himself with a good deal of wisdom in a couple of sentences which balance both sides of the dispute admirably. "It is," he says, "wisdom [in the railway officials] to recognise the union, but folly to submit to their dictation. There is a good middle course between the tyranny of labour and the obduracy of capital." It is for this desirable middle course that the masters and the servants should alike steer during the present contingency.

THE crisis in the Italian sulphur industry, with which members of the paper and pulp trades are necessarily interested, is by no means yet at an end, but it seems that the Italian Government has at length taken definite steps with a view to dealing effectively with the situation which has arisen in connection with Sicilian sulphur production. The Italian Ministerial Council, it seems, has, for one thing, authorised the Treasury Minister to make advances up to four-fifths of the current market price of the product—70 lire per ton. In the second place the amount of the Government contribution as enacted by the Compulsory Sulphur Syndicate law has been increased from 2,000,000 lire to 4,000,000 lire, and this sum is intended to be used in establishing a

sulphur mining bank in Sicily. Then, as a further help, the Bank of Sicily, which has hitherto advanced money to sulphur mine owners in pursuance of the compulsory law just mentioned, has now been authorised to increase the amount of its loans to producers by 6 per cent. per ton—that is to raise the advances from 54 to 60 lire per ton.

\* \* \*

THERE is, of course, no question but that an important element in creating the present sulphur crisis in Sicily has been over-production, but the competition of the American sulphur mines in Louisiana has also had an important influence in the same direction. For some little time negotiations have been proceeding between the Sicilian sulphur producers, as represented by the Compulsory Syndicate and the Bank of Sicily, on the one hand, and Mr. Fresch, as representing the sulphur mines in Louisiana, on the other, with the object of arriving at an understanding for the mutual limitation of production and the better regulation of the market. These negotiations, however, have come to nothing, and the alternative is now severe competition between the American and Sicilian producers. It has been reported that the French banks, the *Crédit Lyonnais* and the *Comptoir d'Escompte*, have offered to take over a monopoly of the Sicilian sulphur trade, but the Italian Government has not entertained the proposal. It appears that the two banks I have named contemplated the formation of a company with a capital of £2,000,000 for the purpose of controlling the sulphur output of Sicily. Such a monopoly would necessarily tend in a direction that would not be favourable to consumers, so that pulp and paper traders will probably approve the action of the Italian Government in declining the French proposal.

\* \* \*

THE utilisation of peat for papermaking purposes is a subject which paper traders are likely to have dinned in their ears more or less continuously at intervals, and I see that the subject is prominently brought forward once more in the *Economic Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society*. In Part 10 of that publication there is an article on the Irish peat industries, with a good deal of special reference to their relationship to papermaking. Of course, we know what the result of efforts to utilise Irish peat for papermaking has been latterly. It has been none too encouraging from a commercial point of view, but speaking from a technical standpoint, opinion seems pretty well agreed that, within certain limitations, peat can be utilised to advantage in the manufacture of certain classes of paper.

\* \* \*

As a matter of fact, as I have before had occasion to point out in these columns, the utilitarianism of peat is very pronounced, although many capitalists have fought shy of putting their money into Irish peat ventures. During the last few years the Department of Agriculture has spent more than £6,000 in experiments on the preparation of peat, moss

jitter and fuel. A good deal has been done also, both experimentally and commercially, in the manufacture of turf charcoal, "sieve turf," "pressed turf" by dry and wet processes, the production of peat fuel for domestic and other consumption, and in turf distillation. At the present time I believe that at Carnbough, in County Antrim, a plant is being completed, capable of the production of 5,000 tons per annum of ammonia sulphate, the works being constructed at a cost of something like £85,000.

\* \* \*

ALL this shows that there is a good deal of confidence in the industrial possibilities of peat, and no one who has looked into the matter seriously can ever doubt that in time peat will become a very important raw material for various industrial purposes. In fact I should not be personally surprised if peat went a long way before many years are over towards the industrial regeneration of Ireland; and if resources of a similar character were desired in another quarter, they have only to be looked for in the Northern and Western Highlands of Scotland to be found in prolific abundance.

\* \* \*

THE fact that the experiment at Celbridge was a failure commercially by no means sounds the death-knell of peat as a suitable raw material for the manufacture of certain classes of paper, and attention is bound sooner or later to be again directed in a paper trade connection to the peat bogs of Ireland. According to reports published so long ago as 1814, Ireland possessed then as many as 3,028,000 acres of peat bog, of which 1,648,000 acres formed "available," or so-called "red" bog, and about 1,380,000 acres of "mountain peat soil." It seems that the reclamation of the Irish bogs has been going on slowly but continuously during the last three hundred years. In fact the importance of dealing with the peat bogs was regarded as a matter of such national consequence that a writer in 1660 recommended that an Act of Parliament should be made that they who did not at such a time make some progress in draining their bogs should part with them to others that would." About sixty-five years later an Act was passed by the Irish Parliament for the encouragement of the drainage of bogs.

\* \* \*

IN the *Economic Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society*, the references to the peat industries of Ireland are divided for convenience into three classes, dealing respectively with the fibre, the fuel, and the distillation industries. Of these the utilisation of peat moss as litter is probably the most important branch, but this hardly comes within the scope of these columns, except for stable purposes, and in this connection I have had occasion at different times to visit moss litter works in different parts of the kingdom. It is, however, the question of using peat for papermaking purposes that most concerns us here and now, and it must be confessed that there is not much that is immediately encouraging to confront us.

It may perhaps interest some of my readers, who have not followed the subject of peat paper production closely, to be reminded by the *Economic Proceedings* already mentioned that "at Celbridge the peat, brought in cars from a bog situated at a distance of several miles, was subjected to a preliminary treatment in a large spherical revolving digester, from which it was conveyed by cars running on a small iron railway to the scarifying and beating machine, where it was converted into pulp. After passing through sand-traps, the unbleached pulp was delivered on to an endless band, by which it was brought between the revolving rollers of a paper-pressing machine. The band of paper thus formed was glazed and polished by vertical rollers. The motive power of the factory was electricity, which was generated in a dynamo driven by a 200 horse power turbine worked by water from the adjacent Liffey. The brown wrapping paper sold by the company was of a strong texture, excellent quality, and contained about 66 per cent. of peat fibre. Considering, however, the large amount of material present in crude turf which is useless for the manufacture of paper, it will be readily seen that the preliminary treatment of the peat should be carried out in the immediate neighbourhood of the bog." Altogether, although the Celbridge experiment was, as I have stated, a commercial failure, there is no reason to assume that peat is a dead horse when regarded as a possible papermaking raw material. Those chemists and others who have gone most closely into the subject are still very hopeful.

\* \* \*

THERE is one problem which, like the poor, is always with us, and that is how to deal with our waste paper. I do not mean our accumulations of old newspapers, or the waste paper of business houses; I refer to the unsightly and unsanitary litter of scraps of waste paper which disfigure so many of our suburban streets and roads. They manage these things better in some American and Continental cities. The municipal authorities in some of those towns provide receptacles at intervals, into which people who have paper of which they wish to get rid may place the same, instead of throwing it into the gutter, as is customarily done now. Why can our local authorities not act with regard to our thoroughfares as they do with our public parks, where receptacles are provided whose presence does much to minimise the unsightliness and inconvenience of, not to speak of the unsanitary condition arising from, the presence of the litter of waste paper?

\* \* \*

I SEE that one complainant puts much of the mischief down to the halfpenny horrors so popular with errand boys and servant girls, while another bemoans the trail of the serpent which paper-chasers lay down through meadow and woodland, and a third resents bitterly the lack of good taste which permits so many of the itinerant public to throw down their omnibus and tram tickets anywhere, so long as it is in our public thoroughfares. I suppose nothing will be done until a strong

agitation is initiated, when possibly it will get so hot for our municipal authorities that they dare no longer ignore the protest of the clean-minded and orderly amongst our citizens.

\* \* \*

I HAVE noticed, too, with a good deal of satisfaction the protests that have been made in some quarters against shopkeepers using old newspapers—as dirty sometimes as they are old—for wrapping up articles of food. Personally I should like to see some law introduced which would prohibit the use of newspapers as wrappings for articles of food. Such a law, I understand, is actually in force in some countries. Moreover, if such a law existed, it would exercise a stimulus upon the wrapping paper trade which would be very welcome. As was recently notified in the *Review*, our Scandinavian friends have already scented business in this desire for clean wrapping paper, and are specially laying themselves out to meet the increased demand.

\* \* \*

WRITING of waste paper reminds me that at one time—not many years ago—the sorting of waste paper collected from mercantile houses throughout the metropolis constituted one of the principal industries in which the prisoners in Holloway Gaol were engaged. It appears, however, that amongst the waste it was no unfrequent occurrence for bank-notes, cheques, sometimes for large amounts, Postal and Post Office Orders, etc., to be discovered. These were usually duly delivered up to the authorities, but the temptation to the prisoners at times to secrete their finds was so great that the authorities deemed it advisable to discontinue this class of work, and I am not aware that it is now carried on in any prison in this country.

\* \* \*

THERE are, of course, many ways of utilising waste paper without sending it to a dealer, or consigning it to the paper mill. Treated in various ways it makes an excellent fuel, not, of course, for the dining-room or the drawing-room, but for the wash-house copper, or even for kitchen fire purposes. An ingenious American, however, has found still another use for it. He is a poultry farmer, and he tears his old newspapers into shreds and soaks them in sour milk until the whole mass becomes a pulp. Upon this he feeds his hens, and he claims that this intellectual kind of diet adds greatly to the egg-producing capacity of his roosters.

\* \* \*

ALL I can say is that on this side of the herring pond the price of waste paper is a bit low at present, and some people I know are burning their accumulations as a cheaper alternative to selling them. But if we are to have waste paper as a standard hen food—and I have heard of an ingenious American who managed to utilise wood pulp in this way—there is wealth galore in store for somebody. Probably one of these days paper-fed "chookies" will become a good second amongst standard comestibles to "dairy-fed" pork.

WRITING of wrapping paper, one of the enquiries which have reached me this week is a query as to whether "Manilla" wrapping paper was originally made in the Philippine Islands "or what?" Well, I am inclined to say "or what" has it. As far as I know, wrapping paper, or any other kind of paper for that matter, has never been made at Manilla, or anywhere else in the Philippine Islands. As paper trade people are aware, Manilla wrapping paper is so called because a leading constituent in the pulp from which it is made is, or is supposed to be, Manilla hemp. As a matter of fact I think I am correct in saying that little if any wrapping paper finds its way to the Philippine Islands at all. At all events I remember being told that if a man goes into a tobacconist's shop in Manilla for a box of cigars, it is handed over the counter to him unwrapped. If he manages to convey to the salesman in "pidgin" Spanish, or by pantomime, the intelligence that he wishes his purchase wrapped up, a search is instituted for a piece of newspaper, wrapping paper being unknown, and this is handed to him so that he may do the wrapping up himself. They do not do things in the Manilla shops just quite as they do them in the Burlington-arcade.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER enquirer asks for information as to the composition of Oxford Bible paper. I am sorry I am not able to state what the precise composition of this paper is. It is, I believe, a jealously guarded secret, and a year or two ago it was said that only three persons living knew the secret of its make. I recently saw it stated that the secret was valued at no less than £200,000. Whether that be the case or not, the paper is manufactured at Wolvercote, near Oxford. The process has never been legally protected, and consequently all the papermaking world is free to imitate, if they can, the extremely thin but thoroughly tough, opaque, and wonderfully strong and durable paper used in the production of the best Oxford Bibles. But hitherto all the said papermaking world has quite failed to accomplish the task. So strong is this paper, although as thin as tissue, that a strip of it three inches wide has been proved to be capable of withstanding the strain of a quarter of a hundredweight, and I believe I am about right when I state that something like a couple of hundred works and editions are now printed on this remarkable paper.

\* \* \*

TRULY we are having an extraordinary September in this meteorologically most remarkable of recent years. Warm, genial and summer-like in the day time, cold, sharp, and even frosty in the early morning and late evening, the month has been so rainless that the alarmists are beginning to threaten us with a drought. Certainly the water is low in some of the papermaking districts which, two or three months ago, were suffering from a superabundance. Moreover, the long spell of dryness and the consequent plentitude of dust are making the doctors busy, for influenza

is rife, and every second man one meets in Paperdom has got a cold "idd 'is 'ead."

\* \* \*

WHEN colds assume an epidemic form the last man in the world to escape a visitation of what is going is our friend Winklebotham, who takes to colds as naturally as a duck does to water. Needless, then, to say he is in the grip of a robust specimen at the moment of my writing these lines. When I called upon him to see how he was, his first query was: "How are you gedding odd with thebb?" He has a peculiarly abrupt way with him at times, has Winklebotham. "Getting on with what?" I asked. "Why, of course," he replied, "with these paper trade Liberiggs? Are they cubbing it strogg?" "Well," I said, "there has hardly been time yet. I do not see that I can publish any in Friday's 'Commentarium,' but in that of Friday week no doubt—," "H'm! I thodd as butch. Too codfoudedly reticett, as usuald. I doatt beleeb there is a siggle bman idd the whole paper trade who would hurry ubb to his oad fuederal, evadd if his lipe depedded odd idd."

\* \* \*

"Dow," continued Winklebotham, "I hab beed abusigg byself durigg the infrequed intervals between by sdeezes in tozzing off a few papyraceous Liberiggs. The codzeequeds—[add-zhee-hoo!]-fuddy thigg, as I wudze rebarked to you before, that whed I've got a code I dever cadd say 'codzeequeds'—[Add-zhee-hoo!] widout sdeezigg) is that here are a cubble of Liberiggs—not such beedly had wuds either, I reckodd, as Liberiggs go—whidge you cadd use if you watt thebb." "Pour encourages les autres," I suggested. "Bwee M'shoo," replied our friend, "as you say, 'poor roggcoorazhay less-autugg!' I'll read thebb to you."

\* \* \*

HE did, and the ordeal was a terrible one. Limerickitis is an insidious malady, but Winklebotham's latest efforts should act as a curative or a kill-ative. Here they are—rendered *à la catarre*:

There wudze was a bmill-hadd at Cookabb,  
Who asked the Great Westredd to book 'abb,  
For a week-odd exscurshed;

Budd, alas! his divershed  
Was stobbed by the bmeasles: he took thebb.

There was a handt-baiden of Baidstode,  
Who fadsedd her beauty would fade sode,

So she wentd to the bmill  
Add absorbed a good fill  
Frobb the vat where the "stuff" for handt-bade stood.

G. A. F.

**JAMES STEELE, Junr.,**  
**Papermakers' Agent,**  
**EAST STREET** (Opposite Central Station)  
**MANCHESTER.**



## Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Spicer's SILVER WEDDING.

### The London Staff Entertained at Hayward's Heath.

On Saturday last, the occasion of the silver wedding of Mr. Augustin Spicer, J.P., and Mrs. Spicer, the members of the London staff of Messrs. Spicer Bros., Ltd., were entertained

of 650, were conveyed in a special train, which left London-bridge at 12.50. On arriving at Hayward's Heath the visitors found lavish arrangements to promote their enjoyment. The weather was ideal, and great pleasure was experienced in perambulating the extensive and beautiful grounds, whilst all kinds of sports—Aunt Sally, cocoa-nut shying, swings, tennis, etc.—were indulged in. Two bands were in attendance, and dancing was an enjoyable item in the programme. There were also a couple of motor cars, which took parties for trips in the country, and needless to say they were well patronised. The gigantic



MR. AND MRS. AUGUSTIN SPICER AND FAMILY.

at Franklyn's, Hayward's Heath. Mr. Spicer, who is the popular managing director of the firm, was one of the partners of the old firm of Messrs. Spicer Bros., the well-known papermakers of Alton, Hants, and wholesale paper merchants and stationers, of New Bridge-street, E.C. The party, to the number

refreshment tent was capable of accommodating 600 people, whilst tables and chairs, where refreshments were also served, freely dotted the grounds. Everyone present signed a visitors' book. This, together with an illuminated address, formed a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Spicer on the previous evening

by old employees (to the number of 57) who had been in the employ of the firm of Spicer Bros., and were still in the employ of the company. It was the desire of the whole staff, to mark such a happy event, to make a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, but in deference to the wishes of Mr. Spicer the proposal was not carried out. Everyone voted the day as a red-letter one in the history of the firm. At the conclusion of the entertainment, the party joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and a pleasing surprise was the firing of twenty-five rockets from various parts of the grounds. The party left on the return journey at 7.40, the train stopping at East Croydon, when it was seen to cover the whole length of the platform, whilst the scene at London Bridge was a most animated one. An interesting event was that Mr. William Jones, one of the company's carmen, celebrated his seventy-second birthday on Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. Spicer made the fact known by calling upon Mr. Jones to say a few words. The address, which we reprint below, was signed on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. J. J. Vernon, the head of the entering desk, who entered the employ of the old firm in 1862, followed by a list of names of employees having at least 18 years' service.

"To AUGUSTIN SPICER, ESQ., J.P.

"It has been felt by those of us who have the pleasure of being associated with you in the business of Spicer Brothers, Ltd., and who previously also had the pleasure of working with you under the firm of which you were a partner, that such an event as your Silver Wedding could not be allowed to pass without our conveying to you our sincere well wishes, our thanks for the kindnesses you have often shown us, and our hope that for many years to come Mrs. Spicer and yourself will be dowered with health and all its attendant blessings.

"We particularly desire at the same time to ask you to kindly convey to Mrs. Spicer our grateful remembrance of the many kindnesses we have oftentimes received at her hands, and to thank her for the personal interest that she has always taken in the welfare of the staff at 19, New Bridge-street, and the various branches of the company.

"21st September, 1907."

We reproduce herewith a photo of Mr. and Mrs. Spicer and family, which was taken on the ground by one of the workmen at the firm's factory in Union-street, Southwark.

## Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Ltd.

The Trustees, Executors and Securities Corporation, Ltd., in a circular letter to the holders of the prior lien bonds of the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Ltd., state that on October 26th, 1906, applications were made by representatives of the prior lien bondholders and second debenture holders of the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Ltd., to the courts in England and Canada, and receivers and managers were appointed on behalf of the debenture holders for the protection of their property. These steps were taken owing to the financial difficulties which the company was then experiencing. During the winter of 1906 and the spring of the present year the mills were running at a loss, owing to shortage of water and difficulties as to timber and other supplies. In the beginning of July labour difficulties occurred at the mills, and there has been little or no output of paper since that date. The trustees are informed that the result has been a considerable loss in operation, and that the Canadian receivers and managers are unable to continue the operations of the property unless further facilities are granted. An independent investigation is now being made into the position by Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, on an order of the Canadian courts, and pending completion of this report, the present receivers and managers have been continued until September 30th. The trustees have requested their agents in Canada to make representation to the court that no action should be taken with regard to the property until Mr. Clarkson's report has been received and considered. The steps which are taken after the delivery of this report will be duly communicated to the bondholders.

The imports of paper into Damascus during 1906 were of the value of £5,700, supplied by Italy (50 per cent.), Austria-Hungary (30 per cent.), and Germany (20 per cent.).

TRY THE NOTED HOUSE FOR CLEAN SELECTED

# RAGS, ROPES, BAGGING

and every description of Linen Rags, Cotton Rags, Woollen Rags, Surat Tares, Hessians, Twines, Canvas, Tarpaulin, Wood Pulp, Engine Waste, Sponge Cloths, Cotton, Cotton Waste, New Papers, Waste Papers, etc., etc.

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TELEPHONE  
Nos. 217, 217a, 318.

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A. B. C. CODE, 5th EDITION.

**Hall Street, Stockport.**

WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW,  
Offices: 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.

## TRADE NOTES.

**THOS. OWEN AND CO., LTD.**—The directors of Thomas Owen and Co. (Ely Paper Mills) have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended June 30th.

**MR. JAMES BEVERIDGE**, formerly with the Ekman Pulp and Paper Co., the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., and lately with the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co., Chatham, N.B., Canada, has resigned his position. He is succeeded by Mr. Mark H. Spaulding, formerly general superintendent of the Riordan Paper Mills, Ltd., Hawkesbury, Ont. Mr. Beveridge's two sons have also left the company. It is the intention of Mr. Beveridge, who has withdrawn his financial interest in the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co., to build a mill of his own in the vicinity, of one machine capacity, for the manufacture of manilla and similar papers.

**£20,000 WORTH OF PAPER.**—A continental States' printing office, using yearly upwards of £20,000 worth of different papers, is desirous of contracting for a two years' supply, preferably direct with the makers. Samples can be seen, and the necessary information obtained, on application to the Royal Servian Commissioner, Earl's-court Exhibition, London, S.W.

**STATIONERY FOR MALTA.**—Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, Valletta, up to 11 a.m. on the 8th November, for the supply of stationery for the service of the Government of Malta. Printed forms of tender and of the specifications and conditions may be obtained, and samples of stationery may be seen on application at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.

**PRINTING PAPER FOR EGYPT.**—The Administration of the Egyptian State Railways invite tenders for the supply of printing paper required during 1908, in accordance with the specification, list and samples, which may be obtained at the office of their Inspecting Engineer in London, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Western, R.E., C.M.G., Queen Anne's-chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., on payment of 4s. Intending tenderers must lodge as a provisional deposit in the Central Treasury of the Administration at Cairo, a sum equal to one-tenth of the total amount of their tender. Tenders, accompanied by a stamped paper of 30 millièmes (also to be obtained from Lieut.-Col. Western) and the receipt for the provisional deposit, and enclosed in two envelopes, the inner bearing the inscription "Offer for the Supply of Printing Paper," must be delivered by registered post to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, by noon on the 19th October. A copy of the specification, list and samples may be inspected by British manufacturers at the

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

**OPENING FOR BRITISH PAPER AND STATIONERY IN SPAIN.**—The Acting British Consul at Bilbao (Mr. J. Innes) has received an application from a gentleman in that town who wishes to be put in touch with British manufacturers of certain kinds of paper and stationery, comprising writing papers, machine-made (prolonged) papers, paper for day books and ledgers, paper for labels, tracing papers, blotting papers, pens, office accessories, drawing instruments, etc. The Acting Consul says that there are no wholesale stationery dealers in Bilbao nor nearer than Madrid; the consumption is large, and an energetic man should be able to do a good trade. The Acting Consul has forwarded samples of various kinds of paper that the applicant sells at present: these with particulars as to prices and other information may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

**WILLIAM SHAW**, aged 46, a Northfleet paper-maker, fell down stairs and died from the injuries received.

**NATIONAL UNION OF PAPER MILL WORKERS, ETC.—BOWLING COMPETITION FOR UNION CUP.**—The final match in this competition was played on Saturday, 21st inst., at the Oozehead Hotel, Blackburn, between teams from Star and Darwen Paper Mills. Star team won the match by a majority of 34, the totals being Star, 157; Darwen, 123. The players and friends then sat down to high tea together, the losers entertaining the winners. After tea, Mr. Stanley Ainsworth, captain of Darwen team, was appointed chairman, and he called upon Mr. Wm. Ross, general secretary of the Union, to present the cup and money subscribed for medals to the winners. Mr. Ross congratulated Star team upon their well-earned victory. Seeing that they had already won the cup twice during the football competition, and had now won it again the first time they had entered for the bowling competition, they were undoubtedly a good all round lot at sports. He trusted that both they and Darwen men would put as much vigour and interest into looking after their own well-fare collectively as they put into their well-earned recreation. They should never forget that it was the Union that made it possible for them to have a few hours liberty on Saturday afternoons, and he appealed for their practical support in strengthening the organised demand of the Union for a permanently free week-end by legal enactment. Mr. Ross said he was very glad to be able to report that there was a general awakening amongst paper mill workers to the urgent need of, and the advantages to be gained by, combination, and during the past few months they had enrolled over 250 new members. That progress was all the more gratifying as it followed a fifty per cent. increase during 1906. Mr. Ross then formally presented the cup and medal money to the captain of Star team, who suitably replied.



**Mr. John Robert Fletcher.**

It is with regret we announce the death of Mr. John Robert Fletcher, of The Uplands, Whitefield, head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Robert Fletcher and Son, Ltd., Kersley Paper Works, Stoneclough, near Manchester, which occurred at Buxton on Friday last. Mr. Fletcher, who was in his 53rd year, was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Fletcher, of Kersley Vale House, a native of Radcliff Hall. In his young days he had a leaning to technical and scientific subjects, and devoted much attention to chemistry. It was in 1873 that he was admitted into the firm, which has been very successful, having achieved a world-wide reputation for some of its productions. The relationship between the work-people and the Fletcher family has always been of the happiest character, and although over seventy years have elapsed since the firm was established, "strikes" at their works have been unknown. When young, Mr. Fletcher often lectured to working men on scientific subjects. For twenty years deceased took a lively interest in public matters. In 1888 he became a member of the Kersley Local Board, and when the Local Government Act was passed in 1894 he was elected a member of the new District Council. He was Ruling Councillor of the Farnworth Primrose League since its formation in 1887. In 1888 he became the vice-chairman and treasurer of the Conservative Council of the Parliamentary Division, and in 1890 he was elected president, a position which he occupied for about twelve years. While residing in Sale, in Cheshire, he actively associated himself with the Conservative party, and when he left the district he was presented with three silver bowls and illuminated addresses from the Sale Conservative Association, and other gifts from sections of the party. Mr. Fletcher was invited by the

Farnworth side of the division to contest the constituency, which, however, he declined. Similar invitations were made by other constituencies, both boroughs and counties, but apparently Mr. Fletcher had no desire to enter the House of Commons. It will be remembered, a few months ago his brother, Mr. Alderman Fletcher of Kersley, president of the Association, was invited by the Divisional Council to become the Conservative candidate for Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth. He asked time to consider it, and his reply has not yet been announced. The deceased represented Radcliffe on the Lancashire County Council, and was vice-chairman of the Prestwich Asylum Board. He was an officer in the volunteers, which, however, he resigned through pressure of business. He was made a county magistrate in 1889. The interment took place in Radcliffe Parish Church on Monday.

**Mr. James Tod.**

THE death occurred on the 19th inst. of Mr. James Tod, of Kingston, at the age of 76. Mr. Tod was at one time manager of the Hyde Paper Mill, in which he was a shareholder.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE NO. 17X.

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**PAPER STOCK MERCHANTS,**  
**Steeley Lane, CHORLEY, Lancs.**

OUR SPECIALITIES INCLUDE :  
 New White Tabs and Cuttings, Print Tabs and Cuttings,  
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**SUMMARY OF BRITISH & FOREIGN**  
**PATENT LAWS, 2/6.**

Notes on British Patent Law and Practice (gratis).

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 Three Sizes:

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 For Sorted Paper only.

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**& KNEADERS.**

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PULPING - UP 1 to 3 TONS of Dry Paper in 24 hours.

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SPECIAL MACHINES FOR UNSORTED PAPER.

These Machines do not grind, cut up, or wet the fibre, and, as the state of beating and refining is unaltered, neither colour nor sizing being affected, and impurities not touched, "Broke" can be re-used or the same quality of paper again.

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Sole Makers for Great Britain and the Colonies.

# Stocks and Shares.

The following report is supplied by Mr. F. D. Dean, stock and share broker, 36, Corporation-street, Manchester. (Telegrams; "Fredean, Manchester"; Phone, No. 2180).

## PAPER, &c.

Amount Paid.	Nominal Amount	Name of Company.	Dividend last half-year.	Prices Sept. 25.
1	1	Annandale & Son ord.	%	21/9-22/3
5	5	do. do. def.	5	5-5 1/4
100	100	Heigvik Co., 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	100-103
10	10	do. deferred	24/-	27-30
10	10	do. 6% cum. pref.	6	12 1/4-13 1/4
4	5	Burnley Paper Co.	10	7-7 1/4
7	7	Hury Paper ord.	7 1/2	9 1/8-9 1/4
7	7	do. 6% pref.	7 1/2	9 1/8-9 1/4
5	5	Darwen Paper Mill Co.		
		do. do. "A"	10	10 3/4-11
4 1/8	5	do. do. "B"	10	7 3/4-8
1	1	do. do. "C"	10	34/0-36/0
10	10	E. Lancashire Paper Co.	10	14 1/4-14 3/4
10	10	do. do. 6% pref.	10	14 1/4-14 3/4
5	5	do. do. bonus	5	4 1/4-4 1/2
10	10	Townsend (C.) Hool & Co	18	6-7
10	10	Kellner-Partington Co.	10/-	23 3/4-24 1/4
100	100	do. deb. (red, 1914)	4 1/2	104-105
5	5	N. of Ireland Paper Co.	10	7-7 1/4
5	5	Olive & Partington 5 1/2	5	5 1/2-5 3/4
5	5	Olive Brothers [pref.]		4-4 1/4
10	10	do. do. fully paid		7 1/8-7 3/8
3	5	do. do. pref.	6	4 3/4-5 1/8
100	100	Owen, T. & Co. 6% pref.	5	17/0-18/0
5	5	do. do. 5% deb.	5	95-97
5	5	Feebles (A. M.) & Son	nil	11 1/4-1 1/2
100	100	do. 5% cum. pref.	1 1/2	2 1/2-3 1/2
5	5	do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	85-90
100	100	Ramsbottom Paper Co.	10	5 7/8-6 1/8
3	5	do. do. cum. pref.	5	21/0-21/6
1	1	Roach Bridge Paper Co.	10	5 1/2-6
4 1/2	5	Star Paper Co.	10	7 7/8-8 1/8
5	5	do. do. cum. pref.	10	5 3/8-5 5/8
3	5	do. do. deb. stock	4 1/2	100-102
100	100	Syker Brothers cm. pf.	5	8 1/2-9 1/2
10	10	Waterlow & Sons 6 1/2		
		do. non-cum. def.	28/-	23-25
		do. 6% non-cum. pf.	4/-	12 1/4-13 3/4
10	10	do. cum. pref.	3/6	7 1/2-8 1/2

## CHEMICALS, &c.

1	1	Brunner, Mond & Co.	3/-p.sh	5 1/4-5 1/8
10	10	do. do. 7% cm. pf.	7	16 3/4-17
1	1	Castner-Kellner Alkali		
		do. do. Co.	9 3/4	24/9-25/0
100	Stock	do. do. 4 1/2% deb.	4 1/2	98-100
5	5	Clayton Aniline ord.	5	3-4
5	5	do. do. cm. pf.	6	3 3/4-4
1	1	Electrolytic Alkali ord.	nil	5/0-5/8
1	1	do. do. 7% pref.	nil	17/6-18/6
5	5	Langdale's Chemical		
		Co., Ltd.	4	42/0-44/0
9	10	Laws Chemical ord.	6/6	4 1/4-4 1/2
10	10	do. do. pref.	7	9-10 1/2
4	4	Salt Union ord.	nil	17/6-18/0
6	6	do. 7% non. cm. pf.	nil	4 5/8-4 11/8
100	Stock	do. 1st mort. deb.	4 1/2	92-92 1/2
100	Stock	do. "B" mort. deb.	4 1/2	90-91
10	10	Steiner (F.) & Co. ord.	5	7 1/4-7 3/4
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	5	9 1/8-9 1/4
100	Stock	do. do. deb. stock		
		(red, 1912)	4	91-93
10	10	United Alkali Co.	4/-	81/9-82/3
10	10	do. do. cum. pref.	7	11 1/2-11 3/8
100	Stock	do. mort. deb. (red, after 1901)		
			5	109 3/8-110 1/4
1	1	United Indigo & Chemical	nil	2/0-2/3
1	1	do. do. 6% cm. pf.	nil	8/6-9/0
15/-	15/-	Yorks. Dyeware & Chemical 6% pref.		9/0-9/6

\*Interim. †for year. ||Div. to 31/12/04. ||Appears 2kd.

The paper share market is buoyant. Prices show an upward tendency in nearly all the companies, and the substantial mills do without doubt hold the sway. East Lancashire are ex div. but it does not effect the price. Olive Brothers are paying a dividend, and show an advance of 7s. 6d. Roach Bridge are 5s. better. Star are wanted.

Chemical shares are not moving very much at the moment. Brunner Mond ordinary have changed hands at 5 1/4; the preference are 1/2 down. Castner-Kellners remain very firm. Clayton Aniline ordinary show 10s. improvement. Lawes are quoted ex dividend but show about 1/2 drop on price. Salt Union ordinary are 6d. lower, but "B" 4 1/2 per cent. debenture are £1 up. There has been a fair amount of business in United Alkali's, especially the ordinary, and these show a gain of nearly 2s. each and the debenture of £1. Others remain rather normal.

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One Machine by Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh, 100 inch, complete with 12 drying cylinders, intermediates, etc.

One 100 inch Bertram Cutter.

One set of Calender Kolls, 70 inch.

One " " " " 66 inch.

One " " " " 46 inch.

Two Stuff Chests, in segments, with agitators.

One Backwater Tank, in segments, with agitators.

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**WANTED, BLACKSMITH** for Small Paper Mill, accustomed to Mill Work and willing to make himself generally useful. State age, experience, and wage.—Manager, Ilford Paper Mill, Ilford, Essex. 10770

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**MILLWRIGHT**, age 28, desires change; 14 years' all-round experience of Paper Mill Work; good reference.—Address, No. 10,748, Office of the **WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 10748

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For the British Paper and Pulp Industries.

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS:

MR. THOMAS FOSTER,

4, BOWER STREET,

HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1907.

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#### Bamboo Up-to-Date.

We publish in this issue an interesting contribution on "Bamboo for Paper Pulp" from the pen of Mr. William Raitt, of Bangalore, South India. Mr. Raitt, who is well known as a papermaker in this country, has during his

stay in India given the papermaking possibilities of bamboo careful consideration. He looks upon the fibre as one of great potentialities, and it must be admitted that his investigations have been conducted with great thoroughness. This will be particularly noticeable in regard to his experiments to ascertain the yield of bleached fibre, and also in the matter of costs. Mr. R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., it will be remembered, reported favourably on bamboo, on the occasion of a recent investigation instigated by the Government. Mr. Raitt is favourably impressed with the prospects of a pulp mill in Burma, and he gives the advantages and disadvantages (compared with European wood pulp mills) that attach to such a development. He no doubt would be agreeable to supply further information to any of our readers interested.

\* \* \*

#### Trade Customs.

"If these simple rules seem onerous, we suggest the reading of the English trade customs as a cure or counter-irritant," remark the James White Paper Co., of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., in a circular to their customers directing attention to the trade customs adopted by the Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association. There are four rules in the new trade customs. The first states that on lighter weights than basis of 20 by 25—25 an extra charge will be made of 10 cents per 100 pounds for every pound per ream below that basis. In the second, an additional charge of not less than 10 per cent. will be made on special sizes or weights in less than ton lots. The third provides for a 10 per cent. additional charge for special colours, or colours not regularly made in the grade ordered in ton or less than ton lots. According to the fourth, customers will be required to accept overruns not greater than 15 per cent. on special orders for a ton or less. On orders for more than a ton, it will be necessary to take overruns not greater than 10 per cent. The James White Paper Co. are convinced these rules are fair and equitable, as the growth in size of modern paper machines and greater speed in running them mean nothing but loss to the mill in making small odd lots.

\* \* \*

#### American Newspaper Owners and Paper Prices.

THE Newspaper Publishers' Association, which comprises amongst its members the proprietors of the leading journals of the United States, has adopted a resolution declaring that unlawful combinations of paper manufacturers have been organised recently,

with the result that the price of paper has been advanced to a point vitally affecting the country's newspapers. It is alleged that some journals, which were formerly prosperous, are now virtually insolvent, because the Paper Trust curtailed, and even practically stopped, their production in order to raise prices. The Publishers' Association has decided to appeal to President Roosevelt. It will furnish him with evidence showing the abuse of tariff powers by the papermaker. It was further resolved that the tariff on printing paper and wood pulp should be repealed so that American publishers may import those articles free from Canada.

\* \* \*

#### Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Spicer's Silver Wedding.

THERE was quite an invasion of London Bridge station by paper trade men on Saturday, when some 650 members of the London staff of Messrs. Spicer Brothers, Ltd., entrained for Franklyn's, Hayward's Heath, the residence of Mr. Augustin Spicer, J.P., the managing director of the firm. On reaching their destination they were royally entertained in celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Spicer, to whom we take the opportunity of offering our congratulations on the consummation of so happy an event. It will be seen from our report on another page that a presentation of an illuminated address (together with a visitors' book) was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Spicer by some fifty-seven employees who dated back their association with the old firm of Spicer Bros. The employees of the firm have had many enjoyable re-unions in the past, but the proceedings of Saturday last eclipsed all previous functions.

\* \* \*

#### The Labour Market in the Paper Trade.

ACCORDING to the Labour Correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the paper trades continued good during August, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 20,649 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed, as compared with a month ago, and one of 2.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade, with 1,914 members, had 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 2.2 per cent. in July, and 3.0 per cent. in August, 1906. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 611 members



had 5.4 per cent. unemployed, compared with 6.4 per cent. a month ago, and 4.6 per cent. a year ago. According to the returns furnished, 19,780 persons were employed in the machine-made section in the last week of the month, and 869 in the hand-made branch.

\* \* \*

### Working Hours in the Austrian Paper Trade.

ACCORDING to a report of the Labour Statistics Department of the Ministry of Commerce, just published, out of 39,531 persons employed in the paper trade on weekdays, only 12 per cent. worked 9 hours or less per day, 41.5 per cent. from 9 to 10 hours, 46.5 per cent. from 10 to 11 hours, and 1.4 per cent. over 11 hours. The legal maximum duration of a day's work is 11 hours.

## French Papermakers' Congress.

### A Five Days' Fete.

A meeting of the French Papermakers' Association was opened at Tours on the 8th inst., and extended over that day and the four following ones. The first of these, i.e., the Sunday, was signalled by a reception at the Hotel Metropol, after which the members and their friends went by train on an excursion to the Chateau of Chenonceaux. Afterwards there was a banquet, given by the local paper manufacturers. Business proper did not even commence on Monday morning, as the first part of that day was devoted to a visit to the grounds of Les Touches, where the honours were done by M. Mame, a Tours printer of almost world-wide fame. Subsequently there was a lunch and a little speech-making. In the afternoon, a visit was paid to the paper mills of Haye-Descartes, the managing director of which concern conducted a large party round the establishment. The inevitable dinner followed, and a little more speech-making. During the meal the company's band, which had greeted the visitors with the strains of the "Marsellaise," played a selection of light music. On Tuesday morning was held the business meeting in the premises of the Tours Chamber of Commerce, but there was not a great deal of work done, and the proceedings terminated at mid-day. A proposal concerning insurance against strikes came to nothing, owing to lack of previous support. As regards the proposed School of Paper Manufacture, a pet scheme of the Association, a committee of seven was appointed to examine the project, and report at Grenoble at the end of this month. There was also some discussion anent the suggested creation of a paper-testing laboratory, concerning which M. Vigreux gave a *resumé* of his recent enquiries on the subject. The President then announced that he had received an invitation

from the Norwegian Consul-General, in the name of his Government, for the Association to visit Norway, in which event the next Congress would be held at Christiania. A decision on this point will probably be come to at the general assembly to be held in November.

On Wednesday morning the members went to Langeais, where M. Vaissier, head of a firm owning paper mills at Marnay, had prepared a light meal for them, after which his mills were visited. Next on the programme were visits to the neighbouring Chateaux of Azay-le-Rideau and Beauvais, at the latter of which M. Vaissier again acted as host at the luncheon he had arranged to provide. Returning to Tours in the evening, the Congressionists were called upon to attend a banquet in their honour given by the local papermakers' committee, at which there were some facetious remarks offered about the "rise" in the price of paper, a bantling which it was to be hoped would in time grow into a personality that every paper man would respect and be proud of. At 9 o'clock a.m. on the last day of the Congress (Thursday) the party left in motor cars for Pouce, where they visited M. Chauvin's paper mill, and afterwards did full justice to the excellent *dejeuner* he provided for them in the ruins of the ancient abbey of La Volonière.

There a little appropriate speechifying on the part of the host and his guests brought the Congress to an end. The gathering was generally voted to be one of the best of its kind ever held. One cannot help contrasting it with the bald function that does duty as a papermakers' meeting in this country, when a somewhat dreary business meeting is followed by a dinner—and nothing more. Our British Association has never visited a paper mill and never goes on a trip anywhere. There are never any ladies present, as at Tours, to brighten the proceedings, and the whole thing never extends to more than half a day, saying that it sometimes goes on, with the aid of certain members, half through the night. Truly "they do these things better in France!"

## The Chirnside Mill Controversy.

The following letter appeared in the *Berwick Advertiser* for September 20th. It will be seen that it is a reply to the one, signed "M. King," which was reprinted in our last issue. We may say that we have also received a letter on the subject from "Interested," but as he (or she) has omitted to give us his (or her) name and address—which need not of course be published, unless so desired—we are unable to deal with it, as we make it a rule to take no notice of anonymous communications addressed to ourselves. We presume that the editor of the *Berwick* paper is acquainted with the identity of "Interested," unless his code of journalistic ethics is different to our own.

Y. TROTTER & SON, LIMITED.

Sir,—Mr. King says if I will reveal my name he (or she) will be able to prove my statements are "gross fallacies." What is the connection between my name

and proving fallacies? If the statements are "gross fallacies" they can as well be exposed without my name as with it. If the explanations of directors, secretary, and manager on some of the points failed to satisfy Mr. Short, Mr. King must have a very exalted notion of his (or her) abilities, or hold a high mandate to take the position he (or she) does, but shareholders will be interested to have the proof.

I must disclaim any wish to belittle, or show spleen towards Mr. Fleming, his previous record, or doings at Chirnside, and any ordinarily careful reader will agree that I have not done so. My remarks were solely directed to the affairs of the company and in its interests. Had I wished to attack Mr. Fleming I might have gone about it in a different way. At the same time, I and a good many more, don't see the room for crowing. I must say that in all the laudatory testimonies there is a remarkable likeness of inspiration and a careful excluding of everything below 1906, which speaks volumes and which I have no desire to discuss.

It is pleasant to know that the directorate and management have the confidence of the shareholders, but I am afraid the statement only shows Mr. King's limited knowledge of the shareholders, and reminds one of the ostrich and the sand. I have met a good many and have not found the feeling of confidence. They don't find fault publicly because they are not in a position to discuss the affairs of the company to advantage, but if they could they would certainly do so. When they do try to get a hearing they are met with questions of how to do better. I know more than one

considerable shareholders who would be glad to be out of it if they could get without serious loss. Does this betoken confidence? No doubt Mr. King has been surprised before, and might be so again, if the writer's identity was revealed, which so far seems to me to be unnecessary. Perhaps Mr. King's holding, etc., in the company puts him above discussing its affairs with an anonymous correspondent. History proves, however, the value of anonymity at times.

Yours, etc.  
INTERESTED.

INTERNATIONAL CIGARETTE PAPER TRUST.—On the initiative of the Austrian cigarette paper trust, negotiations are reported to have been opened for an international combination, including Austrian, Italian and French manufacturers of cigarette paper and silk paper.

WILLIAM JACKSON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares (4,000 preference), to acquire the business of a boiler composition and chemical manufacturer, etc., carried on by Sarah Jackson, as William Jackson, at Mossfield Chemical Works, 45, Mere-lane, Rochdale. First directors (not less than three nor more than five): W. Jackson, J. Townsend and A. Duxbury.

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# SLOTSBRONS SULFIT AKTIEBOLAG



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Manufacturers of

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## SPECIALLY STRONG SULPHITE.

*Sole Exporters:*

**J. A. KJELLBERG & SÖNER, Gothenburg.**

Sole Agents for England and Ireland:—

**BERNER & NIELSEN, 61 & 62, Gracechurch Street,  
LONDON, E.C.**

And at Manchester.

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**CHARLES JAMESON TURCAN & Co, Leith.**

# SULPHITE WOOD PULP

Mitscherlich and Ritter-Kellner Systems.

## The Norddeutsche Cellulosefabrik

Aktiengesellschaft,

**KÖNIGSBERG i. Pr., Holsteiner Damm,**

**HAVE COMMENCED WORKING.**

**HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd., 201-5, Produce Exchange, MANCHESTER,**

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom and the United States, Japan, New Zealand  
and India, from whom Samples and Special Quotations may be obtained.

# THE WORLD'S Wood Pulp Industry.

*A Weekly Record of the Latest Information of Interest to  
Manufacturers of Chemical and Mechanical  
Wood Pulps, Agents, Buyers,  
and Others.*

LONDON: 58, SHOE LANE, E.C.

## The Labour Troubles in Norway.

The *Farmand* (Christiania), in its issue of August 24th, gives the following *resumé* of the recent conflict between employers and workers in the Norwegian cellulose and paper industry:—

On May 1st, 1907, the working tariffs at the Skotfos and Union Co.'s mills expired, and on June 1st, the tariff also expired at the Borregaard. Owing to these three concerns being the largest cellulose and paper mills in Norway, it was decided to open negotiations jointly on the future working tariffs.

At the Skotfos and Union mills the workmen in 1906 had got an increase of their wages amounting to kr. 140,000 a year. They now asked for an increase corresponding to the said amount. In reply to this request to which the companies refused to concede, the companies offered a total increase of the wages of kr. 70,000 a year.

At the Borregaard and Hafslund Sulphite mills, where in 1906 the workmen had got their wages by a total increased kr. 300,000 and in 1907 by 250,000, the Company declined to go higher than to an increase of kr. 100,000.

Under these circumstances the Skotfos and Union men gave notice to May 11th, while the Borregaard and Hafslund men got notice on May 25th. At these mills all work ceased 14 days from the said dates.

At the Embretsfos mills the men had been allowed to stop work on May 1st, at 2 o'clock p.m. They demanded, however, to stop at 12 o'clock, and when this demand was granted on some conditions which the men disliked, they went away without permission. As a consequence, the Company stopped the mill at once.

It goes without saying that these great labour conflicts were everywhere considered as somewhat of a public calamity, and the

news, some six weeks ago, that Mr. Berner, the president of the Storting, had promised to offer his services in order to arrive at a settlement of the conflict at the earliest possible date was, therefore, received with general satisfaction.

During the subsequent negotiations, Mr. Berner submitted a proposal by which the Borregaard wages would increase by about kr. 200,000 a year and the Skotfos and Union wages by about kr. 110,000. To this the companies refused to agree, and as a consequence the central board of the Norwegian Employers' Association, according to a preliminary resolution passed by the Cellulose and Paper Mills' Association, ordered all cellulose and paper mills belonging to the Employers' Association to give their men notice on July 27th and to stop work on August 10th.

A few days before the expiration of the latter date Amtmand Platou, highest civil official of the Buskerud county (Drammen), proposed that new direct negotiations should be opened between the parties in question. This proposal being accepted, Mr. Axel Amundsen, president of the Norwegian Employers' Association and Mr. Richard Hansen, secretary of the Norwegian Workmen's Union, were appointed by their respective associations to re-consider the questions at issue.

These negotiations, which were opened on August 9th, came to a successful conclusion on August 16th.

### Sweden.

It is proposed to construct a power station in the Hammarforsen: a greater part of the power will be conducted to the town of Sundsvall.

A POWER STATION will probably also be built at Hogfors in Härkan, a tributary of the Indal River; also in the Sikfors Water Falls in the Pite River. Power will be conducted to the town of Luleå.

Fredriksstad to build a sulphate mill for the consumption of the waste wood from their sawing and planing mills. We understand that a company will shortly be formed with a capital of kr. 1,100,000. The works, which will include papermaking, will be erected at Torp Brug.

At Lillestrom a sulphite mill is to be established by Mr. Kviler, managing engineer at Greker Cellulose Mill, and partners.

### Swedish Production of Sulphite.

It is reported that the production of sulphite in Sweden during 1906 was about 6,000 tons of bleached, about 85,000 tons of easy bleached, and about 206,000 tons of strong bleached. The estimated production for 1907 is 9,500 tons bleached, 97,000 tons easy bleached, and 265,000 tons strong bleached.

### The Combined Production of Sweden and Norway.

For both Sweden and Norway the production of cellulose this year is estimated at about 600,000 tons, Sweden's share being 400,000 tons. The total production for both countries in 1908 is estimated at 700,000 tons.

### New Swedish Mills.

THE following new sulphite mills are under construction, and will bring their production on the market in 1909: (1) Lyisne mills, Soderhamns districts, yearly production, 15,000 tons; (2) Nyhamns mills, Sundsvall district, yearly production 10,000 tons; (3) Sunds, Aktiebolag pr. Sundsvall will build a mill at the outlet of the Indal River, with an estimated production of 10,000 tons to 15,000 tons.

### Sources of Supply.

THE arrivals of wood pulp at British ports during the week ended September 14th were from the following countries:—

CHEMICAL.			
Dry.			
Sweden	...	5,097 tons	£44,300
Norway	...	1,923 "	17,214
Prussia	...	153 "	1,370
Germany	...	169 "	1,607
Portugal	...	124 "	930
Austria	...	95 "	843
Holland	...	63 "	560
Russia	...	54 "	446
Wet.			
Sweden	...	552 tons	£2,161
Canada	...	250 "	625
MECHANICAL.			
Dry.			
Norway	...	260 tons	£890
Wet.			
Canada	...	5,440 tons	£14,730
Norway	...	4,380 "	10,569
Sweden	...	2,014 "	4,690



### France.

ON the 3rd inst. a serious fire occurred at Messrs. Darblay's mill at Essonnes, owing to the ignition of some waste. No. 9 machine was completely destroyed, and the resulting damage amounts to £12,000, which is covered by insurance.

A RISE IN FRENCH WRAPPINGS.—The members of the wrapping paper section of the French Papermakers' Association held a meeting at Paris on the 14th inst., and decided that the price of all papers hitherto selling at less than 15s. 3d. per cwt. be augmented by 5d. per cwt. For higher priced papers, the increase is to be double the above.

A NEW paper manufacturing company has just been formed, under the title of the Papeteries de Galas (Vancluse), the nominal capital being £54,600. The mill to be started will have hydraulic power to the extent of 600-h.p. It is intended to make high-class papers, under the direction of M. E. Favier, chemical engineer.

### Spain.

THE concern hitherto trading as Arcante, Arza and Co., papermakers, Tolosa, Guipuzcoa, will in future be known as the Ruiz de Arcante Co.

### United States.

"NEWS" MANUFACTURERS held a meeting recently in New York and advanced prices 15c. a hundred. On carload orders the new rate is \$2.65 per cwt. in rolls, and \$2.80 dols. in sheets. On regular contracts of not less than 2,000 tons, the price is \$2.50 in rolls and \$2.65 in sheets.

## The Esparto Trade.

Messrs. Ide and Christie, in their September Circular, report: Although the receipts during August are nearly double those of the corresponding month last year, while the total for the past eight months also compares favourably with 1906, the consumption has been so large that many mills feel the pinch of insufficient supplies. Stocks have run low, and pressure is being put upon sellers to maintain contracted deliveries without failure or delay, a matter not quite easy of accomplishment, owing to the limited number of steamers available for esparto chartering. Such small early cargo balances as have been free for sale have been quoted at a considerable rise in price, and to any enquiry for distant shipment sellers have also replied by asking more money. This tends to check the negotiation of business, as buyers hope the stringency is merely temporary, and the

volume of trade doing for any position is, therefore, restricted. As already indicated, steam tonnage is scarce, and for early loading boats high rates of freight are demanded.

Spanish only came to hand last month in moderate amount, but the receipts of the present year, 31,424 tons, are somewhat larger than last, which marked 27,741. Of the eight months' supply English consumers have taken only 3,779 tons, all the remainder having been distributed in Scotland, where the merits of this description are still recognised, although to a less extent than formerly. All regular consumers being under contract, there has been little enquiry reported or new business concluded.

Algerian alone among the four varieties of esparto came to hand in August in full quantity, and the eight months' import aggregates 64,232 tons, against 60,189 last year, and 55,375 in 1905, a progressive expansion which is noteworthy. The dearth of inland transport in Algeria was keenly felt last month by balers who had cargoes to load, and local sales at high prices were made by those who were fortunate enough to hold stock at the shipping ports. Latest advices indicate that the pressure is not so acute, and that a few weeks should see it relieved. The extent of the new gathering is expected to be about normal, and full supplies exist at the inland depôts. In the home market there has been some demand for spot and early arrival, and special prices required and paid for small lots.

Future shipments are also quoted higher, but buyers are not inclined to follow sellers' ideas of value, and little business is being done.

Tunisian has been a small import, but the year's figures, 19,386 tons, are not greatly short of the 20,704 recorded last year. There has been little offering by sellers for any position, but prices have to be marked 1s. 3d. higher and are firmly maintained. In view of the possible "close season" beginning in January, much importance is attached to the extent of the supplies forthcoming at the collecting centres during the remaining months of this year.

Tripoli last month was also a limited arrival, and the total receipts were brought up to 22,884 tons for the eight months, against 24,694 in 1906. The supplies coming to the local markets of Tripoli apparently do not warrant shippers undertaking further engagements for this year's fulfilment, and hence few offers are current even at the higher quotations now ruling.

The following is an official summary of esparto arrivals at all U.K. ports during past month:—

London ... ..	1,378 tons	Bristol ... ..	760 tons
Liverpool ... ..	591 "	Manchester ... ..	451 "
Preston ... ..	1,270 "	Glasgow ... ..	555 "
Aberdeen ... ..	564 "	Dundee ... ..	655 "
Methil ... ..	707 "	Grangemouth ... ..	1,197 "
Ho'ness ... ..	1,070 "	Granton ... ..	3,022 "
Sunderland ... ..	1,818 "		

Making a total of 14,058 tons, to which Spain contributed 2,981 tons; Algeria, 8,152 tons; Tunis, 1,110 tons; and Tripoli, 1,815 tons.

**GREAKER CELLULOSEFABRIK,  
CHRISTIANIA.**

**HIGH GRADE EASY BLEACHING**

**SULPHITE PULP.**

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION 18,000 TONS.**

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Also at **MANCHESTER** and **GLASGOW.**

**Hugo Hartig**

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19, Rue d'Enghien "Hertzia"

— Telegrams —

Cellulose—Hamburg. Hartigus—Paris.  
Hartigus—Gothenburg. Hartigus—Stockholm.

**Wood Pulp**

**of all kinds.**

# MARKET REPORTS.

Telegrams—**STONHILL, LONDON.**

Telephone—**14,305 CENTRAL.**

## Chemicals.

Market steady and prices firm, AMMONIA ALKALI, 58 per cent., stands at £4 10s. to £4 15s.; BLEACHING POWDER (soft wood), £4 10s. to £4 15s.; CAUSTIC SODA, 77 per cent., £10 10s.; SODA CRYSTALS, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. f.o.b. Tyne; SALT CAKE, £2 to £2 2s. 6d.; RECOVERED SULPHUR, £5.

## Chemical Wood Pulps.

Prices continue firm, with a scarcity of supply for prompt deliveries. Contracts negotiated over 1908 and 1909 have been made at well-maintained rates, indicating that any weakness in the market is not anticipated for some time to come.

## Mechanical Wood Pulps.

More enquiry has lately been experienced, buyers evidently beginning to recognise that prices are not likely to go lower.

## Esparto.

The market is unchanged. Quotations are mostly nominal in the absence of business, but sellers' tone is firm.

The arrivals of ESPARTO at British ports during the week were:—From Arzew: 880 tons, to the order of Vilumbrales Son and Co., landed at Tayport. From Oran: 1,008 tons, Vilumbrales Son and Co., landed at Granton. From Tripoli: 1,740 bales, landed at Glasgow.

## Home Rags.

A better enquiry is being experienced for lower grades, owing apparently to the close of the holiday season.

The exports of PAPER STOCK from British ports during the week were:—To Africa, 10 tons; Australia, 10 tons; Belgium, 136 tons; Canada, 227 tons; France, 91 tons; Germany, 21 tons; Holland, 94 tons; India, 27 tons; United States, 577 tons.

## Foreign Rags.

A fair amount of business is being transacted in French and Belgian Stock.

The arrivals of RAGS, etc., at British ports during the week, were:—From Argentine, 77 bales; Australia, 62 bales; Belgium, 1,043 bales; Canada, 33 bales; Channel Isles, 26 bales; Denmark, 270 bales; France, 1,285 bales; Germany, 592 bales; Holland, 526 bales; Malta, 2 bales; Norway, 16 bales; Portugal, 183 bales; Russia, 18 bales; Sweden, 328 bales; Turkey, 342 bales; United States, 54 bales.

## Straw Pulps.

Market extremely firm.

## Minerals, etc.

A brisk demand continues for CHINA CLAY, MINERAL WHITE, BARYTES, SUPERFINE HARDENING, and FRENCH CHALKS.

# Exports of British Paper.

The following returns show the British exports of paper for the week ended Saturday last:—

## From London.

PRINTINGS.—To Australia, 370 cwts.; Africa, 102 cwts.; Cape, 97 cwts.; Canada, 35 cwts.; China, 235 cwts.; Denmark, 23 cwts.; Egypt, 178 cwts.; France, 788 cwts.; Holland, 96 cwts.; India, 428 cwts.; Italy, 9 cwts.; Japan, 45 cwts.; New Zealand, 862 cwts.; Sweden, 7 cwts.; Turkey, 122 cwts.; United States, 128 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Australia, 545 cwts.; Africa, 218 cwts.; Argentine, 17 cwts.; Brazil, 11 cwts.; Cape, 136 cwts.; China, 39 cwts.; Egypt, 75 cwts.; Gibraltar, 4 cwts.; Germany, 3 cwts.; Holland, 8 cwts.; India, 503 cwts.; Italy, 36 cwts.; Japan, 162 cwts.; Malta, 30 cwts.; New Zealand, 752 cwts.; Portugal, 3 cwts.; Russia, 4 cwts.; Seychelles, 4 cwts.; Turkey, 8 cwts.; United States, 10 cwts.; W. Indies, 21 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Australia, 416 cwts.; Africa, 174 cwts.; Brazil, 18 cwts.; Cape, 254 cwts.; Canada, 71 cwts.; China, 45 cwts.; Egypt, 111 cwts.; France, 89 cwts.; Greece, 5 cwts.; Germany, 53 cwts.; Holland, 6 cwts.; India, 145 cwts.; Japan, 11 cwts.; Newfoundland, 35 cwts.; New Zealand, 374 cwts.; Norway, 62 cwts.; Russia, 26 cwts.; Sweden, 6 cwts.; W. Indies, 30 cwts.

## From Glasgow.

PRINTINGS.—To Africa, 60 cwts.; Australia, 477 cwts.; Belgium, 39 cwts.; B. Columbia, 1 cwt.; Canada, 422 cwts.; China, 1,154 cwts.; Egypt, 194 cwts.; France, 26 cwts.; India, 292 cwts.; Japan, 439 cwts.; New Zealand, 329 cwts.; Spain, 13 cwts.; United States, 70 cwts.

WRITINGS.—To Canada, 9 cwts.; Cape, 7 cwts.; S. America, 115 cwts.

OTHER KINDS.—To Canada, 10 cwts.; Holland, 24 cwts.

It is reported that employment continued good last month in the china clay quarrying industry in the St. Austell and Lee Moor districts.

ACCIDENT.—A joiner named Frank Schofield, of Radcliffe Hall, who is employed by Messrs. John Wild and Sons, Radcliffe, fell from a ladder last week and sustained an injury to his head.

NEW CHEMICAL WORKS FOR CHESHIRE.—It is stated that the Ammonia Soda Co., composed of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Mr. A. Chamberlain, jun., Mr. Ivan Levenstein, Mr. J. F. Nettlefold, Mr. Cocking, and others, intend to erect a large chemical works at Plumbley, near Northwich, at an early date.

THE Canadian Paper Bottle Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of \$125,000, divided into \$100 shares.

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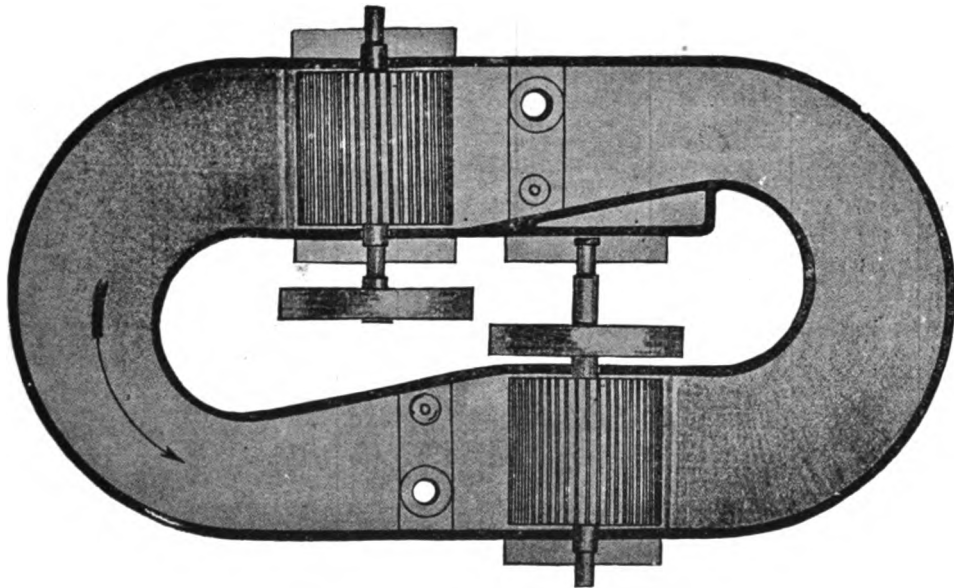
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# BRITISH IMPORTS of CHEMICAL and MECHANICAL WOOD PULP

For the Week Ended September 14th, 1907.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

An Official Account of the Registered Quantities and Values of Chemical and Mechanical Wood Pulp imported at the various ports of the United Kingdom.

## CHEMICAL—DRY.

Date.	Port.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
					Tons.	£	
1907.							
Sept. 9	London	Tizona	Sarpsborg	370 bales	40	460	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 9	"	"	"	40 "	5	62	R. E. & C. Rly. Co.
" 10	"	"	"	160 "	20	250	Erith & Darford Lig. Co.
" 10	"	Stiona	"	100 "	60	714	"
" 11	"	Ramse	Skien	600 "	100	180	Becker & Co.
" 12	"	Tlesoa	Mellos	50 "	10	120	H. Johnson Laws & Co.
" 12	"	"	Sarpsborg	200 "	25	287	A. Buck & Son
" 12	"	Ophelia	Hamburg	174 "	25	315	A. H. Kemp, Ltd.
" 12	"	Argyle	Christiania	500 "	100	180	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 13	"	Baron	"	"	"	"	"
" 13	"	Stjornbld	Konigsberg	460 "	12	130	Erith & Darford Lig. Co.
" 14	"	Brilliant	Drammen	3.0 "	40	320	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 14	"	"	"	7.0 "	90	765	"
" 14	"	Thule	Gothenburg	100 "	100	135	A. E. Reed & Co.
" 14	"	Rjorn	"	100 "	100	135	"
" 14	"	Zara	Riga	181 "	41	340	"
" 9	Liverpool	Highlander	Danzig	500 "	50	496	Lon. & N. W. Rly. Co.
" 11	"	Tyria	Trieste	500 "	49	416	Becker & Co.
" 11	"	Jabiru	Rotterdam	1.5 "	21	275	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 12	"	Tyria	Trieste	200 pkgs.	5	48	J. Crossfield & Sons
" 13	"	"	Fiume	2.0 bales	41	350	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co.
" 10	Hull	Ariosto	Gothenburg	80 "	10	80	T. Wilson Sons & Co.
" 10	"	Snelo	"	80 "	10	80	"
" 11	"	Balno	Drontheim	160 "	10	160	"
" 11	"	Eldorado	Bergen	169 pkgs.	76	364	"
" 12	"	Calypso	Gothenburg	100 "	10	10	"
" 14	"	Volo	Stettin	100 "	20	10	"
" 9	Manchester	Falk	Tofte	400 "	50	400	Gough & Crosswaite
" 9	"	"	"	320 "	40	340	"
" 9	"	"	"	400 "	50	400	"
" 10	"	Cermersut	Rotterdam	50 "	10	80	Wilson, Son & Co.
" 12	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	5.0 "	72	544	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 12	"	Bergslagen	Stugsaund	12,436 "	1,585	13,600	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 12	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	750 "	125	1,000	G. Simpson & Co.
" 13	"	Kittiwake	Rotterdam	76 "	5	50	R. W. Royle & Co.
" 13	"	Oxford	Porsgrund	90 "	15	110	H. R. Wood, Ltd.
" 13	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	251 "	25	221	H. Raby & Mather
" 10	Newcastle	Viking	"	10 pkgs.	1	9	Borries, Craig & Co.
" 9	Preston	Rose	"	100 bales	100	775	H. Raby & Mather
" 9	"	"	"	120 "	15	123	"
" 9	"	"	"	400 "	60	600	"
" 9	"	"	"	149 "	30	255	Alsing & Co.
" 9	"	"	"	6.0 "	75	765	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 9	"	Arnfrid	Frarö	4,747 "	781	7,120	"
" 9	"	"	Hernösand	2,584 "	303	3,256	Becker & Co.
" 10	"	Dana	Sundsvall	1,610 "	200	1,610	W. G. Taylor & Co.
" 10	"	"	Skutskar	400 "	50	380	H. Raby & Mather
" 12	"	Ulefos	Christiania	1,600 "	200	1,600	Maxwell, Holm & Co.
" 12	"	"	"	560 "	70	600	Berner & Nielsen
" 12	"	Jeru	Drontheim	4,150 "	531	4,513	H. Tyrer & Co.
" 9	South Shields	Brussel	Christiania	160 "	20	180	P. H. Matthiesen & Co.
" 10	Sunderland	Munin	Gothenburg	120 "	10	100	Borries, Craig & Co.
" 11	Aberdeen	Rubislaw	Hamburg	9 "	2	16	Becker & Co.
" 9	Dundee	Osborne	Rotterdam	1.5 "	24	205	G. W. Gibson & Co.
" 13	Glasgow	Thielma	Gothenburg	580 "	10	610	Glen & Co.
" 11	Grangemouth	Vestra	Uddevalla	3,610 "	450	4,050	W Grant & Co.
" 12	Granton	Uda	Uddevalla	2,000 "	350	3,128	Berner & Nielsen
" 12	"	"	"	1,200 "	150	1,240	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 10	Leith	Penelope	Riga	57 pkgs.	13	106	J. Cormack & Co.
" 12	"	Stanleyhall	Operto	1,244 bales	174	930	London & Edinburgh Ship. Co.
" 13	"	Oriente	Konigsberg	307 "	61	544	J. Currie & Co.
" 13	"	"	"	70 "	10	80	Becker & Co.
" 14	Methil	Lekna	Halmstad	1,567 "	135	1,080	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre
" 9	Mentrose	Tronda	Kommelvik	1,600 "	200	1,560	Guthrie, Craig, Peter & Co.
" 9	Belfast	Falk	Drammen	3,500 "	400	3,300	Johnsen, Jorgensen & Wettre

Add to correct:

..	6   London	..   Cambrian	..   Boston	..   —	..   —	35	C. Shaw Lovell & Sons
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Deduct to correct:

Aug.	8   London	..   Brio	..   Frederikstad	..   150	..   "	30	270 (No goods.)
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**CHEMICAL—WET.**

Date.	Ports.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
Sept. 7	Grimsby	Rollo	Gothenburg	49 rolls	112	359	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 12	Hull	Calypso	"	405 bales	60	285	"
" 12	"	"	"	800	100	428	"
" 13	Liverpool	Empress of Ireland	Quebec	1,260	260	625	Becker & Co.
" 10	Methil	Jenny	Gothenburg	2,800	280	1,122	S. H. Olsen & Co.
Add to correct :							
Aug. 31	Grimsby	Orlando	Gothenburg	—	—	15	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.

**MECHANICAL—DRY.**

Date.	Ports.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
Sept. 12	Teignmouth	Ran	Fredrikshald	1,600 bales	200	£90	Reed & Smith

**MECHANICAL—WET.**

Date.	Ports.	Vessel.	Port whence.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Importer.
1907.					Tons.	£	
Sept. 10	London	Basse	Skien	748 bales	180	375	Becker & Co.
" 10	Cardiff	Nordamerika	Chicoutimi	22,266	4,378	12,009	"
" 13	Hull	Montebello	Christiania	1,000	200	640	T. Wilson, Sons & Co.
" 14	"	Borodino	Porgrund	3,948	601	1,378	Becker & Co.
" 12	Manchester	Oxford	Christiania	3,000	300	678	Gough & Crowthwaite
" 12	"	"	Porgrund	1,500	300	687	W. Lancaster & Co.
" 12	"	"	Skien	658	131	327	O. Reich & Co.
" 13	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	2,000	410	960	G. Simpson & Co.
" 13	"	Halifax City	Nova Scotia	2,700	465	1,248	Becker & Co.
" 13	"	"	"	3,029	307	843	"
" 13	"	Oxford	Porgrund	600	100	245	Blydt Parris & Pace
" 13	"	"	"	625	115	200	H. Newall & Son
" 14	"	Hogland	Gothenburg	400	60	152	Gough & Crowthwaite
" 9	Preston	Rose	"	1,460	146	583	H. Raby & Mather
" 9	"	"	"	529	53	111	"
" 9	"	"	"	2,400	300	675	H. B. Wood
" 9	"	"	"	680	130	292	Star Paper Mill Co.
" 9	"	"	"	1,625	160	338	Gordon, Watts & Co.
" 12	"	Ulefos	Skien	1,500	300	728	Star Paper Mill Co.
" 12	"	"	"	1,200	200	592	"
" 12	"	Duna	Sundvall	4,370	700	1,575	Becker & Co.
" 12	"	"	"	210	36	79	"
" 4	Queenboro'	Ragni	Drammen	11,556	1,223	2,570	E. Lloyd, Ltd.
" 12	Teignmouth	Ran	"	2,250	460	1,069	Reed & Smith
" 9	Granton	Balder	Gothenburg	412	50	125	C. Salvesen & Co.
" 9	Belfast	Falk	Drammen	4,000	400	1,110	Becker & Co.



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Specia'ly recommended where Great Strength is Required.

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# CURRENT PRICES OF PAPERMAKING MATERIALS.

## CHEMICALS.

*Quotations are nominally as follows:—*

Alkali, Ammonia, 48% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	£4 15 0
Alum (Ground), 48% ...	" "	4 10 0
" " barrels ...	" "	5 15 0
" " tierces ...	Hull	5 15 0
" " (Lump) barrels ...	Glasgow	5 10 0
" " tierces ...	Liverpool	5 7 6
" " barrels ...	Hull	5 5 0
" " tierces ...	" "	5 5 0
" " tierces ...	London	5 17 6
" " tierces ...	f.o.b. Glasgow	5 17 6
Alumina Sulphate Bags ...	Tyne	3 17 0
Aluminoferrous Cake, slabs... tierces	Liverpool	2 17 0
Alumina Cake, slabs ...	Glasgow	2 15 0
Blanc Fixe ...	f.o.b. Tyne	net 6 10 0
Bleach ...	" "	net 5 5 0
" (soft wood) ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 4 12 6
" (hard wood) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 4 15 0
Borax (crystals) ...	landed London	net 5 5 0
" (powdered) ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 15 0 0
Caustic White, 76% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 10 10 0
" " 74% ...	" "	net 10 5 0
" " 70% ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 9 15 0
" " 60% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net 8 15 0
Caustic Bottoms ...	f.o.r. Lancs.	net 7 0 0
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda ...	Tyne	net 5 17 6
Oxalic Acid ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	net per lb. 4
Salt Cake ...	f.o.r. Lancashire	2 0 0
Satin White ...	f.o.b. London	5 0 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	Liverpool	net 6 7 6
" " 48% ...	" "	net 6 5 0
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 52% ...	f.o.r. Widnes	net 6 5 0
" " 48% ...	Widnes	net 6 2 6
Soda Ash, Caustic, 52% ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	6 5 0
Soda Ash, Caustic, 48% ...	" "	6 7 6
Sal Ammoniac (1st) ...	Liverpool	42 0 0
" (2nd) ...	" "	40 0 0
Soda Crystals ...	Tyne	net 3 2 6
" " ...	ex ship Thames	2 7 6
" " ...	f.o.b. Liverpool	5 7 6
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	" "	12 0 0
Sulphate of Copper ...	Liverpool	5 25 0
Sulphur, rolls ...	f.a.s. works	net 6 7 6
" flowers ...	" "	7 5 0
" recovered ...	" "	5 0 0

## ESPARTO.

*Prices ex-ship London, or f.o.r. Leith, Granton, Cardon and Tyne Docks, are nominally as follows:—*

Spanish—Fair to Good ...	£4 7 6—4 15 0
" Fine to Best ...	4 17 6—5 2 6
Oran—Fair to Good ...	3 2 6—3 5 0
" First Quality ...	3 7 6—3 8 9
Tripoli—Hand-Picked ...	3 6 3—3 8 9
" Fair Average ...	3 2 6—3 5 0
Boda and Philippoville ...	3 7 6—3 8 9
Sfax and Gabes ...	3 6 3—3 8 9

## ESPARTO PULP.

*Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (8 cwt.).*

First quality ...	Fra. 44. —45.
Second quality ...	48. —49.

## CHEMICAL WOOD FULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

*Prices, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Granton, etc.*

Sulphite, Bleached ...	£11 5 0—12 10 0
" Easy Bleaching, 1st Quality ...	9 5 0—9 10 0
" " Ord. ...	8 15 0—8 15 0
" " "News" or Strong Quality ...	8 5 0—8 10 0
Soda, Unbleached 1st ...	8 10 0—9 0 0
" " Strong ...	8 5 0—8 10 0

### SWEDEN.

*F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos.*

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Kr. 150—160
" " 2nd ...	140—145
" " Strong quality ...	125—140

### FRANCE.

*C.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.).*

Sulphite, Unbleached, 1st quality ...	Fra. 22.50—27.00
" Ordinary ...	21 —22
" 2nd quality ...	19 —20
" Bleached, Superior ...	31 —33
" Inferior ...	29 —30
Soda and Sulphate, Unbleached ...	21 —22
" " 2nd quality ...	20.50—21

### UNITED STATES.

*Foreign, ex Dock:—*

Sulphite, Bleached ...	\$3.20—3.40
" Unbleached ...	2.25—2.45
Soda, Bleached ...	3.10—3.45
" Unbleached ...	2.35—2.45

*Domestic, delivered Mill:—*

Sulphite, Bleached ...	2.60—3.05
" Unbleached ...	2.20—2.30
Soda, Bleached ...	2.15—2 1/2

### CANADA.

Sulphite, per ton, at mill ... \$40.00—42.00

## MECHANICAL WOOD FULPS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

*Price, c.i.f. London, Manchester, Preston, Granton, etc.:*

Pine, 50% moist, unwrapped, prompt ...	£3 3 0—3 8 0
" " " 1908 delivery ...	2 15 0—2 17 6
" " dry, prompt delivery ...	6 0 0—6 5 0
" " " 1908 delivery ...	5 17 6—6 0 0

### SWEDEN.

*F.o.b. Gothenburg, per 1,000 kilos. (Unwashed):*

Pine, 50% moist, prompt delivery ...	Kr. 45.00—50.00
" " forward ...	42.00—45.00
" " dry, prompt delivery ...	100.00—
" " forward ...	£7 50—50.00

### FRANCE.

*Prices, c.i.f. Rouen, per 100 kilos. (2 cwt.)*

Pine, 50% moisture ...	Fra. 16.50—17
" dry ...	16.50—17
Aspen, fine dry ...	19 —20
Brown (half-chemical), 50% moisture ...	16.50—17
" " dry ...	16.50—17

### CANADA.

Per ton, f.o.b. Bills ... \$27.00

**FOREIGN RAGS.**

**FRENCH.**  
Quotations f.o.b. Rouen.

Extra Linens ... ..	Blue Linen, No. 1 ...	9/6
White Linens, No. 1... 26/0	Fustians ... ..	5/6
" No. 2... 20/0	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3... 15/0	" (common) ... ..	2/0
" No. 4... 9/0	Hemp, tarred in coils ...	12/0
" No. 5... 5/0	Hemp strings ... ..	11/0
Grey Linens (strong) 13/0	<b>NEW CUTTINGS.</b>	
(extra) 18/0	White Linen ... ..	36/0
White Cotton, No. 1 ... 15/0	Unbleached Linen ...	24/0
" No. 2... 12/0	Gray Linen ... ..	25/0
" No. 3... 9/0	Extra White Cotton ...	26/0
" No. 4... 7/0	Ordinary ... ..	24/0
" No. 5... 5/0	Curtain Cuttings ...	30/0
White Knitted ... .. 22/0	Stay ... ..	16/6
Muslins ... .. 9/0	Extra Light Prints ...	15/0
Extra Light Prints ... 8/0	Unbleached Cotton ...	22/0
Light Prints ... .. 6/0	Oxford ... ..	16/0
Dark Prints ... .. 4/6	Flannellettes ... ..	17/0
Blue Cotton, No. 1 ... 6/0	Blue Cotton ... ..	12/0

**GERMAN:**  
Quotations are as follows

NWC ... .. 23/0 to 24/0	Dark Cottons ... ..	2/6
SPFFF ... .. 20/0 to 22/0	Grey Linens I. ... ..	12/10
SFFFF and SFFF ... 18/0	" II. ... ..	7/0
SPFF ... .. 14/0	CSPFFF ... .. 14/0 to 15/0	
SPP ... .. 11/0	CSPFF ... ..	6/10
Light Prints ... 8/0 to 8/6	CSPF ... ..	8/6
Fustians ... .. 3/10	Dark Blue (selected) ...	8/6
Mixed Coloured Cottons ... 3/10	Jute, No. I. ... ..	1/0
	" No. II. ... ..	1/0

**PRUSSIAN:**  
C.i.f. London, Hull, or Leith.

SPFF ... .. 12/6	CC (cotton) ... ..	2/0
SPF ... .. 9/0	Jute, I. ... ..	2/3
FG ... .. 8/0	" II. ... ..	1/6
LFB ... .. 6/3	Rope, I. ... ..	7/3
FF ... .. 3/0	" II. ... ..	4/3

**BELGIAN.**  
Quotations, f.o.b. Goole or Thames.

White Linens, No. 1 24/0	House Cloths... ..	5/0
" No. 2... 20/0	Old Bagging (solid) ...	4/0
" No. 3... 15/0	" (common) ... ..	2/9
Fines (Mixed)... .. 13/6	" New ... ..	
Grey Linens (strong) 11/6	White & Cream Linens ...	25/0
" (extra) 15/6	White Cuttings, No. 1 ...	26/0
Blue Linens ... .. 9/6	Unbleached Cuttings ...	25/0
White Cottons, No. 1 17/6	Print Cuttings ... ..	12/0
" No. 2... 14/0	<b>FLAX AND HEMP WASTE.</b>	
Outshots ... .. 11/0	Flax Waste, washed ...	10/6
Seconds... .. 9/6	and dried ... ..	10/6
Prints (Extra Light) 8/0	Fair ... ..	8/0
Fustians (Light) ... 5/0	Flax Card Waste ... ..	6/6
Black Cottons ... .. 6/6	Hemp Waste, No. I. ...	8/0
Hemp Strings (Extra Light) 11/0	" No. 2... ..	3/6

**DUTCH.**  
P.o.r. Hull, Goole, Leith. C.i.f. Bristol, Plymouth, Thames.

Whites, No. 1... .. 15/9	Broken (in bales) ...	6/6
" No. 2... .. 13/0	W. Manilla Rope (coils) ...	14/5
" No. 3... .. 10/9	do. Tarred ... ..	12/6
" No. 4... .. 8/0	Canvas, No. 1 ... ..	12/6
" No. 5... .. 5/3	" No. 2 ... ..	14/6
Grey Linens ... .. 10/0	" No. 3 ... ..	16/1
Clean House Cloth ... 5/0	W. Untarred Rope... ..	14/1
Mixed Fustians ... .. 5/0	White Paper Shavings ...	7/6
Coloured Prints ... .. 4/9	Best Bagging ... ..	4/5
Do. free from Black stuff 3/0	Mixed ... ..	4/6
Dark Prints ... .. 4/0	Bright New Gunny... ..	4/5
Blue Cottons ... .. 6/6	White Bleached Cuttings ...	24/6
Light Lilac Cottons ... 8/0	Unbleached Cuttings ...	12/1
Muslins... .. 12/0		
Mixed Hemp Rope Ccils ... .. 9/0		

**STRAW.**

Oat, ex Steamer Thames ...	£2 0 0
Wheat " " " " " " " "	2 0 0

**STRAW PULPS.**  
Prices, c.i.f. English and Scotch Ports.

German, dry, No. 1 ... ..	£13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 10 0
Dutch, dry, No. 1 ... ..	13 10 0
" No. 2 ... ..	12 0 0

**HOME RAGS.**

**LONDON.**

N. White Cuttings ... .. 23/6-25/6	Canvas, No. 1 ... .. 14/0-17/0	
Fines (selected) ... .. 19/0-20/0	" No. 2 ... .. 10/0-12/0	
" (good London) ... .. 14/0-15/0	" No. 3 ... .. 4/6-7/0	
Outshots (selected) 10/0-13/0	Mixed Rope ... .. 2/6-3/0	
" (ordinary) 8/6-9/0	White Rope ... .. 4/6-6/6	
London Seconds 2/0-2/6	White Manilla Rope ...	5/0-10/0
Country ... .. 4/6-5/0	Coil Rope... ..	10/0
London Thirds ... 2/0	Bagging ... ..	1/6-2/0
Country " ... 3/6	Gunny ... ..	2/6-3/6

**BRISTOL.**

Fines ... .. 17/6	Clean Canvas ... ..	14/6
Outshots ... .. 12/0	Second ... ..	12/0
Seconds ... .. 6/6	Light Prints ... ..	7/6
Thirds ... .. 2/0	Hemp Coil Rope ...	10/0
Mixed Bagging... .. 2/3	Tarred Manilla... ..	9/6

**MANCHESTER.**

Fines ... .. 14/6-15/6	Blues ... ..	4/9-5/3
Cutshots (best) ... 5/6-10/0	Bagging ... ..	3/6-4/0
" (ordinary) 8/6-9/0	" (common) ... ..	2/6-3/0
Seconds ... .. 5/6-6/6	W. Manilla Rope ...	5/0-10/0
Thirds ... .. 2/6-2/9	Surat Tapes ... ..	6/6-8/6

**EDINBURGH.**

Superfines ... .. 17/0	W. Manilla Rope ...	5/0-10/0
Outshots ... .. 12/6	Tarred Manilla ...	
Mixed Fines ... .. 14/0	Rope... ..	10/0-11/0
Common Seconds ... 5/0	" Hemp Rope ... ..	5/6-9/6
First ... .. 12/0	Rope Rcds (best) ...	6/6
Prints ... .. 6/6-7/6	" (old) ... ..	4/0
Canvas (best) ... .. 12/6	Bagging ... ..	2/6-3/0
" (second) ... .. 10/6	" (clean) ... ..	4/6-5/6
Black Cottons ... 4/0		

**WASTE PAPERS.**

Cream Shavings 5/6-10/6	Crushed News ... ..	2/6-2/3
Fire ... .. 2/6-5/0	Small Letters ... ..	5/6-4/3
White ... .. 2/6-4/6	Large ... ..	4/6-5/0
White Wood 5/6-2/6	Light Browns ... ..	3/6-4/6
Mixed " 3/6-4/6	Leak ... ..	2/6-2/9
(containing coloured)	Eccles and Fairbairns	
White Waste ... .. 3/6-4/6		3/3-3/6
Wood Pulp Cuttings 2/3-4/6	Strawboard Cuttings ...	1/6-1/9
Blue Paper ... .. 3/9	Jacquards ... ..	2/6

**JUTE.**

Good White ... ..	£23 0 0-27 0 0
Good ... ..	18 0 0-22 0 0
Medium ... ..	15 0 0-17 0 0
Common ... ..	12 0 0-14 10 0
Rejections ... ..	8 0 0-11 0 0
Cuttings ... ..	4 10 0-7 0 0

**BALING TWINE.**

Hemp ... ..	£1d. per lb.	£d. per lb.	£d. per lb.
Mixed ... ..	£d. " "	£d. " "	£d. " "

**SIZING.**

Prices are nominally as under.—

English Gelatine ... ..	per cwt. £3 0 0-4 10 0
Foreign ... ..	3 10 0-5 0 0
Fine Scotch Glues ... ..	2 0 0-2 10 0
Best Long Scotch Glues ...	1 12 0-1 18 0
Common Black ... ..	1 4 0-1 6 0
"Town" Glues ... ..	1 10 0-1 15 0
"Bone" Glues... ..	1 8 0-1 12 0
Foreign Glues ... ..	1 8 0-1 11 0
Bone Size ... ..	5 6 0-9 0 0
Gelatine Size ... ..	6 6 0-10 0 0
Dry B.A. Pieces ... ..	2 5 0-2 10 0
" English Pieces ... ..	1 10 0-2 0 0
Wet " " " " " " " "	5 6 0-7 0 0
" Sheep Pieces ... ..	3 6 0-4 0 0
Buffalo Hide Shavings ...	1 15 0-2 10 0
" Picker Waste ... ..	1 15 0-2 0 0

**FCSIN.**

(See above, 1st col. (ex wharf, less 2 1/2% discount).—

F C I D E F G I K M N V C W W	
10/6 11/9 12/3 12/9 12/0 12/6 14/0 14/6 15/3 15/6	

**FCSIN SIZE.**  
Asketer sale, 10 per cent. dry weight, per ton £8 10 0

**STARCH.**

		<i>F.o.r. London, less 2½%</i>	
Maize—Crisp	...	£10 15 0	
Pearl	...	10 10 0	
Powder	...	11 0 0	
Special	...	11 10 0	
Farina—Prime	...	10 10 0	
B.K.M.F.	...	17 17 6	
<i>Delivered.</i>			
Rice—Special (in chests)	... net	19 10 0	
Crystal (in bags)	... less 2½%	18 10 0	
Granulated (in bags)	...	17 10 0	
Waste	...	13 0 0	
Dextrine—	...	17 0 0	

**COLOURS.**

		<i>Nominal Prices</i>	
Mineral Black	... Per Ton	£3 10 0	
Black (Carbon)	...	3 0 0	
Ochre (English and Irish)	...	3 10 0	
(French)	...	4 0 0	
Pure Crawshaw Turkey Red	...	20 0 0	
Red Oxide and Venetian Red	...	4 0 0	
Umber (Derbyshire)	...	4 0 0	
Chrome (Pure)	... Per Cwt.	2 10 0	
Yellow (Imperial)	...	0 14 0	
(Bordeaux)	...	0 12 6	
*Higher Prices according to strength and shade.			
PASTE COLOURS, with 40% of Colour (less 2½% d/l.)			
Orange Pulp	... Per Cwt.	2 10 0	
Golden Yellow Pulp	...	1 16 0	
Lemon Yellow Pulp	...	1 16 0	
Prussian Yellow	...	1 16 0	
Green (free from Arsenic)	...	1 16 0	
Paste Blue, 33%	...	1 10 0	
" 40%	...	1 14 0	
" 50%	...	2 0 0	

**LIME.**

A. er ton, f.o.r. works	...	0 11 0
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**LOADINGS, etc.**

China Clay, in bulk, f.o.b. Cornwall, 11s. to £1 8s. od. (highest grade) per ton, bags 5s., and casks 10s. per ton extra; delivered Lancashire, £2 2s. od. (for best papers), and commoner qualities 2s/- to 3s/6 per ton; best f.o.r. London, in casks, £2 7s. od. per ton; f.o.b. Liverpool, in 5 cwt. casks, £1 18s. od. to £2 8s. od. for export.	
French Chalk, W.E., W.F.O., and other brands, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, delivered in most papermaking towns, also f.o.b. Glasgow, Belfast and London at same price.	
Italian Chalk, finest brands—f.o.b. Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast or London—I.W.A., "Portland Mills," and "Swan" marks, £3 17s. 6d. to £5 per ton of 10 bags.	
Papermakers' Plaster, 16/- per ton and upwards delivered	
Superfine Hardening, delivered Mills, 4s/- per ton and upwards.	
Patent Hardening (2 ton lots), f.o.r. Lancs, £3 3s. od.	
Mineral White (also known as Terra Alba, and Sulphate of Lime), per ton f.o.r. at makers works:—	
Superfine, best picked white, finely ground	} 18/0—28/0
Superfine, second quality	
Pottery, best quality	
Pottery, No. 2 quality	
Gypsum—	
Light Pink	} 6/9—17/0
Seconds	
Brown	
Thirds, selected	
Terra Alba and Gypsum delivered any Lancashire or Yorkshire station about 10/- per ton extra, except Manchester, which is only 7/6 per ton extra. Delivered London stations about 6/- per ton extra.	
Bauxite, minimum alumina, 60%, 17s. f.o.b.	
Sulphate of Alumina, £3 15s. od. to £5 per ton delivered to Mills.	
Sulphate of Barytes, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 12s. od. No. 3, £2 2s. od.; No. 4, £1 15s. od. per ton, less 2½%.	
Magnesite (containing 98% Carbonate of Magnesia), raw ground, £4 10s. od.; calcined, £7.	
Magnesite (in lump), £1 14s. od. per ton.	
Satinite, £3, in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester.	
Chloride of Zinc, £6 15s. 9d. per ton.	

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## AMERICAN IMPORTS OF Rags, Wood Pulp, Chemicals, &c.

The following is the latest weekly list, compiled from official returns, of American imports from the ports mentioned:—

### Rags.

ANTWERP.—New York: 418 bales, A. Katzenstein; 111 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 84 bales, A. Salomon.

CEN. AMERICA.—New York: 46 bales, Chas. Harley.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 110 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

GENOA.—New York: 134 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.

HAMBURG.—New York: 53 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 78 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 69 bales, P. Berlowitz. Boston: 176 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.; 75 bales, Salomon Bros. and Co. Philadelphia: 30 bales, Brown Bros. and Co.; 29 bales, Jessup Moore Paper Co.

HULL.—New York: 88 bales, G. W. Millar and Co.; 173 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 371 bales, A. Salomon; 198 bales, M. Nottebohm; 211 bales, M. Gottesman and Son.

LIVERPOOL.—Philadelphia: 211 bales, Baring Brothers and Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 109 bales, F. B. Vandergrift Co.; 54 bales, to order.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 335 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 239 bales, Train, Smith Co.; 299 bales, A. Katzenstein. Philadelphia: 52 bales, Brown Bros. and Co.; 271 bales, Guaranty Trust Co.; 40 bales, Muller, Schall and Co.

ROTTERDAM.—New York: 2,156 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 94 bales, Marcus Landau. Philadelphia: 230 bales, Reading Paper Co.

### Manillas.

ANTWERP.—New York: 249 bales, A. Katzenstein.

COHENHAGEN.—New York: 131 bales, A. Katzenstein.

HAMBURG.—New York: 68 bales, Castle, Gottheil and Overton; 22 bales, Felix Salomon and Co.

HULL.—New York: 103 bales, A. Katzenstein.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 168 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

LONDON.—Boston: 42 coils, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 70 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 73 bales, True and McClelland.

### Waste Papers.

LONDON.—New York: 77 bales, M. Gottesman and Son. Boston: 102 bales, American Express Co.; 71 bales, George W. Wheelwright Paper Co.; 109 bales, H. R. Smith.

MANCHESTER.—Boston: 82 bales, E. Butterworth and Co.; 108 bales, H. R. Smith.

### Bleaching Powder.

ANTWERP.—New York: 95 casks, A. Klipstein and Co.

BRISTOL.—New York: 117 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

HULL.—New York: 45 casks, Wing and Evans.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 130 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker; 43 casks, Arnold Hoffman and Co. Boston: 100 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker. Philadelphia: 163 casks, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

### China Clay.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 350 casks, J. D. McGlincey; 270 casks, Moore and Munger. Boston: 60 casks, Moore and Munger; 160 casks, Morey and Co.

### Caustic Soda.

HAMBURG.—Boston: 86 casks, 50 drums, A. Klipstein and Co.

HULL.—New York: 100 drums, Edward Hill's Son and Co.

LIVERPOOL.—New York: 25 drums, Edward Hill's Son and Co.; 100 drums, J. L. and D. S. Riker.

### Wood Pulp.

ANTWERP.—New York: 690 bales, 125 tons, R. Helwig.

COPENHAGEN.—New York: 1,600 bales, 200 tons, Maxwell, Hahn and Co.; 200 bales, 25 tons, Castle, Gottheil and Overton. Philadelphia: 340 bales, to order.

HAMBURG.—New York: 900 bales, 101 tons, Felix Salomon and Co.; 800 bales, 100 tons, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne. Boston: 400 bales, Page, Newell and Co.; 120 bales, Jean Freese; 200 bales, J. A. Conkey; 610 bales, Aspergrain; 2,261 bales, Frederick Bertuch; 600 bales, Hollingsworth and Vose Co.; 125 bales, Felix Salomon and Co. Philadelphia: 150 bales, Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne; 814 bales, Brown Bros. and Co.; 400 bales, Jessup and Moore Paper Co.

ROTTERDAM.—Philadelphia: 420 bales (ground), to order.

### Sizing.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 75 bags, E. Butterworth and Co.; 213 bags, Baeder, Adamson and Co.; 170 bags, Thos. Griffiths and Co.

### Soda Ash.

LIVERPOOL.—Boston: 70 casks, Linder and Meyer.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF CANADIAN PAPER, ETC.—A report sent to the Canadian Government by Mr. H. D. Ross, Commercial Agent in Melbourne, shows that the Australian imports of paper from Canada in 1906 amounted to 84,000 dols., compared with 29,000 dols. the year before. For the same period there was a falling off in lumber imports amounting to 62,000 dols., the total for 1906 being 222,000 dols. This decrease is attributed to the hold Manchurian pine has on the Australian market, to the detriment of Canadian spruce. The agent believes these figures would be larger if the Canadian exports *via* New York were included.

# DIRECTORY.

*Names and Addresses under these Headings will be charged for at the rate of 50/- per annum (52 insertions) for each card of two lines or under. Each additional line £1 per annum extra. Fresh Headings are inserted when necessary.*

**ARTESIAN WELLS.**

**BATCHELOR**, Richard D., Artesian and Consulting Well Engineer, 73, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and Artois Works, Chatham. London Office. Telephone No.: 8545 London Wall.

**LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF**, Magdala Works, 125, Bunhill-row, London, E.C.

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**W. SINGLETON BIRCH & SONS, Ltd.**, 15, Upton-street, Manchester. Mines: Rosevear, St. Austell, Cornwall.

**VARCOE (WILLIAM) & SONS.** High Grade China Clays for Papermakers. Address: Stoke-on-Trent. Shipping Office: St. Austell, Cornwall.

**COLOURS.**

**CARDWELL, J. L. & Co.**, Cromwell Buildings, 11, Blackfriars-street, Manchester. Specialties: Mineral Black, Ochres, Umbers, Ven. Reds, Pure Carbon Black, Pure Soluble Vandyke Brown, Paste Blue, Pulp Colours; also Manufacturers of all other Colours used by Papermakers. Samples and lowest prices on application.

**HINSELWOOD (THOS.) & Co.**, Glasgow. Manufacturers of High Grade Colours of all classes. Samples submitted or matched on application.

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## Commercial Intelligence

### Re GEORGE MAWSON, Paper Merchant.

The estate of this bankrupt, who formerly carried on business at 171, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., has now been realised and the trustee has issued his formal notice that he intends applying to the Board of Trade for his release, and gives the following statement showing the position of the estate at the date of application for release:—

RECEIPTS.		Estimated to produce per debtor's statement.	£ s. d.
To total receipts from date of receiving order, viz.:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash in hand ... ..		20 0 0	20 17 0
Cash deposited with solicitors for costs of petition ...		20 0 0	20 0 0
Furniture ... ..	163 14 0	163 14 6	
Office Furniture ... ..	32 0 0	32 0 0	
Book debts, good ... ..	523 16 9	415 3 9	
Book debts, bad and doubtful ... ..	66 0 0	10 7 3	
Stock of paper in hand ...		66 17 3	
Unused stamps ... ..		0 19 11	
Surplus from securities ...		268 15 10	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£825 10 9</b>	<b>£98 15 6</b>	

PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.
By Board of Trade and Court Fees (including stamp of £5 on petition) ... ..		36 11 4
Law costs of petition ... ..	£9 15 0	
Other law costs ... ..	16 14 8	26 9 8
Trustee's remuneration as fixed by the Committee of Inspection, viz.:—		130 0 0
10 per cent. on £707 10s. assets realised ... ..	£70 15 0	
8 per cent. on £740 13s. 4d. assets distributed in dividend... ..	59 5 0	
Person appointed to assist debtor under sec. 70 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1863 ...		3 3 0
Auctioneer's and other charges as taxed		13 9 1
Cost of notices in <i>Gazette</i> and local papers		4 3 10
Incidental outlay ... ..		41 10 7
<b>Total cost of realisation ... ..</b>	<b>£264 7 6</b>	
Creditors, viz.:—Preferential	£3 14 8	
Unsecured. Dividend of 2s. in the £ on £7,446 13s. 4d. ... ..	740 13 4	744 8 0
The debtor's estimate of amount expected to rank for dividend was £6,913 0s. 1d.		£998 15 6

### Re KRUSE, HUNDLEY and CO., Publishers.

In this case the receiving order was made on July 24th, upon the petition of Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, and recently the first meeting of the creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, Mr. W. G. Williams, assistant official receiver, presiding. A statement of affairs was lodged showing liabilities £1,610 1s. 4d., against assets valued at £93 15s. The business is now being carried on by Mr. Kruse alone, at 27, Chancery-lane, W.C. He was

formerly in partnership with Mr. V. A. Hundley, who retired from the firm in September, 1906. They started the business by purchasing the copyright and goodwill of the *Book and News Trades' Gazette* for £150, all of which was borrowed through Mr. Kruse, sen., the paper being charged to that gentleman as security for the loan. Mr. Hundley provided no capital, but had experience of the trade, and held an option over the paper. The debtor also published the *Family Cook*, but has no interest in that paper apart from its publication upon terms. He attributes his failure and insolvency to want of capital. It was stated that a company was to be formed to acquire the *Book and News Trades' Gazette* and the *Family Cook*, and to continue their publication with the debtor acting as manager. With that assistance he hoped to be able to pay all his debts in full. A resolution was passed for the estate to be wound up by Mr. Biddle, acting as trustee, assisted by the following committee of inspection, viz., Mr. W. J. Lomax (general proxy of Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons), Mr. Preston (secretary to Messrs. Love and Malcolmson), Mr. John Bland (representing Mr. W. R. Dowdney), Mr. W. E. Moser, and Mr. Wm. Herbert Percy (representative of Messrs. Marsh Bros.). The public examination of the debtor is appointed for October 11th.

Appended is a list of the principal creditors, viz.:

UNSECURED.		£ s. d.
W. V. Bowater and Sons, 119, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. ... ..		£46
W. R. Dowdney, Upper Thames-street, E.C. ...		54
Love and Malcolmson, Dean-street, Holborn ...		2-3
W. E. Moser, Fetherston-road, Highbury ...		52
L. Thorn and Co., Shepherdess-walk, E.C. ...		260
National Provincial Bank of England, 185, Aldersgate-street, E.C. ... ..		137
H. Wingfield, Cannon-street, E.C. ... ..		19
FULLY SECURED.		
Humphreys and Sons, Rye-lane, Peckham ...		35
(Security valued at same amount).		
PARTLY SECURED.		
A. F. Kruse, Fordel road, Catford ... ..		725
(Security—Mortgage over copyright of <i>Book and News Trades' Gazette</i> £10).		
Rent ... ..		27

### THE BAYSWATER PRINTING CO., Ltd. Liquidation Proceedings.

A compulsory winding-up order having been made against this company, the statutory first meeting of the creditors and shareholders were held last week at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Mr. Winearls, assistant official receiver, reported that the winding-up order was made on July 31st, upon the petition of a judgment creditor. The complete statement of affairs had not then been filed, but a draft front sheet showed unsecured debts, £287 2s. 2d.; loans on debenture bonds, £400; and preferential claims, £48 0s. 2d. The assets at the date of the winding-up order included stock-in-trade estimated to produce £10;

machinery, trade fixtures and fittings, £350; good book debts, £60 5s.; and bad debts, £60 7s. 6d., to which no realisable value was attached. The total assets thus were £420 5s., not quite sufficient to meet the preferential claims and the debenture holders demands, assuming that the latter formed a valid charge over the assets. The deficiency to the shareholders was returned at £805 17s. 4d. The company was registered in December, 1905, with a capital of £2,000, to acquire and carry on the business of printers, stationers and bookbinders at 187, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater. The business was originally commenced by Mr. George Sudbury about 1897, and was sold by the trustee in bankruptcy in 1902 to Mr. J. P. Williams, who carried it on until 1905. Mr. Sudbury (who was brother-in-law to Mr. Williams) acted for the latter as manager of the business during that period. Then in September, 1905, Mrs. George Sudbury acquired the business from her brother (the said Mr. J. P. Williams) for £450, and retained the services of her husband to manage it. Mr. Sudbury had stated that prior to the acquisition of the business by the company it was fairly successful, yielding a profit of about £100 per annum after providing for payment of his salary of £2 10s. per week. No accounts had, however, been produced to the official receiver in support of that statement. The vendor to the company was Mrs. M. B. Sudbury, who, under an agreement dated February 28th, 1906, sold the whole of her interest in the lease, goodwill, plant, machinery, stock and book debts for £800, payable as to £400 in cash and £400 in debentures or shares at the option of the vendor. The agreement further provided for the appointment of Mr. G. W. Sudbury as manager at a salary of £2 15s. per week, with the free use of that part of the premises not required for the business. Of the £2,000 nominal capital only 496 had been issued:—200 as fully paid to the vendor under the purchase contract, and 296 to certain persons for cash. In January and May, 1907, resolutions were passed authorising the issue of 7½ per cent. debentures, forming a floating charge on the whole assets of the company. On May 23rd, 1907, debentures for £200 were issued to Mrs. Sudbury in part discharge of the purchase consideration, and for a further £200 were issued to Mrs. Lily Powell for cash advanced at the time of the formation of the company. The trading appeared to have been carried on at a net profit of £89 1s. 2d. for the year 1906. A resolution was passed on June 29th, 1907, for a voluntary winding-up of the company, with Mr. Evans acting as liquidator, and on the same day Mr. T. J. Diston was appointed as receiver and manager of the business on behalf of the two debenture-holders. A debenture action was commenced by Mrs. Powell, on whose application Mr. George Sudbury was on August 28th appointed receiver. The failure of the company was

attributed by the last-named gentleman to falling off in trade during the past year, and to lack of working capital. The Chairman added that having regard to the date of the issue of the debentures, the bonds were *prima facie* open to question. They, apparently, were issued within three months of the liquidation, and for a past consideration, and consequently might be held to be a fraudulent preference. The main thing for the attention of the liquidator would be to appear in the debenture action and raise any question necessary to be raised as to the validity of the bonds. If they were held to be good, it did not appear as if the assets would be available for the unsecured creditors, and on the other hand, if they were held to be invalid, the bond-holders would rank with the unsecured creditors, and the assets would be shared equally. Mr. Leader (Plunkett and Leader), on behalf of the petitioning creditors, suggested that the liquidation should be left in the hands of the official receiver. That view was generally endorsed by the creditors, and accordingly no resolution was moved for the appointment of an outside liquidator. There was no quorum at the meeting of shareholders, which was adjourned *pro forma*, it being intimated that that body were also desirous of leaving the liquidation in the hands of the official receiver.

## Liens Registered.

"BURNHAM HERALD AND HEIGHBRIDGE ECHO," LTD., BURNHAM, SOMERSETSHIRE.—One first mortgage debenture registered August 19th, for £100 and 6 per cent. interest; secured by a specific charge on the uncalled capital, goodwill, and certain land, and by a floating charge on the other assets, present and future.

WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., LONDON, E.C.—Trust deed registered August 17th, supplemental to trust deeds dated November 24th, 1893, March 26th, 1897, April 30th, 1901, February 28th, 1902, and August 27th, 1902, respectively, for the purpose of extending the time of redemption until March 31st, 1909, and increasing the rate of interest from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. on £83,984 first mortgage debenture stock, the amount at present outstanding of the £115,000 debenture stock secured by the above-mentioned trust deed dated November 24th, 1893.

NORMAN BROTHERS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (1,000 preference), to acquire the business of printers and stationers carried on at Bennington-street, Cheltenham, as H. G. Norman, and to adopt an agreement with J. H. G. Norman, F. Norman, and N. T. Norman. No initial public issue.

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## Abridged Patent Specifications.

### Winding Paper.

One or more divisions of a slitted web of paper or fabric are under a patent by the Black-Clawson Co., wound into rolls 20, 29 on drum shafts mounted in journal boxes 9 sliding on guides 8 formed by the top edges of a pair of supports 7. The rolls of paper, etc., are rotated by frictional contact with driving rollers 2, 3. The pressure of the rolls against the driving rollers is increased at first by fixing the journal boxes 9 to chains passing round toothed wheels 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, to the last of which may be locked a weighted lever 18. To start the winding, the weighted lever may be set in the position shown in dotted lines, where its effect as an additional pressure on the roll 20 against the roller 2 is at a maximum. As the roll 20 increases in diameter, its shaft moves up the guide 8, and the weighted lever is gradually raised until it becomes vertical, when its pressure is zero. Beyond this point the action of the weighted lever is to diminish the pressure of the roll 20 on

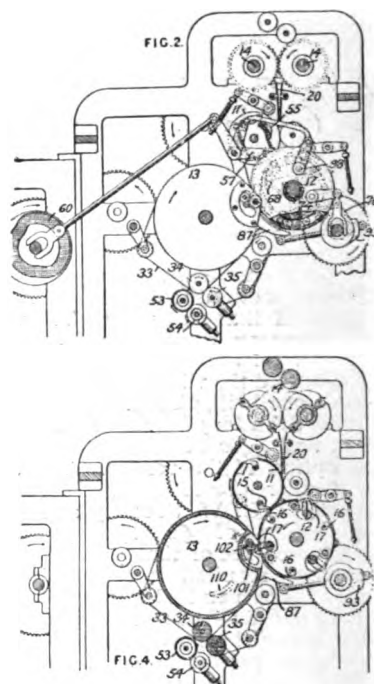


the driving roller 2. The driving rollers 2, 3 are of a length slightly greater than the greatest width of unslit web that has to be wound. The adjacent divisions of the slitted web are wound on opposite sides of the machine, and an adjustable weighted lever is provided for each journal box. The weighted lever 18 is fixed to a hub 17, loosely mounted on the shaft of the toothed wheel, but may be forced into engagement with a hub fixed to the same by means of a nut 17<sup>a</sup>. The rolls of paper are shifted out of contact with the driving rolls when sufficiently wound by a ratchet lever 23 operating a ratchet wheel 22 on the shaft 21, and are maintained in that position by a pawl 25 engaging a ratchet wheel 24 connected to the shaft 21 by a clutch 26<sup>a</sup>. One toothed wheel 14 of each pair is fixed to the shaft 21, and the other may be connected thereto by a clutch 26.

### Paper Folding Machines.

In a folding-machine, patented by the Cottrell and Sons Co., a collecting-cylinder associates the sheets in batches of two or more and passes them on to an assembling-cylinder for assembling the batches into groups, which are then folded by aid of a folding-cylinder to form signatures. In the machine shown, the sheets to be folded, etc. pass from cutting-cylinders 14, Fig. 4, past guides 20 alternately to two gripper

sets 15 on the collecting-cylinder 11. A fixed cam 55, Fig. 2, opens the grippers 15 at every revolution to receive a sheet, and a movable cam 57, actuated from a cam 60 through mechanism shown in Fig. 2 opens the grippers 15 every second revolution to deliver the two associated sheets to grippers 16 on the cylinder 12, one set of these grippers being simultaneously opened by a shifting cam 68 also operated from the cam 60. The cylinder 12 has three sets of grippers 16, and makes two-thirds of a revolution to every revolution of the cylinder 11. Each gripper 16 therefore gets two batches of two sheets every one and one-third revolutions, and is then opened by a movable cam 74 operated by a cam 76 to



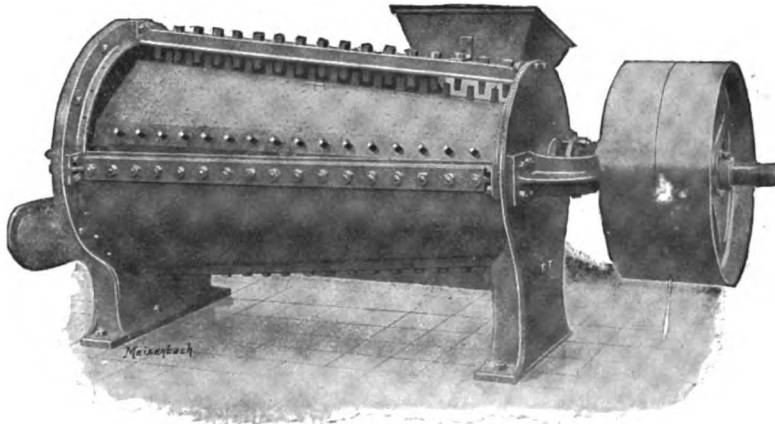
release the four sheets, while the corresponding tucking-blade 17 co-operates with the folding grippers 101, 102 on the cylinder 13 to fold the sheets, which are then carried by tapes 33, etc. to rollers 34, 35 and rotary slitters 53, 54 if desired. The blades 17 are rocked by levers engaging with a fixed cam 98, so as properly to meet the grippers 101, 102, which are similarly rocked by a stationery cam, not shown in Figs. 2 and 4. They are projected forward at the proper time by spring-controlled levers actuated through a movable cam 87 held in position at the right time by a cam 93. Two small fixed cams, one being shown at 110, are used to open the folding-grippers 101, 102 at the proper time to receive and release the signatures. The various cylinders, cams, etc., are driven by suitable spur gearing.

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